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The New-York Times.

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R. H. MACY & CO.

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TO OUR REGULAR ANNUAL SALE OF HIGH-CLASS IMPORTED SAMPLE GARMENTS WE HAVE ADDED SOME 800 HIGH-ART NOVELTIES, AND WILL OFFER THEM AT CUT FIGURES, VIZ.......... $16.81 UP TO $134.99

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Fur Garments and Skins.

AN EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY OFFERED US BY ONE OF THE LARGEST FURSKIN IMPORTERS OF THIS CITY TO CLOSE OUT HIS STOCK OF 5,000 FINE PERSIAN LAMB, RUSSIAN SABLE, NUTRIA BEAVER, SKUNK, MINK, STONE MARTEN, KRIMMER, ALASKA, HUDSON BAY, AND CANADA SABLE SKINS AT 50c. ON THE $1.00 WILL ENABLE US TO OFFER A FUR GARMENT AT FIGURES THAT WILL NOT COVER THE VALUE OF THE SKINS.

WE SELL THEM AT VARIOUS PRICES, ACCORDING TO QUALITY, CHARGING SEPARATELY FOR MAKING. WE SHOW SOME 50 DIFFERENT STYLES OF CAPES AND JACKETS THAT WE MAKE, THEREBY GIVING YOU A FUR GARMEMT OF ANY DESCRIPTION AT A SAVING OF ABOUT 50 PER CENT. ON THE REGULAR RETAIL PRICE. PRICES FOR SKINS:

$1.89, $2.49, $2.74, $3.49, $4.24, $5.49.

PERSIAN LAMB SCARFS.......... $3.49, $3.91, $4.49, $5.71

MINK SCARFS.......... $2.99, $3.49, $3.99

NUTRIA.......... $2.49, $2.74, $3.24

HUDSON, CANADA, OR ALASKA SABLE.......... $5.99, $6.49, $7.81

KRIMMER SCARFS.......... $2.99, $3.49, $3.99

STONE MARTEN.......... $3.99, $4.49, $4.99

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NUTRIA BEAVER BOX CAPES, EXTRA FINE QUALITY.......... $17.49, $19.81

CIRCULAR AND TIGHT FITTING MILITARY.......... $29.99, $34.99, $39.99

CHOICE PERSIAN LAMB BOX CAPES.. $24.99, $32.49, $39.99

PERSIAN LAMB CIRCULAR MILITARY AND UMBRELLA CAPES.. $39.99, $44.81, $49.59, $57.41

PERSIAN JACKETS, FULL UMBRELLA BACK, JARBEAU RUFFLE FRONT.... $74.91, $85.41, $92.49

HUDSON BAY AND CANADA SABLE CHOICE QUALITY BOX CAPES.. $74.99, $83.49, $97.39

HUDSON BAY AND CANADA SABLE CIRCULAR AND MILITARY CAPES.. $124.99, $134.81, $149.74

ALASKA LONDON DYED SEALSKIN CAPES AND JACKETS ARE NOW BEING OFFERED AT A SAVING OF THIRTY PER CENT. FROM REGULAR WINTER PRICES. NOW IS THE TIME TO MAKE YOUR SELECTION.

FINE SEALSKIN GARMENTS, 34 INCHES LONG, LONDON DYE, LATEST STYLE, EARLY PRICE.......... $149.99

VALUE $200.

WE WILL OFFER MONDAY, SEPT. 4, SOME 350 MADE-UP CAPES, CONSISTING OF A VARIETY OF FURS, AT AN ENORMOUS CUT IN PRICES. ALL NEWEST STYLES.

FUR ALTERATIONS OF ANY DESCRIPTION MADE AT OUR REGULAR CUT SUMMER RATES. THIS (SEPTEMBER) IS THE LAST MONTH THAT THESE RATES WILL PREVAIL.

Silks.

TWENTY-FIVE PIECES OF ALL-SILK BLACK PONGEE, FULL 24 INCHES WIDE AND EXCELLENT QUALITY; SOLD THIS SEASON AT 69c.......... 39c

ONE CASE OF IMPORTED BLACK SURAH, 26 INCHES WIDE, DOUBLE WARP AND WORTH $1.00.......... 79c

FIFTY PIECES OF ALL-SILK BLACK SATIN DUCHESSE, FAILLE FRANCAISE AND GROS GRAIN, GOOD VALUE FOR $1.25.......... 99c

TWO SPECIAL BARGAINS IN CREAM WHITE HABUTAI SILK, EXTRA HEAVY, 28-INCH, 59c; 37-INCH.......... 69c

SATIN DUCHESSE IN NEAT FIGURES, WORTH $1.00.......... 74c

FULL ASSORTMENT IN ALL THE LATEST FALL SHADES OF BENGALINE AT LOWEST PRICES.

Dress Goods.

A HANDSOME COLLECTION OF PLAIN AND FANCY WEAVES AT PRICES THAT DISCERNING BUYERS WILL QUICKLY APPRECIATE.

140 PIECES OF FRENCH CREPON IN SOFT EVENING SHADES. THIS IS ONE OF THE MOST FASHIONABLE FABRICS IN THE EUROPEAN MARKET; OUR PRICE PER YARD.......... 79c

200 PIECES SHADOW SERGES, ILLUMINATED EFFECTS, VERY STYLISH FOR ENTIRE COSTUME; PER YARD.. 98c

250 PIECES BEST QUALITY ARMURE SERGE, STRONGLY RECOMMENDED FOR DURABILITY, FULL LINE OF COLORS AND BLACK; PER YARD.......... 59c

120 PIECES ALL-WOOL SERGE, THE REGULAR 45c. QUALITY, FULL LINE OF COLORS; AT.......... 29c

80 PIECES FINE ALL-WOOL PLAIDS, NEAT DESIGNS, SUITABLE FOR CHILDREN'S SCHOOL DRESSES; PER YARD.......... 67c

60 PIECES TWO-TONED MATELASSE. VERY ODD DESIGNS; REVERSIBLE; PER YARD.......... 94c

100 PIECES FRENCH BASKETINE, SHADOW EFFECTS, IMMENSE VARIETY OF SHADES; PER YARD.......... 98c

60 PIECES KNICKERBOCKER CHEVIOTS, LIGHT AND DARK COLORINGS; PER YARD.......... 39c

100 PIECES HOP SACK, 45 INCHES WIDE, BLACK AND COLORS; PER YARD.......... 49c

60 PIECES IMPERIAL CORD, FULL LINE OF COLORS, COST TO IMPORT 45c. PER YARD; WE OFFER THEM AT. 29c

90 PIECES FRENCH CASHMERE, IN STREET AND EVENING SHADES, COMPLETE LINE OF COLORS; PER YARD.......... 49c

Shirts.

UNLAUNDERED.

MEN'S UTICA NONPAREIL MUSLIN, 3-PLY LINEN BOSOM, REINFORCED CONTINUOUS FACINGS ON SLEEVES AND BACK, SEAMS ALL FELLED; SPECIAL PRICE.......... 49c

MEN'S UTICA NONPAREIL MUSLIN, 2,000 LINEN BOSOM, LINEN COLLAR AND WRISTBANDS; MADE IN OUR OWN WORKROOMS IN THE BEST POSSIBLE MANNER; BUTTONHOLES AND EYELETS ALL WORKED BY HAND, AND ARE EQUAL TO ANY SHIRT SOLD AT $1.00 AND OVER.......... 68c

YOUTHS' SIZES, 13 TO 14.......... 57c

BOYS' SIZES, 12 TO 13½.......... 49c

MEN'S UTICA NONPAREIL MUSLIN NIGHT SHIRTS, 50 INCHES LONG, BEST MAKE AND FINISHED BY HAND.......... 59c

MEN'S FANCY TRIMMED NIGHT SHIRTS, GOOD MUSLIN AND TRIMMING, WELL MADE AND FINISHED, SPECIAL PRICE.......... 49c

LAUNDERED.

MEN'S LAUNDERED SHIRTS, UTICA NONPAREIL MUSLIN, FINE LINEN BOSOM, SUPERIOR MAKE.......... 57c

OUR CELEBRATED UTICA NONPAREIL MUSLIN SHIRT, FINE LINEN BOSOM, MADE EQUAL TO CUSTOM.... 89c

MEN'S EIDERDOWN BATH ROBES, LARGE ASSORTMENT OF PATTERNS, REDUCED FROM $4.79; UNTIL SOLD AT.......... $3.79

MEN'S TURKISH BATH ROBES, FORMER PRICES FROM $4.00 TO $5.00; CLOSING OUT AT.......... 3.59

Linens.

THE FOLLOWING LOTS WILL BE FOUND WORTHY OF CAREFUL ATTENTION:

50 PIECES WIDE LINEN GLASS TOWELING, WORTH 12c.......... 9c

2 CASES 8-4 CREAM TABLE DAMASK, OLD VALUE 48c.......... 41c

300 DOZEN BARNSLEY BATH TOWELS, WORTH 14c.......... 11c

"JOB LOT" H. S. DAMASK TRAY CLOTH, POSITIVELY WORTH 40c.... 27c

IMPORTATION OF DAMASK TOWELS, WORTH 27c.......... 21c

Linings.

LARGE ASSORTMENT OF COLORS IN OUR NOTED 13c. FRENCH PERCALINE.

Blankets.

DAMASK BORDER.......... $3.49

CALIFORNIA.......... 5.49

Muslin Underwear.

OVER 300 DOZEN, AS FOLLOWS:

GOWNS, CHEMISES, DRAWERS, SKIRTS, CORSET COVERS — ALL AT 49c.; AVERAGE VALUE, 65c.

ALSO A FEW SPECIAL LOTS AS FOLLOWS:

GOWNS, MOTHER HUBBARD, TWO INSERTIONS.......... 59c

GOWNS, SAILOR COLLAR, TRIMMED WITH COLORED EMBROIDERY.......... 62c

DRAWERS, HEM, WITH ONE INSERTION ABOVE.......... 38c

DRAWERS, HEM AND TUCKS.......... 27c

DRAWERS, HEM, WITH BEADING.......... 27c

CHEMISE, THREE INSERTIONS AND EDGE.......... 47c

WALKING SKIRTS, EMBROIDERED RUFFLE.......... 69c

CORSET COVERS, MUSLIN.......... 19c

CORSET COVERS, CAMBRIC.......... 22c

CORSET COVERS, "V" CUT AND TRIMMED WITH EMBROIDERY.......... 42c

LADIES' SWISS EMBROIDERED APRONS.......... 27c

800 DOZEN HAND-EMBROIDERED LADIES' SCALLOP HANDKERCHIEFS, OLD VALUE 22c. AND 24c.......... 12c. AND 13c.

Laces.

LOT OF ORIENTAL AND NET TOP POINT DE GENE LACE, 2 TO 4 INCH, WORTH 16c.......... 10c

5 TO 7 INCH, WORTH 19c.......... 12c

LOT OF BLACK CHANTILLY, 1 TO 3 INCH WIDE, WORTH 15c.......... 10c

CREAM AND BLACK CHANTILLY, 4 TO 6 INCH WIDE, WORTH 20c.......... 12c

9 INCH BLACK CHANTILLY, WORTH 40c.......... 32c

SPECIAL LOT OF CHIFFON LACES, WORTH 21c.......... 15c

SWISS AND LACE TOILET SETS IN PINK, BLUE, RED, AND YELLOW LININGS.......... $1.99

NOVELTY IN TOILET SETS AT.......... 3.79

LATEST NOVELTY IN VEILS—THE LOIE FULLER OR FAN VEIL, IN BLACK AND WHITE, AT 58c., 61c., 68c., AND.......... 69c

HIGH LUSTRE DRAPERY NET, 45 INCHES WIDE; REDUCED FROM $1.81 TO.......... 91c

16-INCH COLORED GAUZE; WORTH 31c.. 19c

SINGLE WIDTH SCRIM, 19c TO.......... 44c

APPLIQUE SCARFS, 1½ YARDS LONG... 1.21

Embroideries.

27 INCH IRISH POINT FOR CHILDREN'S DRESSES.......... 59c., 71c., 79c., TO 99c

27-INCH H. S.; SPECIAL VALUE.......... 24c., 29c., 34c., 49c., TO $1.49

Neckwear.

300 DOZEN LIGHT AND DARK KNOTS AND FOUR-IN-HANDS, ALL SILK; WORTH 60c., AT.......... 24c

Shoes.

2,000 PAIRS LADIES' KID BUTTON BOOTS, PATENT TIPS, OPERA AND COMMON SENSE, WORTH $3.00.......... $1.97

800 PAIRS LADIES' PATENT LEATHER AND KID BLUCHER STYLE OXFORDS, WORTH $3.50.......... 2.82

CHILDREN'S FINE STRAIGHT GOAT, SPRING HEELS.......... 1.57

MISSES'.......... 1.99

CLOSING OUT BALANCE OF FINE RUSSIA HAND-MADE OXFORDS, WORTH $3.50, AT.......... 2.44

Hosiery.

LADIES' STAINLESS BLACK COTTON HOSE, RICHELIEU RIBBED.......... 24c

LADIES' LISLE THREAD HOSE IN FANCY AND SOLID COLORS..29c. AND 44c

LADIES' LISLE THREAD, FAST BLACK, PLAIN AND RICHELIEU RIBBED.... 39c

CHILDREN'S FAST BLACK 1-1 AND 7-1 RIBBED COTTON HOSE, SIZES 6 TO 9½ INCHES..........24c AND 29c

MEN'S STAINLESS BLACK COTTON HALF HOSE, WITH SMALL WHITE FIGURE.......... 34c

MEN'S NATURAL COTTON HALF HOSE (DOUBLE SOLE).......... 24c

OPEN ALL DAY MONDAY.

FORCED TO TRY RESUMPTION

COMMERCIAL BANK DIRECTORS GOADED TO ACTION.

"The Times's" Exposure of Reckless Mismanagement, and Depositors' Threats of Criminal Proceedings, Have Caused Them to Put Forth a Hastily Prepared Plan for Reopening—Not Wholly Pleasing to Depositors—Asked to Take Half Their Deposits in Stock.

Alarmed by the exposures by THE NEW-YORK TIMES of reckless mismanagement and aroused to a realization of the necessity for immediate action by the threats of criminal prosecution emanating from depositors, the Directors of the suspended Commercial Bank in Brooklyn yesterday put forth a hastily-formulated plan for resumption.

In giving out the plan, David Barnett, the bank's counsel, expressed the hope that it would be agreeable to all the depositors.

The present stockholders are to be assessed for an amount equal to the par value of their stock. This is the requirement of law in all cases like that of the Commercial, where the capital stock and surplus are entirely wiped out. In addition, the stockholders are to be assessed for the purpose of providing a surplus at the outset, the assessment to be to the extent of from one-quarter to one-half the par value of their new stock.

The present depositors are asked to take one-half of their deposits in stock in the bank. The rest of their deposit they are asked to leave in the bank for from three to six months, or longer if necessary.

The capital of the bank may be increased from $200,000 to $250,000, in the option of the depositors.

"The plan for resumption has not been fully matured," said Mr. Barnett. "What the surplus will be fixed at has not yet been settled. It will depend somewhat on how favorably the plan is received.

"By adopting this plan," continued Mr. Barnett, "the stockholders will have a chance to get a part of their money back. As it is now, if the receiver winds up the affairs of the bank they will lose their stock and probably be called upon for an amount nearly equal to the par to pay off the depositors. By joining in this plan they will secure a stock which ought to be worth 100 cents on the dollar. The depositors will have their deposits in a bank which is starting out with a large and unimpaired capital.

"They will secure a stock which they can sell on the open market for at least the amount they invested in it, and in that way they will avoid the long delay which a receivership makes necessary before they could secure all their money. It will save a great deal of time, probably several years, for the assets of this bank must be turned into money before the receiver can disburse them to the depositors, and the law's delays are, as you know, very tedious.

"If the project is carried through, and I hope it will be, the new stockholders will have a chance to elect a new Board of Directors and so arrange that the bank can be carried on in the future as they desire.

"It is thought that the plan, if carried out, will prove very advantageous to the depositors, since it will convert them into shareholders, and give them all a strong personal interest in the bank.

"It is not anticipated," said Mr. Barnett, in conclusion, "that the smaller depositors will care to invest in the new stock of the bank."

It was understood yesterday in Brooklyn that the plan sent forth tentatively by the Directors through the bank's counsel was the result of a compromise between President Keeney and his friends and those of the Directors who desire to get out of the bank entirely and separate themselves from all further connection with or responsibility for its affairs.

Several of the Directors have openly offered to give their stock away since the failure, and one of the Directors, John H. Rowland, was quoted by his friends as being willing to part with his $14,000 in stock not only without price, but with a bonus of $2,000 to any one who would accept it and assume the responsibilities that went with it.

It was said yesterday that the plan for resumption was the work of Receiver Dykman and was intended to give certain Directors a chance to close up their responsibilities at once by a transfer of their stock to friends of the President, who had been induced to agree to come in under a reorganization.

It was announced that the plan for resumption would be presented to the depositors at their meeting to-morrow night.

"If the Commercial Bank shall resume," said C. Augustus Haviland, after he had learned the outlines of the plan, "the credit will lie with THE NEW-YORK TIMES. It is the only paper that has exposed the way in which the bank was conducted. If it had not revealed the discrepancies between the books of the bank and the June quarterly report and between that report and the report of Superintendent Preston of the State Banking Department there would never have been any resumption. By its exposures THE TIMES has forced the Commercial Directors to attempt to resume. THE TIMES has increased its influence in Brooklyn by its course in this matter."

The plan of resumption did not seem to be regarded with favor by the depositors.

"It will never be accepted by the depositors in anything like its present shape," said one of those whose money is tied up in the suspended bank. "It asks the depositors to convert one-half of their deposits into stock. By doing this they not only lose the use of one-half of their money, but they assume the responsibilities which the law places on stockholders. They will be responsible for twice the value of their stock in case the reorganized institution is not successful.

"Take the case of a man who has $1,000 on deposit. He leaves $500 indefinitely on deposit and turns $500 into stock. He thus does not get back any of his $1,000, but he takes on himself a contingent liability for $500 over and above the sum of his present deposit. It is like putting up $1,500 to save $500.

"Most of the Commercial depositors are contractors and builders. They depended on their funds in the bank to carry on their operations, and very many of them were put to serious trouble by the suspension. What they need is the ready money which they were calculating to draw out the Saturday the bank failed. It will not relieve them to have their money stay indefinitely on deposit. They cannot pay off their employes with bank stock."

Receiver William N. Dykman took hold of the bank yesterday formally.

Through his paper, President Keeney yesterday gave out the welcome tidings to depositors that he had paid the promissory note for $10,000 which he had put in the bank safe four years ago. There were eight of these notes, and they were drawn by the Directors in 1889 to make up a large impairment of the bank's capital through the operations of George L. Hassell.

"If these notes, made payable on demand," said Horace Groves, attorney for several of the depositors, yesterday, "had been paid before the bank failed, and during the financial stringency, and if the Directors had called in their own discounted notes for about $53,000 which were outstanding, the Commercial might have been tided over its troubles. There would have been added to its available funds $133,000."

The way in which President Keeney paid his note for $10,000 was by giving a check to the receiver for that amount on the Long Island Loan and Trust Company, of which he is a Director.

The receiver announced yesterday that he was sending out the other ten-thousand-dollar notes for collection.

Some surprise has been occasioned among Cashier Vail's Brooklyn friends by his continued silence under the serious charges of President Keeney that he took $25,000 of the latter's personal bonds from the Commercial safe and gave them to the Bank of New-York, and also gave to the Bank of New-York, on the eve of the failure, without the knowledge of President Keeney and the Directors, $314,000 in discounted notes.

"I have known John J. Vail intimately for many years," said John A. Schilling of 429 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, one of the depositors, "and he was not the man to take those securities or bonds without the knowledge and consent of President Keeney. Vail is as honest as the day is long. He was always looking after the interests of the bank and he brought in a great many depositors. He lived quietly, and had no bad habits. He gave twenty-five years of his life to the bank, and is now thrown out with the charges of President Keevey flung after him. I shall want more evidence than this that Mr. Vail took Keeney's bonds from the safe without the knowledge or consent of the owner."

This call has been sent out for to-morrow night's meeting:

Depositors of the Commercial Bank (who are not also stockholders) are respectfully invited to attend a meeting to be held at Haviland Hall, 399 Classon Avenue, near Greene Avenue, Monday evening, Sept. 4, 1893, at 8 o'clock, to adopt measures for such action as the gravity of the situation may make necessary.

HAVILAND & SONS,
THOMAS J. FRANCE,
FRY & LYLE,
A. BUCHANAN'S SONS,
NOLAN BROTHERS.

The following communication has been received by THE NEW-YORK TIMES from Lyman R. Greene, President of the Eagle Warehouse and Storage Company:

"In reference to the article in Saturday's issue of your paper, in relation to the affairs of the Commercial Bank of Brooklyn, the paragraph of that article which reads, 'The stock in the warehouse and storage company of which President Keeney is a Director was put down at par in the list of assets.' So far as this company is concerned, it would seem to be misleading. It is true that Mr. Keeney is one of the Directors in our company. At no time has this company been a depositor in the Commercial Bank, or in any way interested in it. No shares of our company are held by the bank. It is evident from other articles published that the paragraph refers to the Brooklyn Warehouse and Dry Dock Company, at the foot of Twenty-seventh Street, Brooklyn."

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 2.—Cashier J. J. Vail of the Commercial Bank of Brooklyn is in Saratoga. He was seen to-day by a correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES. He declined to make any statement in reference to the affairs of the bank.

"I shall leave here Monday for Brooklyn," said Mr. Vail, "and will meet all charges made against me. President Keeney and I have had no trouble."

Personally-conducted excursions to the World's Fair by New-York Central, Sept. 5 and 11; $20 (half fare) for round trip. Only one night on train.—Adv.

Better do without a new Fall suit than miss the World's Fair. New-York Central offers half rate ($20) Sept. 5 and 11.—Adv.

MAY INDICT THE OFFICIALS.

Rumor About the Long Island Railroad Disaster—Towerman Knott Wont Talk.

JAMAICA, L. I., Sept. 2.—District Attorney Fleming was not at home this evening when a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES called. He had gone out of town to spend Sunday. His rumored intention to proceed criminally against the higher officials of the Long Island Railroad, in connection with the accident at Berlin, could not be confirmed.

When asked, earlier in the day, as to such action on his part, he was non-committal, and said it would be obviously injudicious for him to make his plans known in advance. The belief is strong that he will take the step. He is a fearless official, who would not hesitate to take such action if he saw a good reason for it, and is credited with holding the belief that some of the officers were not blameless.

Such instances as their having the Rockaway Beach train equipped with vacuum brakes merely, instead of modern air brakes, and the allowing a clump of trees to obscure the signals from the engineer's view, are quoted as some of his reasons.

LONG ISLAND CITY, Sept. 2.—Robert J. Knott, the young towerman who has been held responsible by the Coroner's Jury for the accident on the Long Island Railroad last Saturday night, was brought to Long Island City to-day and placed in the Queen's County Jail.

He told a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES he had no statement to make. He would wait, he said, until the Grand Jury meets, Sept. 13.

His sweetheart called to see him in the afternoon. She is a slightly-built, attractive girl. Her eyes were red with weeping when she left him.

All the injured at St. John's Hospital continue to improve. Some of them will be in a condition to leave the hospital next week, the physicians think.

HAVOC IN THE AZORES.

The Town of Fayal Nearly Destroyed by Wind and Water.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—A hurricane passed over the Azores Islands on Aug. 28. Two vessels were wrecked in the Harbor of Fayal and fourteen houses were destroyed in the town. At Terceira three vessels were wrecked and twenty-eight houses were destroyed. Five persons were killed.

BOSTON, Sept. 2.—Viscount de Valla da Costa, the Portuguese Consul in this city, has received a cable dispatch bringing news of the storm in the cities of Harta and Fayal, in the Azores. The message says that the City of Fayal was almost wholly destroyed, many being killed outright, and that the greatest suffering now prevails among the people.

A new breakwater, which was being built by the Government and which was almost completed, was swept away by the water, allowing the sea to break on the city with unrestrained fury. The fishermen are suffering great misery and a famine is impending. The Consul said that a subscription would immediately be started in Boston for the help of the sufferers.

The Azores are a group of islands in the North Pacific Ocean about 800 miles from the coast of Portugal, to which they belong. They are nine in number, besides several islets, divided into three groups.

New-Orleans Banks Withdraw Restrictions.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 2.—President J. C. Morris of the Canal Bank, in an interview to-day, stated that the Clearing House, of which he is the Acting President, would in a very short time rescind the present limitations on the withdrawal of bank deposits. The associated banks had not yet taken action, but would do so shortly. They had already reconsidered their determination to issue certificates of deposit, owing to the better financial condition.

The general impression in banking circles is that the sixty-day notices for withdrawals from the savings banks will not be required after the banks resume currency payments.

Only $18 to Chicago and Return via Picturesque Erie Lines.

Next personally-conducted special excursion leaves New-York, Chambers St., 10:15 A. M., Wednesday, Sept. 6, arriving Chicago 4:15 P. M. next day. New and elegant coaches with high-back seats. Uniformed porters in attendance. Special coaches for families and ladies without escort. Tickets good ten days, with privilege of returning via Niagara Falls. Similar excursion on Sept. 12.—Adv.

A hotel delightfully situated is the Madison Avenue, 58th St. and Madison Av., (near Central Park.) Moderate terms. Rooms en suite or single.—Adv.

NEW SYSTEM OF CURRENCY

SECRET CONFERENCE ABOUT IT AT TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Project that Contemplates Abolishment of National Banks—State Banks Would Be Substituted, Issuing Currency Provided by the General Government Based on Securities Designated by Congress—Said to be an Administration Measure in Which Mr. Cleveland Is Interested.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—A very important conference, in which it is understood that the President was greatly interested, was held to-day at the Treasury Department. It was quite out of the usual conference order and it was held with the view of shaping a policy on the much-discussed proposition to repeal the 10 per cent. bank tax.

While it has been possible to ascertain a partial list of those who took part in the conference, there is reason for believing that the list given here lacks one name. The assurance is given that the other member of the conference, however, is as much interested in the successful outcome of it as any one present, and his name may be ascertained in time.

There have been many propositions suggested for the increase of the bank currency, and all have been opposed to some extent by men who insist that the 10 per cent. tax on banks shall be repealed, so as to afford opportunity for the restoration of State bank circulation. The instability of some of the State-bank money has always been responsible for the resistance to a return to this currency, and the fear of a renewal of the bills of the "wild cat" money days has made the opponents of the repeal very positive.

But there have been many persons who have thought that a circulation of greater extent and flexibility could be provided, and that perhaps it would be possible to supply a substitute for the national bank currency that would have all its security and not depend upon Government bonds, new or old, to secure it.

The President, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, Representatives Hall of Missouri and Warner of New-York, members of the House Committee on Banking and Currency, and one other person had a talk at the Treasury to-day, beginning at 1 o'clock, about a plan which may be suggested to the House by bill, if it shall be found to be acceptable to men of enlightened and conservative views of finance.

The conference is supposed to have been secret. The Speaker put Mr. Richardson of Tennessee in the Chair while he ran up to the Treasury, and it was easy enough for Mr. Hall and Mr. Warner to get away from the Capitol and up to the Treasury without being observed. The person whose name is withheld arrived in Secretary Carlisle's carriage.

None of the conferrees is at liberty to talk about the discussion in the Secretary's office.

The Secretary, it is understood, asked the opinions of the other gentlemen about a proposition that was still to be framed. It looked like a repeal of the statute imposing a tax on State banks and the issue to national banks and other banks that should qualify by taking State charters of circulating notes, uniform in appearance and prepared by the Government.

All national banks would transfer their charters and take out this circulation in place of that now issued, the notes for circulation to be so prepared as to afford all the protection possible against counterfeiting and to be supplied to the banks at an expense sufficient to compensate the Government for preparing them.

In place of the Government bonds now required to be deposited to secure the money issue by banks of States, the law would provide in each State, under the national law and in a uniform way, for the deposit of approved stocks and bonds for security of a character to be decided upon as a matter of detail, the agreement to be alike as to all the States.

As the members of this conference were reticent after the meeting, it is difficult to give the terms of the exact proposition put forward, but it looked to the adoption of a State bank circulation, secured as no State bank was secured during the period before the war, and by such safeguards suggested by the National Government as can be properly extended.

It was stated that fifty-seven national banks in the State of Massachusetts were prepared to surrender their national bank charters and to take up State charters under a system like that indicated.

Assurance was also given that there were many strong banks in New-York City that would be ready to accept the plan when it had been matured and submitted for the consideration of Congress.

There is no doubt that this suggestion, if it be carried into Congress, as it undoubtedly will, will have a great deal to do with strengthening the repeal vote in the Senate, where some of the Southern Senators are kept from supporting the repeal by the notion that a stoppage of silver purchase and of the issue of Treasury notes on the bullion purchased under the Sherman law will prevent that supply of currency for which the South has been making constant demands.

The fact that the conference was restricted outside of executive representatives to members of the House and the Speaker indicated that the Administration if it intends to offer this proposition as a part of its policy, has determined that it shall proceed from the House and not from the Senate, and that it is not to be made a compromise for the repeal bill.

His Shortage Probably $90,000.

LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 2.—The presence of County Attorney Murphy in the city to secure requisition papers for the return of Barrett Scott, the embezzling County Treasurer, has developed that Scott's shortage, instead of $60,000, is fully $90,000. It is believed that only a small part of the money was carried away by Scott.

There seems to have arisen a serious doubt about the ability of the Holt County board to cause the return of the defaulter. He is charged with embezzlement, but it is asserted that he can be brought back from Mexico only by courtesy of President Diaz. The necessary papers have been made out, however, by the State officials, and the Holt County authorities will next proceed to Washington and confer with Government officials.

Normannia Passengers to Celebrate.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 2.—Arrangements have been made by some of the Normannia's passengers for celebrating the anniversary of the cholera scare and their quarantine at Fire Island about a year ago. They are to meet in Ester's Park to-morrow afternoon.

The Newark contingent on board the Normannia at that time were Senator McPherson, Superintendent Barringer of the public schools, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Seifert, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Gerth, Mrs. Krup, Miss Hill, and Messrs. Mergott and Richtmann.

REDUCED RATES WORLD'S FAIR.

Excursion and one-way tickets to Chicago, Pacific coast, and other points West and South. Berths and baggage attended to. Waiting room for ladies. Write for information and rates. Lansing's ticket office, 397 Broadway. Open Monday.—Adv.

$17.00 to Chicago and Return via the Ontario and Western Railway, Saturday, Sept. 9, Wednesday, Sept. 13, via Niagara Falls. Full information at 371 Broadway, New-York.—Adv.

LIES ABOUT THE PRESIDENT.

He Speaks to Mr. Dickinson of Recent Misstatements—In Splendid Health.

Don M. Dickinson, who was Postmaster General under President Cleveland's first Administration, arrived in the city from Washington yesterday.

"I saw Mr. Cleveland yesterday," said he, "and we had a long chat. He told me the newspapers had said scarcely anything true about his movements for the last six months.

"'When I have been at home they have had me fishing; when I've been fishing they have had me at home.' These were the President's words to me.

"All the sensational reports about the serious illness of the President are sheer nonsense. Why, he never looked or felt better in his life.

"He expressed great delight at the decisive majority obtained by the opponents of the Sherman Silver bill. He refused to give his opinion as to the probable result in the Senate of the silver question, and so do I."

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—President Cleveland gave a large number of persons a chance to see him to-night and to be satisfied that he was not an invalid or an object for solicitude.

Just before the curtain lifted at the new National Theatre, the President, Secretary Lamont, and Dr. Bryant came in and occupied the lower right-hand box next the stage.

The President looked very well indeed, and he joined heartily in the laughter provoked by the entertaining misfortunes of the man who is "Champignol in spite of himself," or as Mr. Frohman's play calls it, "The other man." It was the last night of this highly-successful play, which Mr. Frohman believes will prove a lasting attraction.

After the play the President and his companions walked along Pennsylvania Avenue and Fifteenth Street to the White House along with the rest of the people leaving the theatre, and everybody talked about it as an unusual incident.

DID NOT GET HIS STOCKS.

So Mr. Oliver Didn't Pay His Note, and Contempt Proceedings Have Resulted.

The trouble which led to an order being issued by Judge McGown of the City Court for James Oliver, the politician, to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt of court in refusing to appear at an examination in supplementary proceedings before Referee Waldorf H. Phillips, was explained yesterday by the ex-Senator's brother, Francis V. S. Oliver. He said his brother gave his note for $525 to L. G. De Bertram, in return for which he was to have received certain stocks and bonds. The note was turned over to Pierre Rontet, a tailor, of 11 West Twenty-eighth Street.

Mr. Oliver says his brother has never received the stocks, and for that reason refused to pay the note. At the last examination, July 17, an adjournment was taken for a month. Frank Oliver says that when he and his brother went to the referee's office they learned the examination had been set down for Aug. 14. Mr. Oliver offered to be examined then, but the opposing counsel would not reopen the case without the payment of large costs. Mr. Oliver refused to pay, and for that reason, his brother says, the action in contempt was brought.

Think the Alvo's Machinery is Crippled.

No news of the missing Alvo was received by the agents of the Atlas Line yesterday. The vessel sailed from this port on Aug. 16 for Gonaives, Haiti, and is now ten days overdue. The agents profess a belief that the steamship has crippled her machinery and is endeavoring to reach port under sail.

The cases of the Umbria and many other vessels which were long overdue but finally managed to reach port all right were cited as instances of steamships outweathering the weather when handicapped by crippled engines. The Alvo is a stanch vessel and was sailed out of port in competent hands. She doubtless encountered some very heavy gales, but the agents say that she will have to remain unheard from a long time yet before they will believe that she has been lost.

Mr. Andrews Does Not Know Gross.

A dispatch from Mount Vernon yesterday said that Henry Gross, twenty-two years old, had been arrested there on the complaint of Commissioner W. S. Andrews of the Street-Cleaning Department of this city on a charge of grand larceny to the extent of $300.

The story here was that Gross was employed in the Street-Cleaning Department some time ago and had stolen a horse, which he sold, and then left the city.

Commissioner Andrews, however, said he knew nothing about the matter, had made no charges, and did not know who Gross was. No such name appeared upon his roll. He thought there must be some mistake about the matter.

J. A. Blanchard for Court of Appeals.

At a meeting of the Republican Club of the Twenty-first Assembly District, held Wednesday evening at Shepard Hall, on the motion of Otto Irving Wise, President of the club, a resolution was adopted pledging the members to support the nomination of Judge James A. Blanchard as candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals. The resolution says that "the name of James A. Blanchard would be greeted with unbounded enthusiasm by the Republicans and would tend to attract to their banner thousands of honest Democrats."

No Trace Found of Cashier Bicking.

No trace has been found of Frederick C. Bicking, cashier of the branch store of Browning, King & Co., at Third Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, who disappeared Aug. 19 and is charged with the embezzlement of $15,000 of the firm's money. Bicking is only twenty-one years old. He had been employed by the firm for several years. Betting on the races is given as one of the ways in which his money went.

Despondent Cooper's Suicide.

Albert Grollilund, a Swiss cooper, who lost employment two weeks ago at Beadleston & Woerz's brewery, was found dead in a chair last night in the parlor of his flat at 787 Columbus Avenue. He had shot himself in the right temple. He was married and lived with his wife, a young son, and two step-sons.

Church Disestablishment in Wales.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—Mr. Gladstone replied by letter to-day to the demand made by the Welsh Parliamentary Party yesterday that the disestablishment of the Church in Wales be the first item on the Government programme for 1894. He wrote:

"I recognize the self-restraint and forbearance of the friends of disestablishment. When the measures of the next session shall be considered I will decide whether to renew the suspensory bill or introduce a complete measure. Meantime it will be hazardous to settle the business of the session by piecemeal anticipation."

Condensed Cablegrams.

—Gen. Dodds telegraphed yesterday from Kotonou that he would be unable to start for Upper Dahomey before being reinforced from home. Gen. Dodds will march into Upper Dahomey to punish King Behanzin for his continued efforts to rouse the country against the French.

—Earl Aberdeen, the new Governor General of Canada, sailed yesterday by the Allan Line steamship Sardinian from Liverpool.

Plate Glass Broken by Recent Cyclones.

The damage to plate glass in this city and Brooklyn during the recent cyclones was very heavy. The Lloyds Plate Glass Insurance Company, 63 William St., which is the largest company of its kind in the world, sustained 214 losses in this city and Brooklyn, amounting in the aggregate to about $7,500.—Adv.

THE WRECKERS OF READING

THE MEN WHO ARE NOW IN CONTROL OF THE PROPERTY.

THEIR HISTORY AND ASSOCIATIONS.

Is the Company Managed Solely in the Interests of Its Rivals?

GREAT NECESSITY FOR A CHANGE.

An Effort to Place Men in Charge Who Have Nothing to Fear in the Revelation of Their Past, and Whose Purposes Are Clearly Understood—The Weakness of President Harris—Mr. Gowen's Opinion of His Abilities—Mr. Paxson as a Cloak of Respectability—Mr. Welsh's Platonic Interest—But Mr. Wilbur Was There for Business—The Direction in Which the True Safety of the Property Lies.

The attitude assumed by THE TIMES during the last few months in relation to the affairs of the Reading Railroad has received frequent commendation, but the expressed determination in yesterday's issue to fathom the schemes which have brought the company to its present embarrassment and to assist in its rehabilitation have drawn forth expressions of approval, not only on "the Street," but in mercantile circles generally. Every mail has brought letters of thanks and encouragement.

The situation of Reading to-day is regarded as a reproach to the fair fame of American business generally. Its artificial collapse has been one of the principal factors in the unsettling of confidence in American securities, and the course of the present management in failing to right the wrongs which had been inflicted upon its security holders is an offense equally blameworthy with the acts of those who brought it about. That the men now in charge of the company's affairs have neither the ability, the moral courage, nor the determination to shed light upon its affairs and to mete out just punishment to those who are responsible for its deplorable condition, and that by reason of their becoming involved in the errors of the past management they are unfitted for the task of re-establishing the company on a sound basis, is patent to every one. It seems, therefore, to be clearly necessary than an entirely fresh element should be infused into the company's management and a complete and radical change take place in its methods, in order to restore value to its securities and win back credit and faith in American business honesty. In order to accomplish this great purpose, the task must be undertaken by men who have nothing to fear in the revelation of their past, and whose purposes and good intention must be clear and undoubted.

Of Mr. McLeod, who is forced to retire from the receivership of the Reading, comparatively little need be said. The ambitious schemes with which he started to change Reading from its well-established character of a good paying local road and a promising commercial enterprise to a great trunk line and a monopolist of the coal trade have disastrously failed. Had he confined himself strictly to his original purpose and to the possibilities which tha opened to him, Reading's affairs to-day would be in different shape. The arrogant manner, however, in which he sought to defy public opinion, endeavored to curb every individual effort under him, and defiantly advanced the price of coal at a rate which shocked even his most earnest supporters, made himself and his schemes so unpopular as already to portend their ultimate failure. But he did more. Not content with the ground he had already gained, he sighed for other worlds to conquer. His ventures in the field of controlling all New-England as an obedient market for the anthracite coal output were regarded as fanciful and impossible by conservative observers at the outset, but when it transpired, as the result of Mr. Rice's investigations, that this ambitious attempt was founded entirely upon wind, that the control of corporations aggregating millions upon millions and reckoned among the most solidly intrenched in the United States was to be held by the ownership of minority blocks of stock on slender margins, with the securities and money of the Reading Company which in itself required for its own business fresh capital it was evident that his career as a railroad magnate was at an end. The frightful panic in the securities of the Reading property, the suspicious circumstances under which enormous sales of its securities took place immediately before the receivership, the manner in which he played fast and loose with the assets of the company—all the circumstances, in fact, surrounding the plunge of this property into the receivership were evidences of the "passing of McLeod." He has ceased to be a factor in the sensible and substantial railroad world, and as for Reading, nothing but the disasters which he has brought upon the property and the possibility of securing restitution from him, interests its security holders any longer.

Of Mr. Harris, who succeeded him, great things were expected. But the laboring mountain brought forth only a mouse. The constantly reiterated and authoritative criticism on his management of the affairs of Reading has caused much inquiry as to the identity and capacity of the man to whom has been intrusted, temporarily at least, the direction of the destinies of a property valued in 1888 by disinterested appraisers as worth over $204,000,000, with gross annual receipts of about $45,000,000 and a capacity for coal output of over 10,000,000 tons annually. Mr. Harris was originally a mining engineer, and was employed as such in the seventies by the Reading Railroad Company. From that position he was invited by personal friends to become Superintendent of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company—a small subsidiary company of the Jersey Central, with an annual output to-day of only 1,300,000 tons, about half the size and importance of the private coal firm of Coxe Brothers, whose business the Reading receivers threw overboard a few days ago—afterward becoming President of that concern. He was for a year one of the receivers of the Jersey Central. But it was only only after the termination of his connection with that company that it began to show the earnings which have since placed it among the strongest

financial corporations of the East. While he has always been regarded as an expert coal-mining engineer, he has never occupied any position that demanded an independent knowledge of railroad affairs, or that broad scope which is required in the administration of an enormous business enterprise like the Reading. His affiliations have been entirely with the Jersey Central. Upon the consummation of the great coal deal in February, 1892, Mr. McLeod made Mr. Harris Vice President of the Reading Coal and Iron Company. The disastrous conduct of that company's affairs for the last eighteen months has not added lustre to the reputation of any one connected with it.

In 1880 Mr. Harris was requested to make a report upon the coal properties acquired for Reading by Mr. Gowen. Already at this time Mr. Harris proved himself to be what might be denominated a "bear" on Reading—a position which he has been constantly maintaining since he became President of the company, as THE TIMES shall have occasion to show in the near future from his recent utterances and actions. In 1880 he was not able to bring himself to appreciate the value of the great coal deposits which had so providently been secured for the property. Mr. Gowen, whose familiarity with Reading and whose grasp of the coal situation and foresight in preparing Reading for a great career in that direction, challenge universal admiration to-day, put himself on record (in a speech delivered at the Academy of Music in Philadelphia on April 23, 1881,) as to the value of Mr. Harris's opinions and estimates in coal affairs. That opinion is of peculiar interest, because Mr. Harris has been doing a great deal of estimating lately, most of which has proved entirely incorrect. This was a feature of his estimates in 1880. For instance, at that time he reported it as his deliberate opinion that the maximum annual output of anthracite coal to be reached, as he supposed, in 1910 would be 37,000,000 tons. It proved to be 42,000,000 tons last year already. Of his method of computing the value of Reading's coal lands, Mr. Gowen said:

"A very great deal of attention has been called to an estimate of the value of these coal lands made by Mr. Joseph Stephen Harris, for whose integrity of purpose I have the highest confidence and respect. Now, when you want to make an estimate of the value of property, there are only two ways in which to do it. One is to give its market value—what it will sell for. * * * Another way is to give its intrinsic value—that is, its value due to the fact of what it contains and what money can be made out of it. But Mr. Harris did not propose to give either of these estimates. He gave its value according to an algebraic equation, based upon the fact that the lands were to be charged 8 per cent. compound interest until they were exhausted, or until such a period as their revenues—which he limited forever to only 30 cents per ton, and which he assumed would be invested at 4 per cent. compound interest—should produce a sum of money equal to the debit which had accrued against them by compounding interest at 8 per cent. Why, gentlemen, if Mr. Harris had only made his rate of compound interest high enough, the lands would not have been worth anything, and that would have been the quickest way of getting rid of the difficulty. But I do not care to dwell upon this subject. I know a great deal more about it than Mr. Harris does. I am vain enough to suppose that I know a great deal more than he does about coal lands, and I can dismiss the question by simply calling your attention to the result of an estimate he has made as to one particular body of lands known as the Schuylkill and Susquehanna estate, containing 41,000 acres. Of these 41,000 acres—all covered with timber—he reports 10,500 acres as being coal lands and 31,000 as having no coal in them. Now, the land that has no coal in it and contains only timber he estimates to be worth $13 an acre, and when he comes to estimate the value of the land which does contain both timber and coal, he finds by charging 8 per cent. compound interest against it for fifty years that it is only worth $8 an acre. [Laughter.]

"I have heard it said in England that the prosperity of that great country was mainly due to its coal fields. It must therefore be accepted as the general impression of mankind that coal and coal lands properly located have a recognized commercial value, but we find from Mr. Harris's report that all these impressions and all these beliefs, which have taken such firm hold on the people of this country and of England, are utterly fallacious, and that so far from coal being of any value under God's heaven, the fact that it exists beneath the ground takes $5 an acre from the value of the timber that grows upon the surface. [Laughter.]

"Much curiosity was manifested and is still being expressed in Philadelphia at the motive which induced Edward M. Paxson, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania, to resign that important and honorable position to become the associate of Mr. McLeod as one of the receivers of the Reading Railroad, which the latter had just guided to disaster. It was supposed that Mr. McLeod desired Judge Paxson's colleagueship in order to give respectability and weight to the arduous task which, no doubt, he already then foresaw for himself. And Judge Paxson, no doubt, believed that in accepting the receivership of the Reading Railroad he was undertaking a serious trust, which would afford opportunities for work and reward which his then expiring term of office as Judge failed to promise. He could scarcely have been aware of the complications and difficulties into which the acceptance of that position would lead him, and it is generally believed to-day that he regrets the unfortunate connection, and would be glad to find himself enabled to assist Reading into a safer and healthier atmosphere.

"No one has been able to understand what induced Mr. John Lowber Welsh to become one of Reading's receivers. When Mr. McLeod was forced to resign Mr. Welsh's name was freely mentioned as his possible successor, but it was repeatedly given out that he would not accept the office. The alleged reasons were the importance of his private affairs, he being a wealthy sugar merchant of the City of Philadelphia, with other large ramifying business connections as well. He did, however, become Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Reading Railroad, and as such was understood to be the originator and chief promoter of the late scheme of reorganization that failed. He frequently expressed himself, publicly and privately, to the effect that the adoption of this plan was absolutely necessary to the salvation of the property and the preservation of its integrity, and that nothing else could avail. The alternative which he pictured was the general disruption of the property, the sacrifice of its securities, foreclosure, and similar disaster. The plan failed, yet Mr. Welsh calmly appears as one of the receivers, but logically his acceptance of that position would mean that he expects to be a director of ruin and destruction which he has already declared himself unable to avert. Mr. Welsh was emphatic in his assertions that he had not a particle of interest in Reading. In fact, the peculiar feature of the Reading receivership is that it seems destined to be filled by men who have no interest in the property, who are not elected by the security holders, and who have no hope of its successful outcome. Mr. McLeod, at least, was known to be warmly interested in Reading, though of late there began to be serious doubts as to which side his interests lay on. Judge Paxson, naturally, never pretended to be a man of financial interests. Mr. Harris, so far as is known, never had a cent of interest in Reading securities, and has whenever he expressed himself on the subject uniformly declared that the property was incapable of a successful future. Mr. Wilbur is, of course, known to be a large security holder of the Lehigh Valley, Reading's chief competitor. Mr. Welsh takes pains to declare that his interest in Reading is purely Platonic. Speculation has been rife as to what motive, therefore, could have influenced Mr. Welsh to have now accepted this position with such seeming anxiety. As a man of acknowledged wealth, it is evident that he is not in search of a salary. Having no interest in the property, he cannot be there to protect his holdings. Having taken a hopeless view of its affairs, he cannot expect to add lustre to his reputation by retaining the receivership while the property, according to his predictions, goes still further into bankruptcy. It is, however, well known that Mr. Welsh was closely identified with the whole policy of the present management in covering up and ratifying the irregularities of the McLeod administration. It is also certain that Mr. Welsh had potent voice in securing the dividend for the Lehigh Valley at the expense of the interest on Reading's general mortgage bonds. It is not known whether Mr. Welsh has large interests in that property, but it is understood that his friends are among its large security holders. This might account for his willingness to accept the arduous duties of his new post, but even that would not be sufficient to account for the apparent anxiety manifested in its acceptance without an instant's interval after the sensational and unexpected resignation of Mr. Wilbur.

"As for Mr. Wilbur there has been comparatively little doubt in the minds of Reading security holders recently as to what he represented in the Reading receivership. It was unquestionaby for the interests of the Packer-Wilbur family, as a trustee of the Packer estate, that he insisted upon representation on the board of Reading's receivers, and when he resigned he no doubt saw to it that that interest should not be neglected. From facts that have recently been brought to light, it would seem that Mr. Wilbur substantially controlled the policy of the Reading receivers. He compelled them to pay the unearned dividends on the Lehigh Valley stock, and when he had exhausted Reading's cash in that transaction took back his own property freed from every obligation toward the Reading, but compelled the Reading to settle the Lehigh Valley's claim against it for coal, although millions of dollars of other claims against Reading were in default. There is no doubt that Lehigh Valley security holders owe him a debt of gratitude, for just at the moment when the bold extension of his system into Buffalo and New-York City burdened it with a sudden expansion of interest charges, and when the coal trade seemed to be on the point of turning against the Lehigh Valley in particular, whose output was rapidly diminishing, he succeeded in having his road leased by the Reading, and thereby succeeded, as stated by Mr. Rice and not contradicted, in securing from Reading last year a contribution of $1,500,000 toward the payment of that 5 per cent. dividend on the Lehigh Valley stock, of which the road itself earned only 2 per cent. His recent performance in compelling Reading to pay 5 per cent. dividends on his stock, which were almost entirely unearned, and taking back his road with all that advantage gained, have added very much to his reputation for astuteness already well established.

These are the men who have guided the affairs of the great Reading corporation since calamity overtook it. Each in turn so far has predicted nothing but disaster or ruin to the property. Each has acknowledged himself from the outset to be a failure at the task of saving the property, and one at least has assisted materially in the embarrassment of Reading by the manner in which he has taken care of the interests of one of its rivals, in which he himself was so deeply interested.

It is not to be wondered at that Reading security holders should be growing restless, or should regard with hope and admiration the efforts which are now being made to wrest the property from the control of men who have no interest in it, who have not been selected by them to take charge of it, and who have done their best to discourage investors from believing in the present or future of the property. That this corporation is great and possesses to-day the elements of wealth and superb earning capacity THE TIMES has reason to believe, notwithstanding the assertions to the contrary of the men accidentally in power. In this task it will be necessary to uncover the efforts and schemes aimed to injure the property and the manner in which they have been foiled, as well as to point out the direction in which the true safety of the property lies and to assist those who are striving to achieve it.

NORTHERN PACIFIC AFFAIRS.

The Order for Receivers' Certificates—Wisconsin Central Litigation.

The application of the receivers of the Northern Pacific Railroad for authority to issue receivers' certificates has been granted by Judge Jenkins of the United States Circuit Court in Milwaukee. An order has been signed giving Receivers Oakes, Rouse, and Payne the power to issue certificates not to exceed $5,000,000 for the purpose of redeeming certain securities and meeting certain urgent expenses.

The certificates are to bear 6 per cent. interest and are to be paid in one year or less. If any of the holders of the securities which the receivers desire to redeem decline to accept these certificates in exchange, the receivers are empowered to sell in the open market as many of the certificates as are necessary, at prices not below 97½. The order of the court expressly stipulates that the certificates, or proceeds thereof, shall not be used to pay any part of the unsecured floating debt.

On this point William Nelson Cromwell, of counsel for the receivers, said yesterday: "The application to issue receivers' certificates was not to pay floating debt, but to redeem the company's securities held against floating debt. We would not pay the debt were it sent to redeem the securities, the value of which is considered in excess of the debt. The receivers would have been recreant to their duty if they had not taken the course they have pursued, and which has met the approval of the court. They were confronted with a unique situation, and it required prompt and original treatment. The securities were of the face value of a number of millions, and largely necessary for the preservation of the railroad system, as well as for their intrinsic value. It would be injurious to the trust estate if some of the securities were sold out and acquired by hostile railroad interests."

News was received here from Milwaukee yesterday afternoon that the United States Circuit Court had rendered an important decision in the matter of the dispute between the officers of the Wisconsin Central and the Northern Pacific receivers. The application of the Wisconsin Central to be made a party to the receivership suit was denied, as was also the motion to compel the receivers to pay back-rentals to the Wisconsin Central Company. The question of the Northern Pacific receivers' counter claim against the Wisconsin Central was referred to a master to take testimony, and the receivers were allowed until the 15th of this month to ascertain whether the lease contract between the Northern Pacific and the Wisconsin Central is profitable to the former company.

The receivers claim that on a proper adjudication of accounts between the two companies the Wisconsin Central would owe the Northern Pacific a balance of $200,000.

Earnings of the Elevated Roads.

A very prosperous showing is made by the annual statement of the Manhattan Railway Company, just filed with the Board of State Railroad Commissioners in Albany. Following are the figures: Expended for betterments, $773,125; gross earnings, $11,086,358; operating expenses, $5,586,300; net earnings, $5,500,059; other income, $140,000; gross income, $5,640,059; fixed charges, $2,668,767; net income, $2,971,291; dividends, 6 per cent., $1,800,000; surplus for year, $1,171,291; surplus June 30, 1892, $3,871,558; total surplus June 30, 1893, $5,042,850; cash on hand, $798,585; passengers carried, 221,407,197.

Railroad Notes and Personals.

—The Erie was obliged to run two special trains of ten cars each from Jersey City yesterday morning to accommodate its World's Fair excursionists, which numbered 575. The first train will be run through to Chicago without stops, except for meals. The second section will make no stops, except for meals, west of Susquehanna, at which point a third section will start to accommodate excursionists from points east of Salamanca. A fourth section will start from Buffalo, and will take on no passengers west of Jamestown. This is the largest special World's Fair excursion that has thus far left New-York, and the indications are that it will arrive in Chicago with nearly 2,000 passengers.

—The assessment of the railroads in Arkansas has been completed by the State Board of Commissioners. The total length of road in the State is 2,290 miles, an increase of 32 miles over 1892. The total valuation is $19,311,527, an increase of $783,381 over last year. The assessment of the Cotton Belt is increased $500 per mile, but the main increase is on the lines leading into St. Louis. The half valuation of the Memphis Bridge is $521,000.

—L. W. Lake, General Agent in this city of the Great Northern Railroad, has received a dispatch from General Passenger Agent Whitney saying that there is a great demand for harvest hands along the line of that railroad, particularly north of Crookston. Wages offered are from $1.50 to $2 a day, with board.

—President Joseph S. Harris of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, who is at his Summer residence in Pottsville, Penn., when asked yesterday about the report that he would resign, said: "I do not wish to be quoted on that subject."

—The Bangor and Aroostook Railroad Company, which is building a road 232 miles long through Aroostook County, Me., has ordered 11,000 tons of steel rails.

—Lawrence S. Parsons, who has been Traffic Manager of the Louisville, St. Louis and Texas since January, 1892, has resigned and the office has been abolished.

—George H. Vaillant, Second Vice President of the Erie Railway, who has been away on sick leave for several months, resumed his duties last Thursday.

—W. W. Monroe has been appointed General Superintendent and Traffic Manager of the Beattyville and Cumberland Gap Railroad in Kentucky.

—Stephen Little, the expert accountant employed by the Reading bondholders' committee, was in this city yesterday.

Only $17 to the World's Fair, via West Shore Railroad, Thursday, Sept. 7, 1893, 10 A. M. See full particulars in time table under "Railroads."—*Adv.*

HOME RULE IS NOW ASSURED

COURT, LORDS, AND TORIES CANNOT STOP THE PROCESSION.

MR. GLADSTONE'S MIDNIGHT TRIUMPH.

Europe's Happy Family Growling and Swearing, but Afraid to Fight It Out.

CHOLERA NOT FEARED IN BRITAIN.

Dramatic Debut of Coningsby Disraeli in the House—Talks and Looks Like Beaconsfield—The Russian Fleet May Not Go to Toulon After All—Little Likelihood of Trouble Between France and England Over Siam—The Aigues-Mortes Incident Closed—Jews the Peacemakers of Europe.

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LONDON, Sept. 2.—[By Commercial Cable from Our Own Correspondent.]—In the Parliamentary game as it is played in England self-deception is always trumps. Nothing can be stranger to an onlooker than the splendid, unwearying persistency with which all the players keep their illusions, or, at least, an excellent semblance of them, straight up to the time when hands must be shown down.

Yesterday every Tory or Unionist one met felt wholly confident that home rule would eventually be beaten. To-day they all see quite clearly that this is nonsense, and that what further fight they make must be in the air. Nothing has happened in the interim which was not entirely foreseen. Last night's third reading of the bill was as much a fixture as the rising of the moon. Its opponents, however, kept their tomtoms beating valiantly right up to the last minute, as if the whole thing were still a drawn battle and their chance were to come on the morrow. The morrow is here, and they know everybody knows that they have no chance whatever. The funny thing is that it was just as evident yesterday, and nobody on either side saw it at all.

All this talk about the House of Lords throwing out the Home Rule bill again and again, and still again, which really sounded quite formidable yesterday, has become obvious and unmitigated bosh overnight. There is no precedent in the history of modern England for the failure of any great measure to become law when once the Commons had said it should be. The Deceased Wife's Sister bill is the solitary concession made to the Lords spiritual and temporal. They are annually allowed to worry, shake, and growl over this, and finally throw it out; but that is merely to amuse them. They know well enough that there is a very peremptory, sharp-edged limit to what they may safely do. In this line they know they have got to pass the Home Rule bill within the next year or two as certain as fate. Everybody else recognizes this now. The only question open is how much sport their Lordships will dare to show before they take their medicine.

Home rule as a predominant issue was really wound up and finished last night. We are at last really through with all those thousands upon thousands of stale speeches and worn-out arguments, mock heroics, lies interminable, platitudes, and egotistical hysterics which for seven weary years have been passing for discussion of the Irish question. Yes, thank Heaven, it has come to an end. Politicians speak as if there were to be still other years of the same sickening thing all over again. They are mistaken. Audiences now will not listen to any more home-rule orations. Their minds are made up either for or against. What they want now is a good, hot, straight talk about Democracy *versus* the House of Lords. That to-day is as pre-eminent among the issues as home rule was yesterday.

Already one sees it is going to be an exciting fight, full of uproar, fisticuffs, and loud-lunged enthusiasm, an altogether different thing from what we have been having these past dozen Irish years. There will be less eloquence, no doubt, but much more British local color; fewer tears and curses, but a great deal more beer. If the Lords have the sense to stop fighting before bad blood is aroused, they will not be much the worse for the encounter, and perhaps may even have secured a fresh lease of life for their anomalous, absurd, but still very characteristically insular institution. But, if they go on past the danger line—that is to say, if they keep up the stupid, hopeless struggle until Gladstone dies—things will grow savage in a twinkling.

This aged man's grip on the popular imagination grows now into the fringes of the supernatural. The sweeping change of London's attitude toward him seemed strange enough six months ago, but now it has become fairly astonishing. Last night, long after midnight, all the open spaces and streets about Westminster were packed with admiring crowds, gathered for the sole purpose of seeing his closed brougham pass on the way home, and their roars of cheering when it did pass could be heard far away at Temple Bar. These shouts and acclamation from the populace are better worth remembering than anything inside the Houses of Parliament.

Last night it was an almost featureless session in the Commons, though a crowded attendance, and the finishing speeches drawled along to sleepy, yawning benches. There was a smart enough awakening when division came, and an eager eye kept on the half dozen suspect Liberals, who have been wabbling for months back. There turned out to be only two actual rats, though two others walked away without voting at all. The four will be remorselessly dealt with when the general election comes.

There have been various mutterings and rumblings during the week from the direction of Siam, which seemed to threaten an acute reopening of the Anglo-French complications. But at the moment there is a disposition here to believe that nothing will come of it. There will undoubtedly be bickerings between London and Paris, but they will not be allowed to grow into a quarrel. Men who have spent their lives in practical contact with the levers and springs which move modern diplomacy tell me that in our time it is impossible that England and France should really fight. They put the reason into a nutshell: The Jews won't let them!

Whether this all-pervasive moderating influence also interposed to prevent Italy and France from taking each other by the ear remains to be discovered. Certainly some one showed great sense and temperate judgment in so swiftly closing up and effacing such a galaxy of ugly incidents.

This energetic pacification of street mobs on both sides and evident eagerness to escape the danger of collision is not what the existing situation seemed likely to evolve, either among Italians or French. There is, indeed, more than one other puzzling feature in European affairs as they stand. I hear from Berlin that army circles are once more on the *qui vive* with suspicion that big events are maturing themselves close under this stagnant surface. That is only another way of saying that September will be a rather more anxious month than usual.

Germany and Austria are carrying on exceptionally imposing manœuvres, one in Alsatia, the other in Galicia, and both having as the confessed leading motive mobilization and attack upon a hostile frontier. Of course, it is only in fun, but it is rather sinister fooling. Each game is marked, too, by special conditions which attract notice. Much has already been said, and more is to come, about the Prince of Italy's visit to Metz, but the Austrian Emperor's decision to persevere with the manœuvres in Galicia, despite a sharp, widespreading outbreak of cholera in the province, is, perhaps, even more interesting.

Meantime nobody seems really to know if the Russian squadron is going to visit Toulon or not. A local committee of reception is organized, fêtes are arranged; but still there is a very annoying uncertainty whether all will not be in vain. This contemptuous trifling to which the Russians for two years back have been treating the French is pathetic enough. The humble submissiveness with which France takes it is nothing less than a tragic spectacle and gives one the effect of a proud reigning beauty of one season being publicly affronted and humiliated the next by a rude, masterful husband, her spirit all broken and her instincts of independence cowed. This slavishness is cruelly illustrated down in Var, where Clémenceau's prolonged, envenomed electoral struggle comes to an end to-morrow, and where his opponents are attacking him as an English hireling and anti-Russian. He addresses to the electors sentimental encomiums on Russian character and fawning eulogies of Russian friendship, which are positively disgusting.

One doesn't usually look to the British Army manœuvres for valuable novelties, but it is said that this Autumn there will be some notable developments disclosed in military ballooning, a process by which, if the wind is not above twenty-five miles an hour, a balloon can be kept steady enough for photography, and appliances by which the whole detailed field of the enemy's operations can be obtained and printed from photographic zinc plates and distributed among the general staff within an hour of the original exposure.

Discontent at Connaught's elevation to the Aldershot command has found more or less expression in the House, but they say that in the army it is held to be the worst thing for the service that has happened since the Crimea. It is understood that there is an interesting story about the way in which the Queen stood out for the appointment and beat down opposition which will shortly come out. Unfortunately there are only too many of these tales, but beyond a question now and again in the Commons and an occasional shindy kicked up in the Radical press nothing is done to emancipate the services from this paralyzing rule of Court and permanent officials.

Apparently genuine Asiatic cholera has established a foothold at a point or two on the English east coast, but there is no particular interest displayed in the fact, and it is evidently going to be nothing like a sensation, much less a panic. This popular coolness is very noticeable in the more civilized portions of the Continent as well. And I dare say you are finding the same thing in America. Not even cholera can maintain its power to fascinate and horrify over a second season. People get used to reading about it, and then tire of the subject, unless by chance the pest hits on some big hospitable hive like Hamburg again. It threatens to do very little mischief, even though spreading all over Europe. The only places where it rises to a grade of deadly pestilence are in semi-barbarous rural portions of Hungary and Poland, and the daily stories of peasant credulity, ignorance, and savagery come from these wilds to make the cholera columns read like mediæval records of the Black Death.

Young Coningsby Disraeli found an opportunity the other day to make that oratorical début in the House which has been waited for so long. In so far as the design was to recall that other celebrated Disraeli début it succeeded. One saw the same spare figure, with sloping shoulders; the same curl on the forehead, heavy, blinking eyelids, and the furtive, side-long twist of the mouth; the same air of dignified self-consciousness which Maclise preserves for us of Vivian Grey. Old members thought there was a good deal of Beaconsfield's earlier voice and habits of gesture too. But there the resemblance fell off. Coningsby is well liked by the young fellows in the House, but he doesn't know much and no promise whatever of increased intellectual capacity. He will make an excellent Lord later on.

Although publishers' announcements for the Autumn make a portentous showing in length, there seems to be nothing among the forthcoming books of particular importance. Stevenson's "Catriona," out to-day, seems unlikely to have any rivals worth while noting in Autumnal fiction.

H. F.

FRANK C. STORY DEAD.

A Bright Career Brought Suddenly to an End by Drink.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 2.—On Slab 1 in the morgue lies the body of Frank C. Story, traveling agent for the Mutual Publishing Company of 120 Broadway, New-York. Two weeks ago Story arrived here and put up at the St. James's Hotel, being assigned to Room 138. He drank a little, but not to excess. After supper Friday evening Story left the hotel. During the meal he spoke to no one, and seemed to be considering some troublesome problem. His brow knitted now and again and he dropped his knife and fork to study.

He was next seen Friday night at the engine house on Spruce Street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth. Story then looked like a drunken man. His face was pale as death, and from his labored breathing it was evident that he was in deep distress. Story asked to be allowed to sit down, but the rules of the department forbade it. The fire laddies wished to call a physician, but Story would not have it. This was about 11:15 P. M. From the engine house Story made his way to the grocery store on the southwest corner of Twelfth and Spruce Streets, where he repeated his request. He was once more refused, and left at 11:40.

The man fell rather than walked into Dr. Turnbull's pharmacy, 602 Walnut Street. Story lost consciousness immediately and was conveyed to the dispensary, where he died.

Story was neatly clad in light Summer clothing. A gold watch and chain adorned his vest, and in one of the pockets was found a bill for $3.80 from the St. James Hotel. On the lining of his straw hat were the initials "F. C. S."

Story was known by lawyers over the entire United States. He was the compiler of a standard legal digest and directory of lawyers, published for him by the Mutual Publishing Company, 120 Broadway, New-York, and was a member of the firm of Story & Russell of that city. He had been selling the book about the country for eight years. For fourteen years before he had been traveling agent for J. H. Hubbell of New-York.

Story came here on his last trip about two weeks ago and stopped at the Laclede Hotel. According to Clerk Owens, he seemed to be constantly under the influence of liquor.

"Story told me," said Clerk Owens, "that a physician had examined him in Kansas City and had said that he was affected with heart disease and likely to die at any time."

Two Lively Little Fires.

Two alarms were struck last evening for a fire which started in D. Bosworth's one-story frame paint store, 173 East Eighty-fourth Street. The fire started from a match which was trodden on by Frederick Freedenberger, a lad employed in the store, and his face and hands were severely burned. The fire spread to 171 and 169 on one side and to 175 on the other, doing damage to Henry Pottberg's grocery, Henry Salsfield's barber's shop, Henry Richter's laundry, and A. Fitzgerald's law office. The aggregate of loss was $6,500.

Charles Wagner's fancy goods store, 337 Grand Street, was on fire at 7:30 P. M. and two alarms were struck. The flames extended to Saul Brothers' fancy goods store, 335 Grand Street, and in all $16,000 damage was done.

VISITORS FROM MANY LANDS

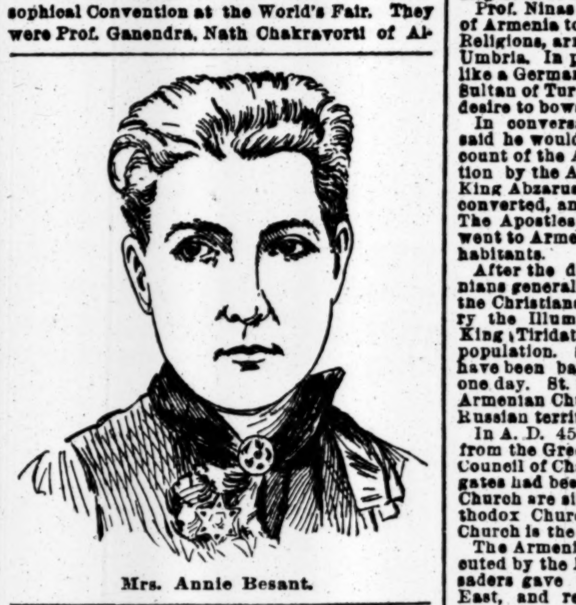
EAST INDIAN DELEGATES TO THE CONGRESS OF RELIGIONS.

Several Theosophists Arrive on the Paris—High Caste Brahmins and Prof. Minas Tcheras of Armenia on Their Way to Chicago—Mrs. Annie Besant Also with the Party—A Lecture by Her on the Steamer Led to Some Excitement—Return of John Sleeper Clarke.

An unusually large number of well-known persons were passengers on the American Line steamship Paris, which reached this port yesterday from Southampton.

Theosophy was represented by a quartet, of which Mrs. Annie Besant was the most familiar to Americans. The lady of the astral plane walked down the gangplank accompanied by a woman who looked as if she had just stepped from the frontispiece of an old-time novel. Her hair was confined by a net, and was dressed in a style affected during the "teacup times of hoop and hood." That was Mrs. F. H. Müller, a convert to Theosophy. From her native Chile she went to London, where recently she has been attracting attention as a woman's-rights advocate and editress of the *Woman's Herald*.

Behind the pair came some Indian disciples of Mme. Blavatsky, who will attend the Theosophical Convention at the World's Fair. They were Prof. Ganendra Nath Chakravorti of Al-



Mrs. Annie Besant.

lahabad, D. Dharmapala, who will represent the Southern Buddhist Church; B. B. Nagarkar of Bombay, who in his own country expounds the doctrines of the Brahmo-Somaj; Virchand A. Gauthi of Bombay, a priest of the Jain community. On the Paris was also P. C. Mozoomdar of Calcutta, a member of the Brahmo-Somaj.

Prof. Chakravorti is a high-caste Brahmin and ranks high as a Sanscrit scholar. He is one of the few that have ever visited this country. A high-caste Brahmin cannot leave his country and cross the seas without sacrificing his rank, but when Col. Olcott issued a call for East Indian Theosophists to attend the Congress of Religions, these two disciples from the Orient said they would come. The party was met on the pier by William Q. Judge, President of the local Theosophical Society. They expect to leave for Chicago on Sept. 11, and return to Europe by the Paris on Sept. 27. While here the East Indians will be the guests of Mrs. Patterson, at 487 Classon Avenue, Brooklyn. Mrs. Besant and Mrs. Miller will go to Bayside, L. I.

The entire party of East Indians went to the Brunswick Hotel last evening for dinner. They were the guests of William Pipe, Secretary of the Rev. Dr. De Barras, President of the coming convention.

Dharmapala and Virchand A. Gauthi are both vegetarians—an asceticism imposed upon them by their religions—and on the passage over both were nearly starved. For their dinner last evening the strangers from India feasted upon rice, peas, tomatoes, and watermelon.

One of the most interesting of the visitors is Virchaud A. Ganthi. He is a young man with a heavy black mustache and the true Indian hue of skin. He wore a London-made suit of ordinary clothes and a dickey and white tie.

To a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES he explained that the Jain community to which he belongs is the oldest in the world. He said that he had great difficulty in getting away from Bkmbay.

"It's the first time a priest of your sect has ever left his country, is it not?" asked Mr. Pipe.

"Oh, no," replied the teacher.

"Why, when did ever that happen before?" asked Mr. Pipe.

"About 2,000 years ago," replied Ganthi in a matter-of-fact tone. "No one has made a pilgrimage since then."

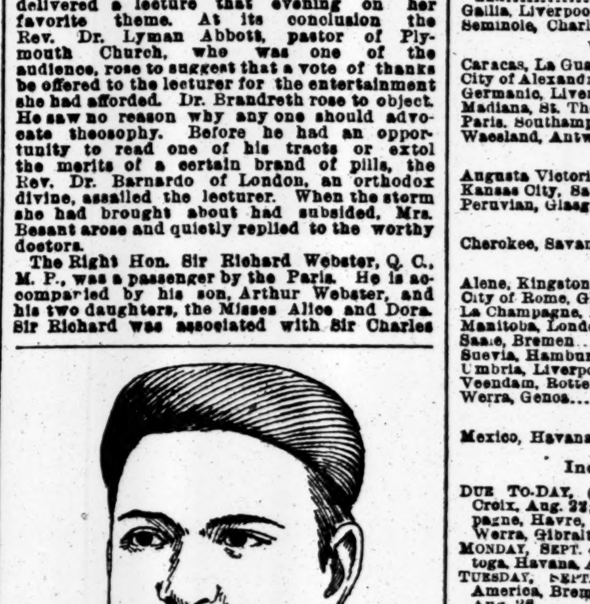
Nagarkar, the representative of the Brahmo-Somaj, a tall and intellectual Indian, wore his gray hair in a sort of pompadour fashion. He explained that his branch of religion was the most liberal in India.

"It includes all other faiths," he said, "and respects and reverences all other religions."

Nagarkar brought with him from India the ashes of Dr. Amandabai Joshi, the first Indian woman to come to America and study medicine. The ashes are to be reincinerated at Chicago with native religious ceremonies.

Fellow-voyagers of the Theosophists say that the trip was enlivened by an incident which took place in the saloon on Wednesday evening. Mrs. Besant, who is nothing if not oratorical, delivered a lecture that evening on her favorite theme. At its conclusion the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, pastor of Plymouth Church, who was one of the audience, rose to suggest that a vote of thanks be offered to the lecturer for the entertainment she had afforded. Dr. Brandreth rose to object. He saw no reason why any one should advocate theosophy. Before he had an opportunity to read one of his tracts or extol the merits of a certain brand of pills, the Rev. Dr. Barnardo of London, an orthodox divine, assailed the lecturer. When the storm she had brought about had subsided, Mrs. Besant arose and quietly replied to the worthy doctors.

The Right Hon. Sir Richard Webster, Q. C., M. P., was a passenger by the Paris. He is accompanied by his son, Arthur Webster, and his two daughters, the Misses Alice and Dora. Sir Richard was associated with Sir Charles



Prof. Ganendra Nath Chakravari.

Russell in the Bering Sea arbitration. He declined to say anything on that subject, and was equally reticent when asked about Dr. Gallagher, the dynamiter, who is periodically reported as having been pardoned by the Queen.

Sir Richard had no hesitation, however, in expressing himself as being opposed to Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule bill. He thinks that it will never pass the House of Lords. Sir Richard is never at pains to conceal his prejudice against the Irish, and by way of reciprocity they allude to him as "Sir Wretched Fibster." He expects to remain in this country six weeks. His mission here is to act as President of the British Commission at the World's Fair.

A tall, dark-skinned man, who wore a white beaver and an expression which indicated that he was dissatisfied with the way the world was being conducted, was discovered to be Admiral Mauritz, President of the Brazilian World's Fair Commission. A reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES sought to discover if this was his first visit to America. The official looked much surprised and said:

"Why, no; I was here as a delegate to the International Mining Congress in 1889. You ought to have known that."

The reporter retired in confusion.

Sylvia Gerrish and Della Fox were among those who returned by the Paris. Miss Gerrish was impetuously welcomed by Miss Isabella Urquhart, with whom she was formerly associated at the Casino. Both Miss Gerrish and Miss Fox said they had enjoyed themselves immensely while abroad. Miss Fox said she had received several offers from London managers, but could not accept them owing to contracts already made. Miss Gerrish said she had formed no plans as yet. She had two offers to appear in comic opera, she said, one from an American and one from a London manager. She thinks that she could be happy with either, but is unable to decide between the two.

Henry E. Dixey was also on board. He was enthusiastic about his tour through Germany. He expects to open a new theatre, with new songs and new scenes, in St. Joseph, Mo., on Sept. 11. H. C. Duval, Mr. Depew's private secretary, said he had visited some staid German towns, and then, by way of contrast, had stopped over in London to listen to debates on the Irish Home Rule bill.

Andrew Carnegie did not loiter on the pier a moment, but was driven away in a carriage to his Fifty-first Street house. He was accompanied by his family and Henry Phipps, his business partner.

Dr. Lyman Abbott said he had spent his two months' vacation in England and Scotland. Ernest Abbott, his son, was his traveling companion. The doctor expects to attend the congress of religions in Chicago, after which he will return to Plymouth Church.

Among other arrivals by the Paris were Sir Ambrose Shea, Governor of the Bahamas, and Lady Shea; Judge D. P. Ingraham, who was in a hurry to reach the Supreme Court Chambers to relieve his colleague, Justice Van Brunt; Fire Commissioner H. W. Gray, who went to Germany to try the water cure; Courtenay Thorpe, arrayed in an attire of the sort which disturbs the peace; Imre Kiralfy, Mrs. W. J. Le Moyne, the elocutionist, whose husband is now playing at the Lyceum; Gardner Wetherbee, Miss Grace D. Wetherbee, and Miss Kenyon, George T. Quinby, Hubbard T. Smith, who has not yet been forgiven for setting Eugene Field's "Listen to My Tale of Woe" to music; the Baron d'Anethan, Belgian Ambassador to Japan, and the Baroness d'Anethan; P. J. Dasheile, the Count and Countess de Felissent, Count Ede. Gremberghe, and Mr. and Mrs. Reginald de Koven.

Prof. Ninas Tcheraz, delegate of the Church of Armenia to the International Congress of Religions, arrived yesterday by the steamer Umbria. In personal appearance he looks more like a German Professor than an Oriental. The Sultan of Turkey has often expressed a great desire to bowstring him.

In conversation last evening Prof. Tcheraz said he would at the congress give a full account of the Armenian Church from its foundation by the Apostle Thaddeus, A. D. 34, when King Abzarus, who had written to Christ, was converted, and the Armenian people with him. The Apostles Bartholomew and Thomas also went to Armenia and helped to convert the inhabitants.

After the death of King Abzarus the Armenians generally relapsed into Zoroasterism, and the Christians were persecuted until St. Gregory the Illuminator, in A. D. 302, converted King Tiridates, and with him the bulk of the population. Some 4,000,000 people are said to have been baptized in the River Euphrates in one day. St. Gregory founded the seat of the Armenian Church at Etchmiatzin, now within Russian territory.

In A. D. 451 the Armenian Church separated from the Greek Church after the Ecumenical Council of Chalcedon, because no Armenian delegates had been sent there. The rites of this Church are similar to those of the Greek Orthodox Church. The head of the Armenian Church is the Patriarch of Etchmiatzin.

The Armenians in Turkey have been persecuted by the Mohamedans ever since the Crusaders gave up the fight against Islam in the East, and returned to Europe, leaving the Christians of Asia to their fate.

Among the arrivals on the steamer Umbria was the well-known American comedian John Sleeper Clarke. Although well on in the middle age Mr. Clarke is wonderfully young-looking and well preserved. He retired from active stage life about five years ago. He is the owner of the Strand Theatre, London, and the Walnut Street Theatre in Philadelphia, besides owning much valuable real estate in the latter city. When seen at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, he said:

"I was much affected by the death of my brother-in-law, Edwin Booth. We were very much attached to each other, but I was unable to come over from London to see him during his last illness. Theatrical affairs seem to be flourishing in London just as much as they ever did. I have leased my London theatre to Willie Edouin, who is doing very well in comedy. In fact, he is now one of the most popular of the comedians in the English metropolis.

"My boys are both on the stage—Creston, who is here, having left the Daly company in London, and Wilfred, who is traveling with his own comedy company in the Southern States. We had a splendid trip. I am feeling as young as ever, and am anticipating having a good time with my old friends."

Mr. Clarke is accompanied by his unmarried daughter and Miss Hudspeth, a promising young English actress. The visit is purely for pleasure. Mr. Clarke and his party will return to London in about a month.

NEW-YORK AND ROUNDABOUT.

—The New-Haven Line steamers running from Pier 25 East River on Sundays have discontinued their trips for the season. The steamers Richard Peck, (the Flyer,) and C. H. Northam will leave at 3:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. week days as usual.

—THE NEW-YORK TIMES has received the sum of $30 for the Port Royal sufferers, as follows: A check for $25 from one who does not wish his name mentioned; $5 in money from one who signs her name for publication "A Friend."

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises....5 29	Sun sets....6 29	Moon rises. P M 10 51

HIGH WATER TO-DAY.

Sandy H'k. A M 12 52	Gov. Isl.... A M 1 08	Hell Gate... A M 3 01
Sandy H'k. P M 1 14	Gov. Isl.... P M 1 41	Hell Gate... P M 3 34

LOW WATER TO-DAY.

Sandy H'k. A M 6 55	Gov. Isl.... A M 7 28	Hell Gate... A M 8 56
Sandy H'k. P M 7 39	Gov. Isl.... P M 8 21	Hell Gate... P M 9 49

Outgoing Steamships.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
TUESDAY, SEPT. 5.		
Alert, Jamaica	......	......
Aller, Bremen	......	6:00 A M
City of Birmingham, Savannah	......	3:00 P M
Gallia, Liverpool	......	1:00 P M
Seminole, Charleston	......	3:00 P M
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 6.		
Caracas, La Guayra	......	1:00 P M
City of Alexandria, Havana	......	3:00 P M
Germanic, Liverpool	......	2:00 P M
Madiana, St. Thomas	......	3:00 P M
Paris, Southampton	......	2:00 P M
Waesland, Antwerp	......	2:00 P M
THURSDAY, SEPT. 7.		
Augusta Victoria, Hamburg	......	3:00 P M
Kansas City, Savannah	......	3:00 P M
Peruvian, Glasgow	......	......
FRIDAY, SEPT. 8.		
Cherokee, Savannah	......	3:00 P M
SATURDAY, SEPT. 9.		
Alene, Kingston	......	1:00 P M
City of Rome, Glasgow	......	4:00 P M
La Champagne, Havre	......	4:00 A M
Manitoba, London	......	......
Saale, Bremen	......	9:00 A M
Suevia, Hamburg	......	4:00 P M
Umbria, Liverpool	......	4:00 A M
Veendam, Rotterdam	......	4:30 A M
Werra, Genoa	......	......
SUNDAY, SEPT. 10.		
Mexico, Havana	......	10:00 A M

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) SEPT. 3.—Bermuda, St. Croix, Aug. 27; Colorado, Hull, Aug. 19; La Champagne, Havre, Aug. 26; Newport, Colon, Aug. 25; Werra, Gibraltar, Aug. 25.

MONDAY, SEPT. 4.—Saale, Bremen, Aug. 26; Saratoga, Havana, Aug. 31; Tauric, Liverpool, Aug. 25.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 5.—Alene, Kingston, Aug. 31; America, Bremen, Aug. 25; Friesland, Antwerp, Aug. 26.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 6.—America, London, Aug. 24; California, Gibraltar, Aug. 23; Majestic, Liverpool, Aug. 30; Spree, Bremen, Aug. 29; Yumuri, Havana, Sept. 2.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 7.—Amalfi, Hamburg, Aug. 23; Donna Maria, Lisbon, Aug. 21; Edam, Rotterdam, Aug. 26; Norwegian, Glasgow, Aug. 25.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 8.—Normannia, Hamburg, Aug. 31.

Arrived—New-York, Saturday, Sept. 2.

SS Eastby Abbey, (Br.,) Cooper, West Hartlepool Aug. 15, in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6 30 A M.

SS Manitoba, (Br.,) Griffith, London Aug. 23, with mdse and passengers to New-York Shipping Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6 10 A M.

SS Seminole, Robinson, Jacksonville and Charleston, with mdse and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS George Heaton, (Br.,) Mills, Rodi, &c., July 24, with mdse to Hirzel, Feltman & Co.—vessel to master. Arrived at the Bar at 3 30 A M.

SS Walter Thomas, (Br.,) Owen, Rotterdam, &c., Aug. 18, in ballast to T. Hogan & Sons. Arrived at the Bar at 8 45 A M.

SS Paris, Randle, Southampton Aug. 26, with mdse and passengers to International Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 5 55 A M.

SS Veendam, (Dutch,) Vanderzee, Rotterdam Aug. 23, with mdse and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9 15 A M.

SS City of Rome, (Br.,) Young, Glasgow and Moville Aug. 24, with mdse and passengers to Henderson Bros. Arrived at the Bar at 3 A M.

SS Amos C. Barstow, Nichols, Providence.

SS Umbria, (Br.,) Dutton, Liverpool Aug. 26 via Queenstown, with mdse and passengers to V. H. Brown & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11 A M.

SS Camden, (Br.,) Bland, Gonaives, &c., Aug. 21, with mdse and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10 A M.

SS Wells City, (Br.,) Savage, Bristol Aug. 6 via Swansea, with mdse to James Arkell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9 30 A M.

SS Chateau Lafite, (Fr.,) Chabot, Bordeaux Aug. 21, with mdse and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1 A M.

SS Catania, (Ger.,) Matzen, Santos, &c., July 28, with mdse to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3 A M.

SS Chicago, (Br.,) Watson, Antwerp Aug. 18, with mdse to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 2 25 P M.

SS La Champagne, (Fr.,) Laurent, Havre Aug. 26, with mdse and passengers to A. Forget. South of Fire Island at 4 40 P M.

SS De Ruyter, (Belg.,) Meyer, Antwerp Aug. 11 via Boston, with mdse to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3 P M.

SS Minister Maybach, (Ger.,) Schierhorst, Rotterdam Aug. 13, in ballast to Gustavus Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 8 P M.

Bark Navigatore, (Ital.,) Camtoni, Alicante 60 ds, with licorice root to Weaver & Sterry—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark H. J. Libby, Brown, Pensacola 24 ds, with lumber to order—vessel to J. P. Winchester.

Brig Pearl, Knapp, Pointe-a-Pitre 16 ds, in ballast to L. W. & P. Armstrong.

WIND—9 30 P M, at Sandy Hook, NW, fresh breeze, clear.

Sailed.

SS La Bourgogne, for Havre; Campania, for Liverpool; Massasoit, for Swansea; Carlisle, for Rotterdam; Boston City, for Bristol; Spaarndam, for Rotterdam; Wieland, for Hamburg; Virginia, for Stettin; Elbe, for Bremen; Alaska, for Liverpool; Anchoria, for Glasgow; Marsala, for Hamburg; Orizaba, for Havana; Coleridge, for Pernambuco, &c.; Europe, for London; Alps, for Liverpool; Ludgate Hill, for London; Hallamshire, for Tilt Cove, N. F.; Knickerbocker, for New-Orleans; Essen, for Hamburg; Baracoa, for Havre; Roanoke, for Norfolk, &c.; Dorian, for Cape Haitien, &c.; Old Dominion, for Newport News, &c.; El Rio, for New-Orleans; F. W. Brune, for Baltimore; City of Columbia, for West Point, Va.; City of Augusta, for Savannah; Fulton, for Gibara. Ship Alexander Yeats, for Liverpool. Barks William Hales, for Havana; Bravo, for Exmouth; Madeleine, for Rio Janeiro; Veritas, for Christiania; Robert S. Patterson, for Rio Janeiro, &c.; Beatrice, for Port au Prince; Dilpussund, for Adelaide.

By way of Long Island Sound:
SS Manhattan, for Portland; H. F. Dimock, for Boston.

Spoken.

SS Dubbledam, (Dutch,) from New-York bound east, was spoken Aug. 29 in lat 46 42, lon 45 05.

Miscellaneous.

SS Camden, which arr. here to-day from Gonaives, reports: Eighteen miles south of Scotland Lightship, bearing north ¾ east, magnetic, passed a sunken vessel topmast standing about 12 feet out of water, dangerous to navigation.

By Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—General Transatlantic Line SS La Touraine, Capt. Franguel, from New-York Aug. 26 for Havre, passed the Lizard to-day.

Red Star Line SS Westernland, Capt. Weyer, from New-York for Antwerp, passed the Lizard at 3 A to-day.

SS Letimbro, (Ital.,) Capt. Di Marco, from New-York Aug. 12 for Genoa, Leghorn, &c., passed Gibraltar Aug. 27.

SS Egyptian Monarch, (Br.,) Capt. Irwin, from New-York Aug. 20 for London, passed the Scilly Islands to-day.

SS Glenogle, (Br.,) Capt. Duke, from New-York Aug. 20 for London, passed Dover to-day.

SS Hermann, (Belg.,) Capt. Meyer, from New-York Aug. 18 for Antwerp, passed the Isle of Wight to-day.

SS Taormina, (Ger.,) Capt. Koch, from New-York Aug. 19 for Hamburg, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Imperial Prince (Br.) sld. from Leghorn for New-York Aug. 30.

SS State of California, (Br.,) Capt. Braes, sld. from Glasgow for New-York yesterday.

SS Sama, (Norw.,) Capt. Garmann, from New-York Aug. 11 via Pauillac, arr. at Bordeaux Aug. 30.

SS Pioqua, (Br.,) Capt. Brown, from New-York Aug. 17, arr. at Lisbon yesterday.

SS Brooklyn City, (Br.,) Capt. Watkins, from New-York Aug. 17, arr. at Bristol to-day.

SS Hindoo, (Br.,) Capt. Douglas, from New-York Aug. 19 for Hull, passed the Scilly Islands to-day.

SS Buffalo, (Br.,) Capt. Malet, sld. from Hull for New-York to-day.

SOUTHAMPTON, Sept. 2.—American Line SS Berlin, Capt. Watkins, sld. hence for New-York to-day.

ANTWERP, Sept. 2.—Red Star Line SS Rhynland, Capt. Mills, sld. hence for New-York to-day and passed Flushing at 10 A M to-day.

Bloomingdales 3rd Ave 59th & 60th Sts.

GLOVES.

Bankrupt Sale

HARRIS BROS.' ENTIRE STOCK begins Tuesday.

Everybody knew Harris Bros.—the largest and most fashionable glove concern on Broadway. They got caught in the recent money stringency and failed for something like $100,000.00. On Tuesday morning their entire stock will be offered for sale on this basis:

Harris Bros.' Fownes's $2.50 Gloves, $1.19.

Fowne's "Piccadilly" and other brands that even the largest houses are under contract not to sell for less than $2.25, at ... $1.19
Fownes's Cavendish Craven Tan, that dealers are bound by contract not to sell at less than $1.75, at ... 95c.

Ladies' $4.00 Evening Gloves at $1.25.

Ladies' Evening Gloves up to 30-button length; fine grades sold at 3.00 to 4.00; all at ... $1.25
Misses' of same up to 14-button length; sold at 2.00 to 2.75; at ... 75c.
$1.75 Riding Gauntlets at ... 69c.

$1.25 Gloves, 4, 6, and 8 Button, at 39c.

Harris Bros.' stock of Ladies' fine Gloves, consisting of four-button Glacé Gloves, four-button Suèdes, eight-button Suèdes, six and eight button Biarritz, all colors, sold by them at $1.00 and $1.25 ... 39c.

All other Kid and Fabric Gloves on same low scale.

Closed Monday, Labor Day.
Glove Sale Begins Tuesday.
See Windows for Samples.

Bloomingdale Bros.,
3d Av., 59th and 60th Sts.

Unlike the Dutch Process
No Alkalies
—or—
Other Chemicals
are used in the preparation of
W. BAKER & CO.'S
Breakfast Cocoa

which is absolutely pure and soluble.
It has *more than three times the strength* of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is far more economical, *costing less than one cent a cup.* It is delicious, nourishing, and EASILY DIGESTED.
Sold by Grocers everywhere.
W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

"When millions affirm that Beecham's Pills (Tasteless) are the great remedy for Bilious and Nervous Disorders, it becomes almost a duty to give them a trial."
25 cents a box.
43

THE WALDSTEIN SPECTACLE CO.,
Mr. F. D. SEWARD, manager, corner of Broadway and 17th St., New-York, have secured the assistance of Expert Oculists in active practice, who will be in daily attendance at their store to make accurate tests of the eye. There will be no fee required, and patrons can at once procure spectacles and eyeglasses to suit at usual rates.
The public will appreciate this new departure, for it will save time and money and insure satisfaction. Eyeglasses and spectacles from $3 upwards.

THE QUEEN MAB'S GREAT RACE

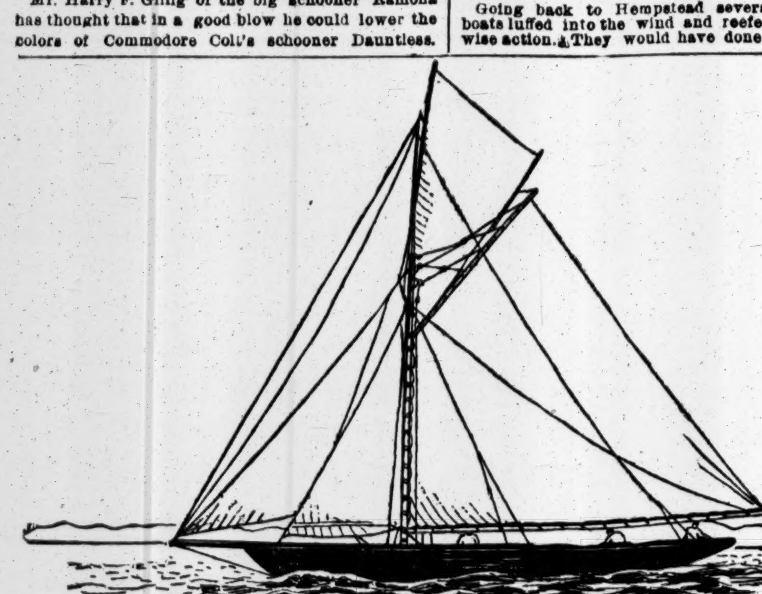
SHE DEFEATS THE KATRINA AND BEDOUIN AT LARCHMONT.

The Schooner Viator Leads Over the Long Course and Mr. Brokaw Issues a Challenge—It Was a Grand Regatta—The Little Boats Had Almost Too Much Wind, but Struggled Through to the End—Pyxie Lost Her Bowsprit and Ramona on the Rocks.

A rattling good northwester favored the Larchmont yachtsmen yesterday, and as a result the Fall regatta was a big success. Larchmont luck has been proverbial this year, and bids fair to stick to the club to the end of the season.

This regatta has been looked forward to with considerable interest by all yachtsmen in the vicinity because of a lot of friendly rivalry that has existed between the owners of several of the big boats. It was thought that the races would settle the question of superiority in several classes, but in this respect the yachtsmen were doomed to disappointment, and will have to wait until the race for the Larchmont Cup on Sept. 16.

Mr. Harry F. Gillig of the big schooner Ramona has thought that in a good blow he could lower the colors of Commodore Colt's schooner Dauntless.



Queen Mab.

Mr. Gillig wanted to put the Ramona out of commission two weeks ago and return to the Pacific coast, but to settle this little difference with the Dauntless he decided to stay over and get the Ramona in tiptop condition. He engaged a racing crew, and was all ready for the battle. Yesterday, however, while out sailing the Ramona found a hidden rock in the Sound that was not marked by any buoy. She struck so hard that she opened some seams and leaked very badly. It was impossible to repair the damage done, and so the Ramona was withdrawn from the race. This was a great disappointment to Mr. Gillig. The Ramona went out of commission yesterday afternoon. She will be hauled out at once and repaired.

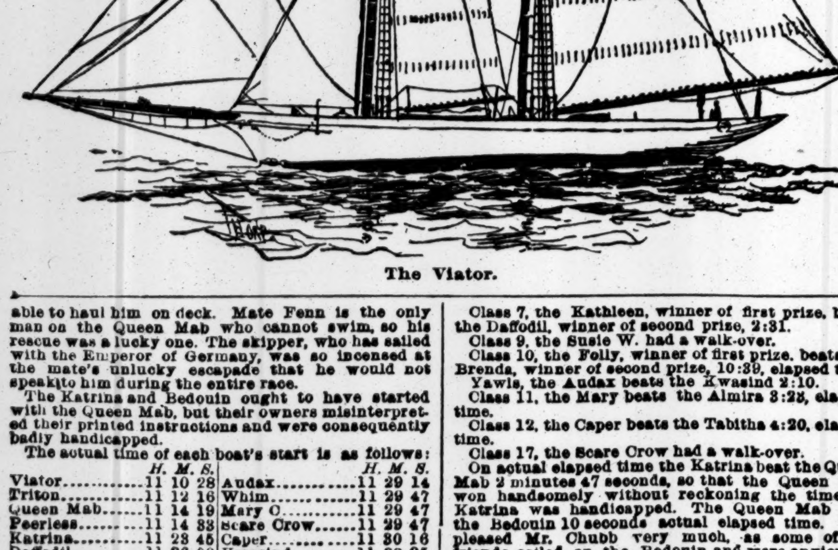
The Dauntless, too, met with a mishap. In the blow on Wednesday she tore her sails. They could not be repaired in time, so the flagship had to remain at anchor all day in the harbor.

In Class B the Emerald and Lasca were to meet. The Lasca was all ready to start, but Mr. J. Roger Maxwell did not put in an appearance with the Emerald and Mr. J. E. Brooks declined to accept a walk-over prize, and the race in this class fell through. There were disappointments, but the racing in the other classes furnished a feast that amply satisfied all the yachtsmen. The Peerless entered at the last moment against the Viator and Triton, and Mr. Percy Chubb had the Queen Mab moved up a class so as to make a race with the Katrina and Bedouin. This was a very sportsmanlike act of Mr. Chubb. Ordinarily he would receive about twelve minutes time allowance from the Katrina, but by going up to her class the Queen Mab was only entitled to allowance as the smallest boat in the class and her allowance was 5 minutes 39 seconds. The Queen Mab's racing length is 61.43 feet, but by going up a class she had to race as if she were 69 feet racing length. The Queen Mab won handsomely, and Mr. Chubb came in for lots of congratulations.

The Regatta Committee—Messrs. John F. Lovejoy, Otto Sarony, and Gerard M. Barretto—was on the tug Raymond. It sent the boats off in good shape and managed the races in an able manner. The wind, as the boats got ready to start, was from the west-northwest. It was a good whole-sail breeze. The preparatory signal was given promptly at 11 o'clock, and five minutes later the schooners and big sloop were started.

Viator crossed the line first at 11:10:28. She went over on the starboard tack and carried a balloon jib topsail. Triton came next at 11:12:16. She only had a small jib topsail, but had a good move on. Queen Mab came up on the port tack, and, jibing round the stakeboat, shot over the line at 11:14:19. She had a big club topsail up and broke out her balloon jib at the line. As she jibed she furnished an incident that caused considerable excitement and amusement.

Mate Fenn was tending sheets forward. He was sitting on the deck, working like a beaver. The sails came over with a big flap, and the slack of the jib sheet caught the mate in the back and threw him over the rail. Mr. Chubb, Jr., the brother of the owner, made a jump for the unlucky mate and caught his foot just as he disappeared over the rail. He held on like grim death, while the mate's head dangled in the waves. A seaman ran to help Mr. Chubb and seized on the baggy part of Mate Fenn's trousers. They could not haul him on board and it looked as though the man would get a deep plunge. Another seaman then leaned over the rail, and, catching hold of the mate by the collar of his coat, the three were



The Viator.

able to haul him on deck. Mate Fenn is the only man on the Queen Mab who cannot swim, so his rescue was a lucky one. The skipper, who has sailed with the Emperor of Germany, was so incensed at the mate's unlucky escapade that he would not speak to him during the entire race.

The Katrina and Bedouin ought to have started with the Queen Mab, but their owners misinterpreted their printed instructions and were consequently badly handicapped.

The actual time of each boat's start is as follows:

	H. M. S.		H. M. S.
Viator	11 10 28	Audax	11 29 14
Triton	11 12 16	Whim	11 29 47
Queen Mab	11 14 19	Mary C	11 29 47
Peerless	11 14 33	Scare Crow	11 29 47
Katrina	11 23 45	Caper	11 30 16
Daffodil	11 26 09	Kwasind	11 30 25
Susie W	11 26 09	Mary	11 33 11
Tabitha	11 26 20	Fanny	11 34 13
Folly	11 26 32	Phillis	11 34 55
Eurybia	11 26 44	Brenda	11 35 00
Bedouin	11 27 56	Almira	11 37 00
Kathleen	11 28 35	Pyxie	11 37 55
Wenonah	11 29 07	Wilmerod	11 41 30

The big sloops, Class 2, went to Stamford. The schooners and Classes 7 and 9 went to Captain's Island. Classes 15 and 17 went over the Scotch Caps course, and the others went to Matinnicock.

It was a reach at first to Hempstead Harbor. After the start the wind hauled to the northwest and freshened considerably. Booms were eased to port, and the yachts went across the Sound like a flock of scared geese. The time taken as they jibed round the mark at Hempstead was as follows:

Viator	11 33 00	Audax	11 57 44
Queen Mab	11 34 00	Mary C	11 59 07
Triton	11 37 20	Caper	12 00 05
Peerless	11 38 00	Kwasind	12 00 16
Katrina	11 46 50	Mary	12 01 51
Bedouin	11 48 25	Whim	12 02 00
Daffodil	11 50 25	Wenonah	12 02 06
Eurybia	11 53 03	Fanny	12 03 50
Folly	11 54 38	Almira	12 05 20
Kathleen	11 55 24	Pyxie	12 07 50
Susie W	11 56 33	Brenda	12 08 24
Tabitha	11 57 42		

It was another reach for all yachts to the next mark. The boats that went to Captain's Island and Stamford ran away from the judges' boat and made a great race. The Victor drew away from the Triton and Peerless and was traveling in rare style. To the Hempstead mark the Queen Mab made better time than the Katrina and the Bedouin, but on the reach to Stamford she lost considerably. This was due to the Katrina and Bedouin carrying the freshening breeze along with them. The Queen Mab was as stiff as a church, and her deck was dry all the time. The Katrina went rail down, and at times the water boiled over her deck. At the Stamford mark Mr. Chubb thought the Queen Mab would do better with a working topsail instead of the jack-yarder. He was right, for as soon as the change was made the Mab seemed to bound forward faster than ever. They all tacked round the other mark and started to reach back to Hempstead.

In the meantime, the little fellows were staggering along to Matinnicock Point. The wind was blowing hard for them and many yachtsmen wished they had a reef in. White caps appeared on the water and trouble was feared as they tacked round the buoy. The Audax was the first in trouble. She got a knock down and it was some minutes before she got any headway again. Then came the Kwasind. "Ollie" Adams was sailing her, and came in for lots of chaff from those on the judges' boat for the way he handled the boat. He had asked Chester Munroe to sail with him. Mr. Munroe was on the tug. He shouted instructions to those on the Kwasind, and then quietly remarked, "You'd all call me a lubber if I was there. I would sure be the one blamed."

The Fanny had the worst of all. She got several hard knock-downs, and at one time it looked as though she would go over. She righted, however, and, after losing several minutes, went on her way home. The time taken at this point is as follows:

	H. M. S.		H. M. S.
Audax	12 27 07	Fanny	12 35 03
Folly	12 27 21	Almira	12 36 50
Kwasind	12 29 36	Whim	12 37 00
Tabitha	12 31 29	Wenonah	12 37 32
Caper	12 32 05	Pyxie	12 37 56
Mary	12 32 23	Brenda	12 41 55

Going back to Hempstead several of the small boats luffed into the wind and reefed. This was a wise action. They would have done better if they had reefed before the start. The time taken at Hempstead follows:

	H. M. S.		H. M. S.
Audax	12 59 00	Mary	1 05 20
Folly	12 59 28	Triton	1 05 42
Kwasind	1 00 10	Almira	1 06 09
Tabitha	1 01 25	Pyxie	1 06 48
Viator	1 01 39	Peerless	1 10 21
Caper	1 02 30	Brenda	1 11 51

From this point it was a beat to windward. The Audax and Kwasind had it nip and tuck, but the Kwasind lost through trying to pinch over the line instead of making another tack. Of the twenty-five raters, the Pyxie was doing very good work, but when half way across the Sound she lost her bowsprit and had to be towed in. The Viator did very well, and, working through the entire fleet, was the second boat to finish, the Scare Crow being the only one to finish ahead of her. The Scare Crow went over a very short course, though. In the windward work the Queen Mab drew away again from the Katrina and Bedouin, beating the Katrina about a minute and a half from Hempstead.

Following is the order of the finish:

	H. M. S.		H. M. S.
Scare Crow	1 20 10	Queen Mab	2 12 27
Viator	1 40 42	Wenona	2 16 13
Audax	1 45 20	Brenda	2 17 32
Kwasind	1 49 58	Katrina	2 19 06
Peerless	1 52 47	Bedouin	2 26 12
Triton	1 53 08	Daffodil	2 32 37
Mary	1 56 18	Kathleen	2 37 32
Caper	1 57 37	Fanny	2 40 17
Tabitha	1 58 01	Mary C	2 48 11
Folly	1 58 15	Whim	2 57 38
Almira	2 01 30	Susie W	3 04 00

Yacht.	Start. H. M. S.	Finish. H. M. S.	Elapsed Time. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
SCHOONERS—CLASS D—60 TO 71 FEET.				
Triton	11 12 16	1 53 08	2 40 52	2 40 13
Viator	11 10 28	1 40 42	2 30 14	2 28 52
Peerless	11 14 33	1 52 47	2 38 14	2 38 14
SLOOPS—CLASS 2—69 TO 77 FEET.				
Katrina	11 15 00	2 19 06	3 04 06	3 04 06
Bedouin	11 15 00	2 26 12	3 11 12	3 08 57
Queen Mab	11 14 16	2 12 27	2 58 08	2 52 29
SLOOPS—CLASS 7—36 TO 43 FEET.				
Daffodil	11 26 09	2 32 37	3 06 28	3 06 28
Eurybia	11 26 44	Broke down.		
Kathleen	11 28 35	2 37 32	3 08 57	3 08 57
Mary C	11 29 47	2 48 11	3 18 24	not m's'd.
SLOOPS—CLASS 9—25 TO 30 FEET.				
Susie W	11 26 09	3 04 00	3 37 46	3 37 46
SLOOPS—CLASS 10—25 FEET AND UNDER.				
Pyxie	11 35 00	Broke down.		
Folly	11 26 32	1 58 15	2 31 53	2 31 53
Fanny	11 34 13	2 40 17	3 06 04	3 06 04
Brenda	11 35 00	2 17 32	2 42 32	not m's'd.
YAWLS—SPECIAL—CLASS 9.				
Audax	11 29 14	1 45 20	2 16 06	2 16 06
Kwasind	11 30 25	1 49 58	2 19 33	2 18 16
CABIN CATS—CLASS 11—OVER 25 FEET.				
Almira	11 35 00	2 01 30	2 26 30	......
Mary	11 33 11	1 56 18	2 23 07	......
Wilmerad	11 35 00	did not finish.		
Wenonah	11 29 07	2 16 13	2 47 06	......
CABIN CATS—CLASS 12—25 FEET AND UNDER.				
Caper	11 30 16	1 57 37	2 27 21	......
Tabitha	11 26 20	1 58 01	2 31 41	......
Whim	11 29 47	2 57 38	3 27 51	......
OPEN CATS—CLASS 15—20 FEET AND UNDER.				
Phyllis	11 34 55	did not finish.		
JIB AND MAINSAIL—CLASS 17—23 FEET AND UNDER.				
Scarecrow	11 29 47	1 20 10	1 50 23	1 50 23

The winners are:

Class D, the Viator beats the Peerless 9:22.

Class 2, the Queen Mab beats the Katrina 11:37.

Class 7, the Kathleen, winner of first prize, beats the Daffodil, winner of second prize, 2:31.

Class 9, the Susie W. had a walk-over.

Class 10, the Folly, winner of first prize, beats the Brenda, winner of second prize, 10:39, elapsed time.

Yawls, the Audax beats the Kwasind 2:10.

Class 11, the Mary beats the Almira 3:23, elapsed time.

Class 12, the Caper beats the Tabitha 4:20, elapsed time.

Class 17, the Scare Crow had a walk-over.

On actual elapsed time the Katrina beat the Queen Mab 2 minutes 47 seconds, so that the Queen Mab won handsomely without reckoning the time the Katrina was handicapped. The Queen Mab beat the Bedouin 10 seconds actual elapsed time. This pleased Mr. Chubb very much, as some of his friends sailed on the Bedouin and were anxious to beat the Mab.

Mr. W. Gould Brokaw says he is willing to race the Viator against any schooner in her class, barring the Quickstep, over a course outside Sandy Hook for $1,000 a side.

VIGILANT OFFICIALLY MEASURED.

She Is 86.34 Feet on the Water Line—Jubilee to be Measured.

The cup defender Vigilant was officially measured on Friday by Measurer Hyslop. Her length on the water line is 86.34 feet, so that she exceeds 85 feet, the length the Valkyrie and the cup defenders were to be, by 1.34 feet. This excess, according to the agreement with Lord Dunraven, will count double in calculating time allowance if the Vigilant is selected to defend the cup. Her sails have also been measured, but Mr. Hyslop has not yet made all the calculations and does not yet know the area of her spread of canvas. Some stories have been printed in THE NEW-YORK TIMES which said that the Vigilant was considerably over 85 feet in length. Some yachtsmen have pooh-poohed this idea, but the official figures show that THE TIMES was right.

This excess in length will count considerable against the Vigilant in the trial races, and if the Jubilee, Colonia, and Pilgrim are improved very much the Tobin-bronze boat may be beaten.

The Vigilant was hauled out at City Island yesterday, and a gang of men were put to work to burnish her bronze bottom. She will be launched again on Wednesday.

The Colonia was measured by Mr. Archibald Rogers. What her exact dimensions are cannot be learned, but she is a trifle over 85 feet in length on the water line. The Colonia is on the ways at Downing & Lawrence's yard, South Brooklyn, being thoroughly cleaned. No changes have yet been made in her lead, but it is probable that some will be made before Wednesday. Mr. Rogers would like to take some of the inside lead out and fill in the hollow above the bulb on her keel. There is not time to do this, however, and it is probable that the lead will be bolted on the bottom of the keel and so deepen her. The Colonia will not use a hollow boom in the trial races, but will keep her solid one. Her sails have been recut and her new mainsail is bent on.

The Jubilee arrived at Poillon's Yard, South Brooklyn, yesterday morning from Boston. By 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon she was high and dry on the ways, and a gang of men were put to work at once to clean her. Her peculiar model attracted lots of attention at the yard, and many made the journey down to the foot of Court Street to have a peep at her.

Mr. John B. Paine has requested Mr. Hyslop to measure her as soon as she is put overboard on Wednesday.

The Pilgrim will reach here from Boston Wednesday evening, and the New-York Yacht Club should arrange to have her measured as soon as she arrives. All the four boats should be measured before the first trial race and the figures, with the time allowance, made public, so that the public will thoroughly understand what the performance of each boat means.

Yachts Reported.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., Sept. 2.—Passed Here To-day, Bound West—Steam yacht Javelin, Mr. Charles R. Flint, and schooner yacht Dagmar, Mr. R. W. Inman.

Bound East—Steam yachts Nydia, Ray V. Pierce; Embla, Mr. John H. Hanan; Linta, Mr. Walter Luttgen; Sapphire, Mr. A. L. Barber; Orienta, Mr. E. R. Ladew; Alicia, Mr. H. M. Flagler, and Marietta, Mr. Harrison B. Moore. Schooner yachts Avalon, Mr. Francis L. Leland; Shamrock, Mr. Willard P. Ward; Fleeting, Mr. Joseph R. De Lamar; Lasca, Mr. John E. Brooks; Agnes, Mr. J. Norton Winslow, and Sachem, Mr. F. T. Adams. Cutter yacht Katrina, Mr. George Work. Sloop yachts Rival, Mr. P. 3. Sanford, and Chispa, Mr. F. L. St. John.

Passed West—Sloop yacht Guenn, Mr. Eddie Winslow, was launched to-day from John H. Hawkins's yard, and left for Great Neck, L. I.

Came to Anchor Here from the Eastward—Cutter yacht Huron, Mr. W. Butler Duncan, Jr.

At Anchor in Little Neck Bay, Long Island—Steam yacht Neira, Mr. C. A. Gould.

STATION SEVEN, VINEYARD HAVEN, Sept. 2.—In Port—Steam yacht White Ladye of Newport, bound for Marblehead.

Schooner yacht Silvie sailed eastward.

FRENCH POLITICAL MISNOMERS.

"Bourgeoisie" and "Fourth Estate," Terms Which are Nonsensical.

From the American Register, Paris.

For many years past the Socialists have denounced the *bourgeoisie* as the clan that stands in the way of their aspirations—with as much rabid fury as the *bourgeoisie* itself denounced the *Noblesse* and the clergy prior to the French revolution of 1789. The Socialists declare that it is now the turn of the "Fourth Estate" to rise into power and affluence on the ruins of the "Tiers Etat"—the *bourgeoisie*. The expression "Fourth Estate" is due to M. Gambetta, who used it as a lever to mold the Belleville electors to his political views until the day that they abandoned him, when he politely called them "drunken slaves."

Since then the Socialists have taken up the term of "Fourth Estate" as the one that is to be raised on the ruins of the *bourgeoisie*. It is evident, however, that, under the régime of universal suffrage and equal political privileges, both terms are misnomers. There is neither third estate nor fourth estate, and the word *bourgeoisie* has no political signification whatsoever. A workman or agricultural laborer who has saved a few francs is as much a *bourgeois* as the richest French citizen. A Moderate Republican organ observes:

"The word *bourgeoisie* does not signify in a democracy any idea of caste or privilege. No one thinks of reconstituting the 'Tiers Etat.' It has disappeared along with the other two Orders—the *Noblesse* and the clergy, and it would be just as absurd to speak of the *bourgeoisie* class as of the proletariat class. If the Socialists have imagined a fourth estate, it is simply to make people believe that political inequalities are still existing.

"It seems that during the last few years we have been witnessing a revival of the spirit of 'Corporations.' There is an endeavor to limit social groups and to isolate one from the other—on one side the Christian Socialists are working for the reconstruction of the trading corporations of the Middle Ages; on the other side, the agitators of the Bourse du Travail are doing their utmost to create compulsory and oppressive syndicates, and daily preach on the theme of the war of classes.

"Against these efforts and preachings the true Liberals must oppose the equality principles of 1789. Since the revolution there are no closed corporations and no artificial hierarchies; there are only citizens, members of a class of which it is impossible to say where it begins and where it ends. Nevertheless, it is certain that in the eternal ascending and descending of modern society there is a body of persons who by their moral and social position constitute the élite of the nation."

ABOVE CLASS PREJUDICE.

Lord Ffrench Gives the Irish Upper Classes Some Good Advice.

Lord Ffrench, in a letter to the editor of the *Irish Catholic*, says there should appear articles setting forth again how clear it is that Ireland has not prospered under the system of government established by the act which deprived her of her Legislature, and how necessary is a considerable change.

Our population has immensely decreased. Our manufactures have become almost entirely extinct. Our gentry have become impoverished. And during the last ninety years, to crush down a healthy public opinion, which might have brought about beneficial laws, numerous and most cruel coercion acts have been passed and enforced in Ireland. And oh, fatuity! how little thought has been, up to this, given to conciliation. Now, however, the Prime Minister of England has introduced to the House of Commons a Home Rule bill which is on the eve of being read a third time and will shortly be sent by the majority of the members of Parliament for Great Britain and Ireland to the House of Lords. Then, even though the House of Lords should on this occasion throw out Mr. Gladstone's bill, is it not certain, under the circumstances I have set forth, that eventually and within a short time a Home Rule bill must be passed for this country?

Would it not, then, be wise for that portion of the gentry of this country, who have up to this been led so considerably astray, to reconsider the course they ought to pursue, and thus see that it behoves them to resume their proper position by uniting in a desirable movement and joining the great body of the people of Ireland.

ENGLISH BOOKS PRINTED HERE.

American Typography Deplored by a Scottish Editor.

From the London Times.

SIR: I called attention in your columns some months ago to the fact that Messrs. Clowes & Sons were in the habit of using the same imprint in books printed by them from American plates as in books set up by English compositors. It is only fair that I should now mention that in a book lately printed by them (a translation of Ten Brink's "English Literature") the imprint runs thus: "Printed from American electro-plates by William Clowes & Sons, (Limited,) Duke-Street, Stamford Street."

That form of imprint is all that could reasonably be desired. It at once does justice to the English compositor and shows the extent to which the English printing trade suffers. The compositor, the electrotyper, and the type founder are the only workmen whose share of book producing is transferred to the other side of the Atlantic. The papermaker, the pressman, and the bookbinder retain their shares of the work.

I am well aware that this is no new thing. Books were printed in England from American plates long before the recent copyright act was passed. The difference made by that act is that it holds out a very strong temptation to British authors and publishers to adopt the same plan in the case of English books. The translation of Ten Brink is the work of an American, so that it does not form a case in point, excepting inasmuch as the English edition is included in "Bohn's Standard Library," now published by Messrs. George Bell & Sons. What English scholars have reason to regret and deplore is that in this well-known English series there are books containing all the peculiarities of American orthography and typography, including sequences of three and even of four hyphened lines (pp. 12, 13,) which are strictly forbidden in the rules of English typography. I am, your obedient servant,

A SCOTCH EDITOR.

Oyster Boats to Race.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Sept. 2.—Twenty-five entries are already in and still more will come in for the oyster boat race at Oyster Bay Monday. The Seawanhaka Yacht Club has put up $250 in cash prizes to be sailed for. The boats are to be divided into two classes, with first and second prizes in each class. The race is to be under the direction of the Race Committee of the Seawanhaka Club.

Should the breeze be fresh a good race will be sailed, as fearless as well as expert skippers will guide the boats. There is no restriction as to sail, and the rules of the road are to govern. The start is to be made as nearly at 10 A. M. as possible, and the course will be from a line at the clubhouse to and around Moses Point Buoy, thence to Centre Island Buoy, thence to Lloyd's Neck Buoy, thence to finish, about eleven miles.

DIRECTUM'S FASTEST MILE

HE TROTS OVER THE FLEETWOOD TRACK IN 2:09 1-2.

The Black Californian Shows People that the Measure of His Extreme Speed Has Not Yet Been Taken—He Is to Try for the Track Record To-Morrow—Thirteen Heats Trotted and Paced at Fleetwood Yesterday in the Presence of a Crowd of Enthusiastic Horsemen.

The slipshod fashion in which trotting meetings are managed, in contradistinction to the practically theatrical management of the running race tracks, was never better exemplified than at the Fleetwood Park track yesterday. There was no announcement that Directum was to appear in the race for the 2:12 class, and the association lost fully $5,000 in gate receipts for the failure to have the fact properly advertised.

No matter how meritorious the racing between the class horses may be, they have no particular drawing power with the general public as compared with the starts of the turf. It takes one of the latter to draw out the crowds. Directum is certainly the star of the year. Had people generally known that he was to have appeared in a race there would have been enormous crowds on hand to witness his victory and cheer over it. As it was the crowd was not large, though it was very far above the average that trotting races bring out hereabout.

The fault was not wholly that of the management of the meeting. It is the fault of the system under which the races are conducted. It would be just as easy to compel owners to announce on the day before a race whether they are to start the horses as on the day of a race. It is a foolish concession to the whims of the "cranky" ones among them that a rule on the subject is not made and enforced which would be of benefit to the management and to the public, both of which have rights that even horse owners are bound to respect. Track owners and racegoers are the ones that make the owning of a race horse a profitable bit of business.

Directum did start, yesterday, and thousands of people will be disappointed when they read of the fact this morning. They will be additionally disappointed when they learn that the horse, in the third heat of the race he won, not only lowered his record made on Wednesday last to 2:09½, but made the fastest mile ever trotted by a stallion in a race, and made it over a track that was very heavy in spots and not by a second or more so fast as it was when he trotted in 2:09¾.

The fact that Directum was in such good shape, and evidently possessed of much more speed than he has yet shown, induced the management at once to arrange with the owner of the horse, Monroe Salisbury of California, to trot him on Monday afternoon against the track record of 2:06¾, made by Nancy Hanks on Wednesday, and also against the world's record of 2:04. In case he beats the track record he will be given a purse of $5,000. As he is to get nothing whatever unless that record is beaten, it is expected that the "black whirlwind" will show phenomenal time. There were plenty of people at the track yesterday who believe that he will trot in at least 2:05, and there are some who go so far as to say that he will do even better. That is a very big task, however. But with the three trials that he will be allowed there is no reason for doubt, given a good day and a good track, that he will trot the fastest mile ever seen east of the Alleghany Mountains.

Thus far the meeting at the Fleetwood track has been a thorough success, and the general belief is that it will lead to the establishment of trotting meetings in this vicinity during the coming years which will be among the best, if not the very best, given in the United States. There is no good reason why the meetings should not be held here, for there are ten men interested in the harness horse and his performance where there is one interested in the race horse, an animal that has been converted into a mere gambling machine to gratify the instincts of men like John A. Morris, Lucien O. Appleby, M. F. Dwyer, and others of their ilk.

Frank B. Walker, who acted as starter at the meeting, is a man who seems to be born for the place. He is by several hundred per cent. the best man who has ever presided in such a capacity anywhere about here, and much of the success of the meeting is due to the fact that he has been able to handle the drivers. He knows his business thoroughly and does it fearlessly. His success should make managers of trotting meetings at once see the benefit of having men in the stand who do their business on business principles. If it is so good a thing in a starting judge why would it not be equally good to have judges who will devote their entire time to acting as judges at trotting meetings, just as judges act at running meetings, where the rapid and clear interpretations of rules is not nearly so necessary. Paid judges must come when trotting is thoroughly well conducted, and it is strange that the Grand Circuit managers do not employ a trio of competent men instead of trusting to various gentlemen who give their services to the clubs. There is no word of complaint to be made against the gentlemen who have served so well at Fleetwood. They are all well versed in the rules of trotting, but the business is one where the dilettanti ought to be superseded by the professional, who has no fear or favor, and who makes the interpretation of harness-racing rules a study and a business. Then the public will not complain if horses are set back for running, or other decisions made that are hardly subjects for any but men who make the interpretation of the complicated mass of harness racing rules a business and a study. The story of the thirteen heats that were disposed of yesterday follow:

The Twenty-eight Trot.

Brazil sold favorite over the field at $50 to $40 before the first heat, but, except for scoring as the pole horse, he never cut any figure in the heat, falling to the rear shortly after the start and, save for a couple of sharp spurts, remaining there to the finish. Newport was first to show in front, but before the half was reached he gave way to Quarterstretch, who, once in the lead, remained there to the finish, winning in a jog by three good lengths from Newport in 2:24¾, a record for the winner, who was one of the prize winners at the last Horse Show at Madison Square Garden.

Quarterstretch led in the second heat up to the Point of Rocks, where he made a bad break, and that gave Brazil the heat, without much effort, in 2:25¾. Quarterstretch made so bad a break that he could do no better than finish in third place, behind Lizzie H., who had beat him home when she caught him in the stretch.

Before the third heat Brazil was a hot favorite for the race at $25 to $5 for the field, and the books refused to lay any price against him to win the heat, confining their speculation to the other horses for a place. He won the heat without the least particle of effort by a couple of lengths from Lizzie H. The latter had been in second place from the middle of the back stretch, where Quarterstretch made a break, which settled his chance of getting the heat, if he ever had any. Once he got settled in his stride he finished strong and was third at the finish, the mile being trotted in 2:24½.

Brazil won the fourth and last heat of the race, coming home absolutely in a jog in 2:23¼, the record of the horse. Quarterstretch, who finished in second place, had hung to him well, but bad breaks, first near the half-mile pole and then in the stretch, settled him, and it was about all he could do to beat Newport out for the second place. Brazil could easily have gone the heat in 2:20 had he chosen to do so. The summary:

2:28 CLASS, TROTTING.—Purse $1,000; divided.

M. E. McHenry's b. g. Brazil, by Journalist-Fantine, by Altorf, (McHenry)	5	1	1	1
Quarterstretch, br. h., by Quartermaster, (White)	1	3	3	2
Lizzie H., b. m., (Lillis)	3	2	2	4
Newport, b. g., (Thompson)	2	5	5	3
Prince Eugene, b. h., (Bowne)	4	4	4	5

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Three Quarters.	Mile.
First heat	0:35½	1:11	1:48	2:24¾
Second heat	0:35¾	1:11	1:47	2:25¾
Third heat	0:34½	1:10	1:47½	2:24½
Fourth heat	0:34½	1:09	1:45	2:23¼

The Two-Twelve Trot.

Directum was added to the list of starters in the 2:12 trot for a purse of $2,000, which was the second race on the card. He was a hot favorite at $25 to $10 for the field before the heat, and was cordially received when Kelly drove him on the track for a warming-up mile. After scoring a half dozen times, the horses were sent away with Pixley on a run just as the word was given. She is a handy breaker, however, and was a couple of lengths in front Azote at the first turn, with Directum in third place. Just as they struck the straight, Azote made a bad break and fell to the rear, and played no further part in the heat. By the time the half-mile pole was reached Directum had caught Pixley and was a half length in front of her. She ran more than she trotted the third quarter of a mile to keep her place. Directum won the heat by four lengths from Pixley, and the rest were beaten off in 2:11¾. As Pixley had acted so badly in the heat she was set back to last place for running and Hazel Wilkes was given the second place, Phœbe Wilkes and Azote being pushed up a bit in the summary, in which Pixley had to take last place by the decision of the judges.

Directum won the second heat without the least particle of trouble, as none of the others was able to give him the semblance of a race. Pixley made a break just after passing the quarter pole, fell to the rear, and finished there. Phœbe Wilkes got the place right handily from Azote, who took things easily all through the journey.

In the final heat Directum simply played with his field, winning the heat by six open lengths from Pixley, in 2:09½, thus beating his record of 2:09¾, made on Wednesday last, and putting to his record the best mile ever trotted by a stallion in a race, as well as making a new record for a four-year-old horse. Hickok was "out for the stuff" in and this heat, determined to get Azote home in second place. He hung to Directum well until the three-quarter pole, where the pace carried him to a break, and instead of finishing in second place he went to the rear and finished last. Pixley trotted level all the way and landed in second place, thus securing the fourth money, there being four divisions of the purse.

The summary:

2:12 CLASS, TROTTING.—Purse $2,000, divided.

Monroe Salisbury's blk. h. Directum, by Director-Stemwinder, by Venture, (Kelly)	1	1	1
Phœbe Wilkes, b. m., (McHenry)	3	2	3
Hazel Wilkes, ch. m., (Goldsmith)	2	4	4
Pixley, b. m., (Dickerson)	5	5	2
Azote, b. g., (Hickok)	4	3	5

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Three-quarters.	Mile.
First heat	0:33½	1:04¼	1:38	2:11¾
Second heat	0:32½	1:03½	1:39½	2:11½
Third heat	0:32	1:03¼	1:36½	2:09½

The Two-Fifteen Pace.

All seven horses entered for the 2:15 pace answered the starter's call. Linden and Hibibi were sold as the favorites at $25 each, with the field selling at $15. Maggie R. had the pole, and started off in good style, but she went so fast as to carry her to a break before the first quarter pole was reached. Then Hibibi and Linden forged to the front, and made the pace for the rest of the party, Maggie R. settling finally into third place. In the brush up the hill Maggie R. passed Linden and set sail for the leader. But she could never quite catch Hibibi, who won by a couple of lengths, Maggie R. beating Linden home by the same distance, with The Dude close up.

Hibibi sold for $25 to $50 for the field before the second heat. She won this rather cleverly by three lengths, thanks to the fact that she steadied immediately after a break made shortly after passing the quarter pole. H. J. Rockwell and Linden both passed her at the time of the break and led to the Point of Rocks. There Hibibi overtook them, and paced cleanly to the finish, winning by three lengths from Rockwell, who just beat Linden home for the second place. The latter finished strong, but lost ground by a sorry break at about the middle of the mile, when it looked as if he had a good chance to win the heat.

The overthrow of Hibibi came in the third heat, the trick being done by The Dude, who was a rank outsider in the betting for the heat, and who sold in the field in pools on the race, the field selling for $8 to $50 for Hibibi. The favorite showed the way to all the party from the start, with E. J. S. and Maggie R. close behind her until the three-quarter pole was reached. The Dude had been in fifth place nearly up to this point. There Demarest began driving him hard, and he went by all the leaders except Hibibi without a particle of trouble. He was at Hibibi's wheel as the pair swung into the stretch. Then there came a struggle to the finish which set the crowd to shouting to the full capacity of their lungs. It was the hottest kind of a drive between The Dude, Hibibi, and Maggie R. to the finish, and they went under the wire in the order named, The Dude beating Hibibi for the heat by a scant half length only.

At the conclusion of the heat the horses were sent to the stables, and the decision of the race was left until Monday at 1 o'clock. The summary:

2:15 Class.—Pacing; purse, $1,000, divided.

Jacob Ruppert's br. m. Hibibi, by Valensin-Ivy, by Buccaneer, (Herrington)	1	1	2
The Dude, b. g., by Elevator, (Demarest)	4	7	1
Maggie R., b. m., (Starr)	2	5	3
Linden, b. h., (Phelps)	3	3	6
E. J. S., b. m., (Feek)	6	4	4
Lizziemont, b. m., (Shillinglaw)	7	6	5
H. J. Rockwell, b. h., (Dodge)	5	2	ds

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Three-Quarters.	Mile.
First heat	0:33½	1:05½	1:40½	2:15½
Second heat	0:32½	1:04½	1:39½	2:15½
Third heat	0:32¼	1:05	1:40	2:15¼

The Twenty-two Trot.

This race, which was for a purse of $1,500, was disposed of in straight heats, going to Oro Wilkes, a three-year-old, who was in fine trim and easily had more speed than any of the five older horses that started against him. Yet before the race there was a wild "tip" on the atrociously-named horse Furniture Boy, who was so badly handicapped by his name that he could not win a heat. That tip made him favorite in the pools sold on the result of the race, a sample of which is the following: Furniture Boy, $80; Oro Wilkes, $50; Lora J., $45; J. J. Audubon, $25; Elyrina, $10, and Queechy, $5.

There was a deal of trouble in scoring for the first heat, and horses and drivers all seemed to be a bit rattled when they did get the word. At least all the horses broke in making the first turn, and cavorted and danced until Oro Wilkes set an example by steadying down and attending to business. Once he got down to trotting he went to the front in game fashion and did not again relinquish the lead, winning in the end somewhat handily from Furniture Boy, who just beat Lora J. home for the second honors.

Oro Wilkes had trotted so gamely and easily in the first heat that he was favorite at 25 to 7 over the field, and the winning of the race seemed a certainty. Oro Wilkes had even an easier time of it in winning the second heat than the first one. Furniture Boy went to the front at the start and led to the middle of the back stretch. Just before the half-mile pole he made a bad break and fell to the rear, and Oro Wilkes, who had been trotting in second place, took the lead, Audubon and Lora J. trailing behind as fast as their feet would carry them. But those feet would not fly fast enough to catch the favorite. Just at the entrance to the stretch Lora J. got out of her stride and ran a bit, but Van Valkenburg steadied her so quickly that she was able to get home ahead of Audubon. Oro Wilkes was eased up at the distance stand and finished in a walk, a half length in front of the gray mare.

The last heat was Oro Wilkes's all the way, he winning, without very great effort, in 2:17½—the fastest heat of the race. Lora J. and Audubon again had a good fight for the place, and the gray mare got it by a neck just in the nick of time. She made another break on entering the stretch, but it did not amount to enough to warrant setting her back, and so she got the second money. The big "tip" Furniture Boy was a good fourth, but was plainly not worth the "tip" on him. The summary:

2:22 Class.—Trotting; purse $1,500, divided.

John A. Goldsmith's blk. c. Oro Wilkes, by Sable Wilkes-Ellen Mayhew, by Director, (Goldsmith)	1	1	1
Lora J., gr. m., (Van Valkenburg)	3	2	2
Furniture Boy, b. g., (Dimmick)	2	4	4
J. J. Aububon, ch. g., (Burch)	5	3	3
Elyrina, b. m., (Shillinglaw)	4	6	5
Queechy, b. h., (Dodge)	6	5	6

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Three-Quarter.	Mile.
First heat	0:34½	1:07½	1:43	2:20
Second heat	0:33¼	1:06½	1:42½	2:18¼
Third heat	0:33¼	1:06	1:40¾	2:17½

A STAKE FOR SIR WALTER.

He Wins the Omnium Handicap—"Mike" Dwyer Loses $20,000 on Stonenell.

An exceptionally good day's sport was marred by the delay in the Omnium Handicap at Sheepshead Bay yesterday. There were twelve starters, and they went to the post, directly in front of the grand stand, and were at the post from 3:45 to 5:05. For their pranks at the post Starter Rowe fined nine of the boys $500 each. Goodale, who rode Daily America, was suspended for the rest of the year.

Stonenell, at the prohibitive price of 1 to 20, was beaten by Soundmore at 15 to 1 in the opening race. "Mike" Dwyer bet $20,000 at odds of 20 to 1 on Stonenell. He thought he had a sure thing on $1,000 of the bookmakers' money, but was mistaken. When the horses came into the homestretch, Stonenell shook off Soundmore, and the race was apparently over.

Irving, who was riding Soundmore, evidently thought it was, for he quit riding and dropped three lengths behind the favorite. But the unexpected happened. Herald closed on Soundmore and challenged for second place. To maintain second place Irving drew his whip. Soundmore answered so gamely that in a few strides he had Herald and was gaining on Stonenell. Finding his mount surprisingly strong and resolute Irving persevered. Taral quickly found it necessary to go to work on the favorite, and a furious drive through the last furlong resulted in Soundmore's victory. That is how Mike Dwyer dropped his $20,000. Had Herald not made that move for second place, Irving would probably have permitted Stonenell to win without any further struggle.

The Dash Stakes was won by a nose by Henry of Navarre, although Potentate would probably have won but for Goodale's poor work. After the long delay in the Omnium Handicap, the field was sent away to a fair start. Lowlander was the first to show, and to the end of the back stretch he piloted the way. Sir Walter then shot to the front and won driving by two lengths from Kinglet. The last race was not over until 7:15.

Details of the racing and betting:

FIRST RACE.—Seven furlongs. Time—1:28 3-5.

Soundmore, 102 pounds, (Irving,) won by a head; Stonenell, 122, (Taral,) second by three lengths; Herald, 106, (Midgely,) third.

Betting.—Against Soundmore, 15 to 1 and 2 to 5; Stonenell, 1 to 20 and out; Herald, 30 to 1.

Mutuals paid on Soundmore, (field,) $30.85 straight and $5.25 for place; on Stonenell for place, $5.05.

SECOND RACE.—The Dash Stakes, for two-year-olds. Five furlongs. Time—1:01 2-5.

Byron McClelland's ch. c. Henry of Navarre, 115 pounds, by Knight of Ellerslie-Moss Rose, (Bryant,) won by a head; Potentate, 104, (Goodale,) second by two lengths; Wernberg, 104, (Irving,) third. Appomattox, 115; Prig, 110; Sam Lucas, 110; Curacoa, 110; Torchbearer, 104; Stonenellie, 107; Harrington, 108½; Pochino, 104; Joe Ripley, 112, and Lucky Dog, 110, also ran and finished as named.

Betting.—Against Henry of Navarre, 3 to 1, even money, and 1 to 2; Potentate, 4 to 1, 8 to 5, and 3 to 5; Wernberg, 4 to 1, 8 to 5, and 3 to 5; Appomattox, 15 to 1; Prig, 20 to 1; Sam Lucas, 15 to 1; Curacoa, 15 to 1; Torchbearer, 15 to 1; Stonenellie, 10 to 1; Harrington, 8 to 1; Pochino, 20 to 1; Joe Ripley, 15 to 1; Lucky Dog, 50 to 1.

Mutuals paid on Henry of Navarre, $18.35 straight and $10.95 for place; on Potentate for place, $14.95.

THIRD RACE.—The Omnium Handicap. One mile and an eighth. Time—1:55 4-5.

Onack Stable's b. c. Sir Walter, 3 years, 107½ pounds, by Midlothian-La Scala, (Doggett,) won by two lengths; Kinglet, 100, (Midgely,) second by a length; Candelabra, 102, (R. Harris,) third. Loantaka, 111; Diablo, 112; Daily America, 103; Terrifier, 104; Vestibule, 110; Galindo, 117; Prince of Darkness, 104; Lowlander, 113, and Wildwood, 113, also ran and finished as named.

Betting.—Against Sir Walter, 8 to 1, 3 to 1, and 7 to 5; Kinglet, 5 to 1, 2 to 1, and even money; Candelabra, 6 to 1, 2 to 1, and 6 to 5; Loantaka, 8 to 1; Diablo, 8 to 1; Daily America, 8 to 1; Terrifier, 12 to 1; Vestibule, 15 to 1; Galindo, 6 to 1; Prince of Darkness, 5 to 1; Lowlander, 12 to 1; Wildwood, 6 to 1.

Mutuals paid on Sir Walter $34.65 straight and $30.20 for place; on Kinglet, for place, $18.35.

FOURTH RACE.—Futurity course. Time—1:11½.

Busiris, 93 pounds, (T. Sloane,) won by a length and a half; Frog Dance, 103, (Bergen,) second by a length; Venusburg, 90, (Benjamin,) third. Rightmore, 103; Ontario, 108; Terrapin, 97; Rolla, 103; Little Pirate, 108; Equation, 103; Roland Reed, 93; Doolittle, 100; Belle Swift, 90; Manoa, 90, and Pecksniff, 108, also ran and finished as named.

Betting.—Against Busiris, 60 to 1, 20 to 1, and 10 to 1; Frog Dance, 5 to 2, even money, and 1 to 2; Venusburg, 7 to 1, 2 to 1, and 6 to 5; Rightmore, 5 to 1; Ontario, 8 to 1; Terrapin, 8 to 1; Rolla, 30 to 1; Little Pirate, 10 to 1; Equation, 15 to 1; Roland Reed, 30 to 1; Doolittle, 20 to 1; Belle Swift, 20 to 1; Manoa, 15 to 1; Pecksniff, 6 to 1.

Mutuals paid on Busiris, $91.80 straight and $34.55 for place; on Frog Dance, (field,) for place, $7.10.

FIFTH RACE.—Five furlongs. Time—1:01 4-5.

Lady Bess, 107 pounds, (Doggett,) won by a length; By Jove, 110, (Hamilton,) second by a neck; Simmons, 110, (Sims,) third. Ben Lomond, 100; Lucosta, 97; Banka's Daughter, 97; Uno Colorado, 101, and Cunarder, 100, also ran and finished as named.

Betting.—Against Lady Bess, 8 to 5, 3 to 5, and out; By Jove, 12 to 1, 5 to 1, and 5 to 2; Simmons, 8 to 5, 3 to 5, and out; Ben Lomond, 6 to 1; Lucosta, 6 to 1; Banka's Daughter, 12 to 1; Uno Colorado, 30 to 1; Cunarder, 40 to 1.

Mutuals paid on Lady Bess, $14.25 straight and $9.40 for place; on By Jove, for place, $35.60.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile and an eighth, on turf. Time—1:57.

Versatile, 123 pounds, (Lambley,) won by a length; Deception, 105, (Midgely,) second by a head; Lizzie, 118, (Doggett,) third. Bermuda, 123; Long Beach, 114; Marigold, 101, and Sam Bryant, 107, also ran and finished as named.

Betting—Against Versatile, 6 to 1, 2 to 1, and even money; Deception, 2 to 1, 4 to 5, and 1 to 3; Lizzie, 4 to 1, 8 to 5, and 3 to 5; Bermuda, 3 to 1; Long Beach, 5 to 1; Marigold, 15 to 1; Sam Weller, 15 to 1.

Mutuals paid on Versatile $44.30 straight and $23.50 for place; on Deception for place, $11.15.

Results at Guttenberg.

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. Lizzetta, 98 pounds, (Blake,) 7 to 10, won; Dalayrian, 108, (Griffin,) 5 to 2, second; J. McLaughlin, 103, (F. Doane,) 40 1, third. Strathmaid and Skedaddle also ran. Time—1:02.

SECOND RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. St. Pat, 100 pounds, (Noble,) 5 to 2, won; Ed Kearney, 100, (Flint,) 5 to 2, second; Sunglimpse, 97, (Ballard,) 8 to 1, third. Pauline, Florinda, Hyaway, Clarus, Robin Hood, Hindoomere, Western Star, Patria, and Romeo also ran. Time—1:09½.

THIRD RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Double Cross, 103 pounds, (McDermott,) 9 to 2, won; Kirsch, 103, (Griffin,) 8 to 5, second; Marmose, 100, (H. Taylor,) 7 to 1, third. Remorse, Cottonade, Zaldivar, Clysmic, and Balbriggan also ran. Time—1:22¼.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile. Rey del Mar, 87 pounds, (H. Taylor,) 5 to 1, won; Liseig, 84, (A. Doggett,) 10 to 1, second; Copyright, 117, (F. Doane,) 3 to 1, third. Logan, Judge Morrow, Panway, Melanie, and Brazos also ran. Time—1:42½.

FIFTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Lester, 120 pounds, (Griffin,) 9 to 2, won; Cheddar, 124, (Barbee,) 15 to 1, second; Woodchopper, 132, (Marshall,) 7 to 1, third. Nativity, Gettysburg, Kingstock, St. Hubert, Gertie D., Blackthorn, Woodcraft, and Duke John also ran. Time—1:16¼.

SIXTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Balance, 93 pounds, (E. Tribe,) 6 to 5, won; Kentucky Lady, 101, (N. Hill,) 2 to 1, second; Wallace, 100, (Brooks,) 4 to 1, third. Fidget, Republic, Control, and Indigo also ran. Time—1:16¼.

THE NEW-ENGLAND CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Bloss, Shead, and Marston Qualify for the National Meet.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 2.—As a result of to-day's championship games of the New-England Association of the Amateur Athletic Union, three men will be sent by the association to compete in the World's Games at Chicago. These three, who equaled or excelled the standards fixed, are O. W. Shead, Boston Athletic Association, in the 120-yard hurdles; E. B. Bloss, Boston Athletic Association, in the running broad jump, and W. F. Marston, Gloucester Athletic Association, in the mile walk.

The following is the summary:

100-Yard Dash.—Won by W. F. Garcelon, Boston AA; E. B. Bloss, Boston AA, second; George A. Lackey, Worcester AC, third. Time—0:10½.

Mile Walk.—Won by William F. Marston, Gloucester AC; W. A. Beaudette, Worcester AC, second; M. J. Doyle, Suffolk AC, third. Time—6:54 2-5.

440-Yard Run.—Won by Tom Keane, Suffolk AC; S. M. Merrill, Boston AA, second; G. F. Sanford, New-Haven AC, third. Time—0:52 1-5.

120-Yard Hurdle. Won by O. W. Shead, Boston AA; J. Chase, Worcester AC, second; Ben Hurd, Jr., Boston AA, third. Time—0:16 1-5.

Mile Run.—Won by W. F. Clark, Dorchester AC; Elmer A. White, Dorchester AC, second; A. H. Pye, Trimount AC, third. Time—4:36 4-5.

Two-Mile Bicycle.—Won by Bert R. Livermore, Worcester AC; W. G. Thompson, Dorchester AC, second. Time—5:58 2-5.

220-Yard Dash.—Won by Tom Keane, SAC; F. H. Bigelow, WAC, second; George A. Lackey, WAC, third. Time—0:23 4-5.

220-Yard Hurdle.—Won by Ben Hurd, Jr., BAA; W. F. Garcelon, BAA, second; J. Chase, WAC, third. Time—0:26 1-5.

880-Yard Run.—Won by Frank Bowe, BAA; J. J. McLaughlin, WAC, second; J. M. Gallagher, WAC, third. Time—2:01 3-5.

Three-Mile Walk.—Won by W. A. Beaudette, WAC; William F. Marston, GAC, second; M. J. Doyle, SAC, third. Time—23:48.

Five-Mile Run.—Won by C. H. Bean, SAC; Will C. Hunter, New-Haven AC, second; John Wren, Crescent BC, third. Time—27:04 1-5.

Running High Jump.—Phil C. Stingel, Melrose AC, and A. A. McComber, SAC, tied for first, height, 5 feet 9⅜ inches. On the jump-off Stingel won first, 5 feet 7¼ inches; Ellery H. Clark, Boston, third, 5 feet 6½ inches.

Putting Sixteen-Pound Shot.—Won by Robert N. Callahan, Gloucester AC, 37 feet 2 inches; Dan Long, BAA, second, 36 feet 10 inches; Alrie Garland, GAC, third, 35 feet 8¼ inches.

Throwing 16-Pound Hammer.—Won by Frank T. Orchard, Gloucester AC, 119 feet; A. Walch, Dorchester AC, second, 100 feet 4 inches; Charles H. Hart, Gloucester AC, third, 95 feet 6½ inches.

Pole Vault.—Won by L. W. Kinsley, WAC, 9 feet 9½ inches; R. F. Curry, BAA, second; Frederick A. Coulson, WAC, third.

Running Broad Jump.—Won by E. B. Bloss, BAA, 22 feet 8 inches; E. C. Petter, WAC, second, 22 feet 1 inch; Dan Long, BAA, third, 21 feet 7½ inches.

Throwing 56-Pound Weight.—Won by Dan Long, BAA, 28 feet 8¼ inches; Frank T. Orchard, GAC, second, 28 feet 7¼ inches; Colin Robert, SAC, third, 23 feet 10 inches.

Hop, Step, and Jump.—Won by E. B. Bloss, BAA, 48 feet ¾ inch; Martin Killowry, RAC, second, 45 feet 9½ inches; Frank McGrath, Trimount AC, third, 44 feet 11 inches.

Schofield Wins a Race.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Sept. 2.—Three thousand persons were present at the professional bicycle races at the Tioga track this afternoon. It was the first meet of the Fall series and the events were well contested.

Schofield, the English crack, made his first American appearance in the novice race, which he won easily. He withdrew from the other events on the plea of having a cold, much to the disappointment of the spectators, who had expected to see him pitted against Wheeler.

Summary:

One-Mile Novice.—Purse, $50. J. W. Schofield first, C. E. Byers second, J. W. Stayman third. Time—2:55 2-5.

One-Mile Open Lap Race.—Purse, $100. H. C. Wheeler first, 10 points; A. B. Rich second, 9 points; C. A. Dorntge third, 4 points; Carl Hen, fourth, 3 points. Time—2:35 3-5.

Two-Mile Handicap—Purse, $160. H. Kanaska, Milwaukee, (90 yards,) first; C. E. Kluge, Jersey City, (80 yards,) second; C. W. Dorntge, Buffalo, (80 yards,) third; C. W. Price, Milwaukee, (90 yards,) fourth; J. E. Starbuck, Marion, Iowa, (180 yards,) fifth. Time—5:16 1-5. Wheeler, scratch, did not finish.

Five-Mile Handicap.—Purse, $160. C. W. Ashinger, New-York, (480 yards,) first; Frank Albert, New-York, (500 yards,) second; C. L. Williams, Charleston, S. C., (400 yards,) third; H. E. Bartholomew, Lewisburg, Penn., (280 yards,) fourth; J. E. Starbuck, Marion, Iowa, (310 yards,) fifth; Wheeler, scratch, finished seventh. Time—13:25 4-5.

President Church Has Returned.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 2.—Edward F. Church, President of the Village Board, who left home two months ago to elude his creditors, as was then believed, returned to his home last night. He returned from Canada last week, and has since been staying at Bay Shore, L. I.

Mr. Church says he proposes to straighten his financial affairs at once, and will go on with his business, official, church, and social duties as though nothing had happened.

St. Louis City Bonds for Sale.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 2.—This city has $1,250,000 4 per cent. gold renewal bonds for sale. Owing to the stringency of the money market no bids were received to-day in response to the advertisement of the Controller. The Mayor and Controller were instructed to negotiate the bonds at private sale or send them to Europe.

Railroad Notes and Personals.

—Negotiations between the officers of the Reading and the Lehigh Valley Railroads have closed, and the Lehigh Valley people will transfer their offices to the Reading's Market Street Station in Philadelphia.

—A dispatch from Chicago says that the Canadian Pacific and the Southern Pacific Roads have refused to attend the proposed meeting in that city next Tuesday to fix up a transcontinental tariff.

—Western roads have decided that there shall be no further reductions in World's Fair passenger rates, except for special days.

The Turf.

DIRECTUM

THE CHAMPION FOUR-YEAR-OLD STALLION WILL TROT AGAINST THE TRACK RECORD, 2:06¾, AT

Fleetwood, on Monday, LABOR DAY, Sept. 4, FOR A PURSE OF $5,000.

"HULDA,"

The unbeaten California mare, The Aspirant to the TROTTING THRONE, Driven by "The Tallyrand" of the Turf, Orrin Hickok, Trots at Fleetwood

MONDAY, (Labor Day,) September 4.

Will she beat the performance of "NANCY HANKS"? Look out for The greatest Performance on the Trotting Turf.

CONEY ISLAND JOCKEY CLUB. AUTUMN MEETING, 1893. MONDAY, SEPT. 4, (LABOR DAY,) THE AUTUMN STAKES AND THE LABOR STAKES. TUESDAY, THE WOODCOCK STAKES. Trains from East 34th St. Ferry and boats from foot of Whitehall St. every half hour. BADGES sold at RAILROAD TICKET OFFICES and at TRACK.

THE CANADIAN WAS BEATEN

ORTON QUIT IN A TWO-MILE RACE WITH WILLIE DAY.

The Bank Clerks' Athletic Association Games Attended by Champion Sprinters and Jumpers—Theodore Buchholtz Breaks the World's Amateur Pole-Vaulting Record—Turner, the Princeton Runner, Secured the Half-Mile Event from Morris—A Heavy Track.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Sept. 2.—Something must have gone wrong with the works in the local weather bureau on Friday, for notwithstanding the fact that the gentleman in charge there prophesied heavy rains for yesterday the weather was as fine as could well be desired. As was expected, the great programme arranged by the Bank Clerks' Athletic Association drew a big crowd of spectators to the University of Pennsylvania's grounds and some fine sport was witnessed. Although there was a champion entered in nearly every event, only one world's record was broken, and that was of minor importance. This may, however, be accounted for by the fact that the track was somewhat slow after the heavy rains of Friday, and that the wind was a little too strong to favor exceptional time.

The list of entries comprised nearly every athlete of prominence in the East. As a result the contests for prizes were very spirited, and in many of the track events the results were in doubt until the competitors were within a few yards of the tape. Prizes were carried off by the representatives of eleven different athletic organizations. The Bank Clerks' Athletic Association took the lead, capturing five firsts and three seconds. The athletic department of the Young Men's Christian Association came second with four firsts and four seconds, while the New-York Athletic Club carried off two firsts and three seconds, and the New-Jersey Athletic Club two firsts and one second. The Athletic Club of the Schuylkill Navy secured one first and two seconds, while the Toronto Lacrosse Club, Varuna Boat Club of Brooklyn, and the Quaker City Wheelmen had to be contented with one first each, and the South End Wheelmen, Washington Young Men's Christian Association, and the West Philadelphia Cyclers one second each.

C. Theodore Buchholtz of the Bank Clerks' Athletic Association broke the world's record for distance pole vaulting. Moss of California made a new one last Saturday when he cleared 26 feet 5½ inches, and Buchholtz beat this to-day. As this event was not on the programme, it was announced that Buchholtz and Rodenbaugh would try to lower Moss's record. On the first attempt Buchholtz cleared 26 feet 5 inches, and when, on the third attempt, the measurer said 27 feet ¾ inch there was great applause. Rodenbaugh did not seem to have the knack of jumping and failed to do any better than 25 feet ½ inch.

One of the prettiest races ever seen on a running track was the one for the hundred yards. So close was the finish in this that the people on a line with the tape could not tell who was the winner. Ashby of Philadelphia, A. L. Wannamaker, M. F. Cowdery, both of the Athletic Department of the Young Men's Christian Association, and Buchholtz were the starters. Buchholtz was scratch, the others having five, seven, and four yards' start, respectively. Buchholtz slowly gained on the leaders, and ten yards in front of the tape the men were on nearly even terms. They passed the tape not a foot apart, Buchholtz suffering defeat literally by a nose.

The half-mile scratch brought out a good field—Turner, Princeton's champion runner; Morris, Young Men's Christian Association; Billings, New-York AC, McKenzie and French of Young Men's Christian Association. Billings got the best of the start, but Morris soon passed him and held the lead to within twenty yards of the finish, where Turner passed him and won by about 5 feet.

Orton's only other start was in the two-mile handicap, where he ran from scratch with Willie Day of the New-Jersey Athletic Club. Everybody was expecting a fine race between these two, as it was known that Orton was anxious to try and take the Jerseyman's measure. The whole interest of the crowd was centered in these two, and many comments were passed on the different styles of running. Day carries his arms bent and body away over, while Orton holds himself more erect and keeps his arms down straight. The crowd was doomed to be disappointed, however, as Orton quit at the mile and a half. Day continued, and won easily, covering the distance in 9:41 2-5, within 9 seconds of his record.

The half-mile bicycle race for the championship of Philadelphia had such good men as Diver, Merrick, Wunder, Emory, and Heishley in it. Diver was the first away, but at the quarter Emory cut out the pace and held the lead to the stretch, where all spurted, Diver eventually winning by half a yard.

Summary:

100-Yard Dash.—*Final heat*—A. L. Wanamaker, Y. M. C. A., (7 yards,) first; C. Theodore Buchholz, Bank Clerks' AA, (scratch,) second. Time—0:10 1-5.

Half-Mile Run, Scratch.—T. B. Turner, Bank Clerks' AA, first; W. H. Morris, YMCA, second; H. E. Billings, Jr., New-York AC, third. Time—1:58 3-5.

One Mile, Bicycle.—Joseph J. Diver, Bank Clerks' AA, (20 yards,) first; W. N. Emory, Bank Clerks' AA, (125 yards,) second; John Heishley, West Philadelphia Cyclers, (85 yards,) third. Time—2:30 4-5.

220-Yard Dash.—*Final Heat*—S. C. Boyer, YMCA, (10 yards,) first; M. F. Cowdery, YMCA, (7 yards,) second; A. H. Ashby, Athletic Club, Schuylkill Navy, (9 yards,) third. Time—0:23.

440-Yard Run.—R. T. Lyons, New-York AC, (14 yards,) first; George Sands, New-York AC, (18 yards,) second; Murdo Mackenzie, (12 yards,) third. Time—0:50 3-5.

Half-Mile Bicycle Championship of Philadelphia.—Joseph J. Diver, Bank Clerks' AA, first; John Heishley, West Philadelphia Cyclers, second; F. B. Merriott, South End Wheelmen, third. Time—1:14 1-5.

One Mile Run, (Scratch.)—George W. Orton, Toronto LC, first; E. C. Carter, New-York AC, second; W. S. French, YMCA, third. Time—4:32.

220-Yard Hurdle.—E. W. Goff, New-Jersey AC, (6 yards,) first; S. C. Lewes, YMCA, (7 yards,) second; H. H. Price, YMCA, (12 yards,) third. Time—0:26 4-5.

One-Half Mile Run, (Handicap.)—W. H. Morris, YMCA, (scratch,) first; H. A. E. Jaeline, New-Jersey AC, (22 yards,) second; S. B. Newton, YMCA, (40 yards,) third. Time—2:00.

Two-Mile Bicycle.—John A. Mead, (90 yards,) first; F. B. Marriott, South End W, (30 yards,) second; Joseph J. Diver, Bank Clerks' AA, (scratch,) third. Time—5:25.

One-Mile Walk.—R. J. Baird, Athletic Club Sch. N., (30 seconds,) first; L. M. Ford, Athletic Club Sch. N., (35 seconds,) second. Time—7:45.

Running High Jump.—G. M. Ferguson, YMCA, first; actual jump, 5 feet 8 inches. N. T. Leslie, YMCA, (4 inches,) second; actual jump, 5 feet 9 inches. J. W. Sylvester, YMCA, (6 inches,) third; actual jump, 5 feet 6 inches.

Running Broad Jump.—T. H. Sheldon, New-York AC, (12 inches,) first; actual jump, 22 feet. J. E. Williams, Athletic Club Sch. N., (2 feet,) second; actual jump, 20 feet 5 inches.

Throwing 16-Pound Hammer.—B. Davis, Varuna BC, Brooklyn, (20 feet,) first; actual throw 118 feet 8 inches. J. S. Mitchell, New-York AC, (scratch,) second, actual throw 136 feet 8¼ inches.

Two-Mile Run.—W. D. Day, New-Jersey AC, (scratch,) first; Harold Thomas, Bank Clerks' AA, (1:00,) second; W. H. Williams, Bank Clerks' AA, (1:30,) third. Time—9:45 2-5.

Distance Pole Vault.—C. Theodore Buchholz, Bank Clerks' AA, first, vault 27 feet ¾ inch; W. S. Rodenbough, second, vault 25 feet ½ inch.

Pole Vault.—C. Theodore Buchholz, Bank Clerks' AA, (scratch,) first, actual vault 11 feet; E. C. Quackenbush, Y. M. C. A., (10 inches,) second, actual vault 10 feet; W. A. Stewart, Y. M. C. A., (8 inches,) third—actual vault 10 feet.

Among the Wheelmen.

—The Race Committee of the Manhattan Bicycle Club has prepared the following schedule of club runs for this month: Sept. 2, 3, 4, and 5, four days' run to the Delaware Water Gap: Sunday, Sept. 10, to Saten Island to join picnic run of Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs. Leave clubhouse at 8:15 A. M. and assemble at Battery Park at 9 A. M. Saturday, Sept. 16, to race meet of Metropolitan Association at Waverly, N. J., leaving clubhouse at 12:40 P. M. Sunday, Sept. 17, to Pompton Plains, N. J., in two divisions. First division, with Captain, will leave clubhouse at 7:15 A. M. and wheel all the way. Second division, with Lieutenants, leave at 8:25 and go by train to Montclair. Sunday, Sept. 17, to Grant City, S. I., leaving clubhouse at 9:30 A. M. Saturday, Sept. 30, ten-mile road race over Elizabeth-Cranford course between R. H. Bartsch and C. P. Staubach to decide tie for Prial Cup. Sunday, Oct. 1, to Roslyn, L. I.

—The Road Committee of the Elizabeth Wheelmen has prepared the following schedule of club runs for the present month: Labor Day, run to Eagle Rock, through the Oranges, to races of Union County Roadsters at Rahway. Leave club house at 9 A. M., dinner on road. Saturday, Sept. 9, masked run to bashful village of Cranford. Tuesday, Sept. 12, to Summit and New-Providence; Saturday, Sept. 16, to Irvington, Springfield, and Newark; Wednesday, Sept. 20, to Rahway and Westfield; Saturday, Sept. 23, secret run: Monday, Sept. 25, to New-Brunswick; Thursday, Sept. 28, scorchers' run; Saturday, Sept. 30, final Passaic run. No Sunday runs are held by this club.

—The annual club races of the Manhattan Bicycle Club will be held on Saturday, Oct. 7, over a course yet to be chosen. The events will be: One-mile novice, handicap, one-mile handicap, two-mile handicap, five-mile handicap, and half-mile scratch. Five good men are entered in the last event, Debres, Clemens, Staubach, Bartsch, and Gilmour, and they should make a very pretty finish.

—Capt. Staubach and Lieut. Dimick of the Manhattan Bicycle Club are on a wheeling trip through Connecticut. They will be at Norwalk on Labor Day, where Capt. Staubach will compete in the half-mile scratch and one-mile and ten-mile handicap races at the meet of the Alpha Wheel Club.

—The tie between Bartsch and Staubach of the Manhattan Bicycle Club in the competition for the F. P. Prial Cup will be decided on Sept. 30 by a ten-mile road race over the Elizabeth-Cranford course.

—The authorities of Cranford, N. J., have decided to allow the ten-mile road race of the Associated Cycling Clubs of New-Jersey on Sept. 9 to pass through their town.

—The Chesapeake Bicycle Club of Baltimore, Md., has disbanded. Its headquarters were at the corner of Fulton and Lafayette Avenues.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

WILMINGTON, Sept. 2.—Resin steady; strained, 75c; good strained, 80c. Spirits of turpentine steady at 24c. Tar steady at 90c. Crude turpentine firm; hard, $1; soft, $1.40; virgin, $1.40.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 2.—Turpentine firm, 23½@24c. Resin quiet; firm; good strained, 80c. Cotton quiet, firm; middling, 7c.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 2.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 25c bid. Resin firm at 90c.

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AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:00—Black Crook. Matinée.
AMERICAN THEATRE, 42d, 41st St-8th Av—8:00—The Prodigal Daughter.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th St—8:00—World's Fair City Directory. Matinée.
BROADWAY, Broadway-41st St—8:00—Panjandrum. Matinée.
CASINO ROOF GARDEN, Broadway-39th St—8:00—Vaudeville.
COLUMBIA, Brooklyn, Washington St-Tillary—8:15—The Lost Paradise.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:30—L'Enfant Prodigue.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St 6th Av—Day and evening—Vaudeville—Waxworks.
ELDORADO, Palisades, opposite 42d St—5:00 and 8:30—Vaudeville.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—Liberty Hall.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:15—In Mizzoura.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:00—Glen-da-Lough. Matinée.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:30—The Other Man.
GRAND OPERA, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—The White Squadron. Matinée.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-7th Av—8:00—Mavourneen. Matinée.
HARRIGAN'S, 35th St-6th Av—8:00—Dan's Tribulations. Matinée.
IMPERIAL MUSIC HALL, Broadway-29th St—8:00—Vaudeville.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville.
MADISON SQUARE, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—The New South. Matinée.
MANHATTAN BEACH, Coney Island—Afternoon and evening—Concert—Fireworks.
MANHATTAN FIELD, 8th Av-157th St—2:30—Cycling Races.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 23d St-4th Av—9:00 A. M. to 6:00 P. M.—Art Exhibition.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—1492. Matinée.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—Day and evening—Vaudeville.
STANDARD, Broadway-32d St—8:15—Fanny.
STAR, Broadway-13th St—8:15—Vaudeville.
TONY PASTOR'S, 14th St-Irving Place—8:00—Variety. Matinée.

TWENTY PAGES.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, SEPT. 3, 1893.

The Weather Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, fair weather, northwest winds.

Some of the earnest friends of the Wilson repeal bill are inclined to criticise the course of Mr. VOORHEES as the leader of the Senate in this matter. They say that he is allowing too great license to the silver Senators in the way of debate and is in danger of being entangled by them in some parliamentary complications which will delay repeal. We think that these criticisms are so far unfounded. Mr. VOORHEES has not yet reached the point where the real test of his skill and devotion will be made. He could not, if he would, shut off debate immediately. It would be bad policy to do so if he could, for such speeches as VANCE and TELLER and STEWART and WOLCOTT and COCKRELL and VEST have made and will make for some days yet do not strengthen the silver cause a particle. They only awaken public sentiment against it. The test of Mr. VOORHEES'S strength will come when the attempt, which is inevitable, is made to saddle the Wilson bill with amendments. If he successfully resists that, he will be amply vindicated.

Perhaps the most striking and suggestive part of Senator WOLCOTT'S speech against the repeal of the silver-purchasing law was that in which he warned the Republicans of the East that if they did not sustain the "silver States" on the question of currency, the silver States would not sustain them on the question of tariff. In fact it is not likely that the silver States can be held to the cause of high protection, no matter what is done about silver. When Gen. HANCOCK said that the tariff was a "local issue," and was greatly laughed at for saying so, it is charitable to suppose that he meant that the attitude of a community toward the tariff was more likely to be determined by its geographical position than by its party affiliations. Whether he meant it or not, it is quite true. The high protectionists have expended much energy and ingenuity in the effort to prove to the farmer that he is benefited by an artificial increase in the cost of manufactured articles, but they have not yet undertaken to convince the miner that he is a beneficiary of the McKinley bill. It might be worth while to show the value of a "home market" for silver, and the attempt would really not be so much more ludicrous than the attempt to show the agriculturist where he "comes in" in the system of prohibitory protection. Until the attempt is made, at any rate, the miner who is in the way to be deprived of an assured home market and an artificially high price for silver will be apt, in his own interest, as he conceives it, to object to paying an artificially high price for what he needs in the interest of the immediate beneficiaries of the tariff.

It looks as if there were almost a "conspiracy" among manufacturing concerns to bring the ultra-protectionist journals into discredit. The number of them that are resuming operations after a remarkably brief suspension, which some of the managers now have the cruelty to explain was due to the necessity of repairs or even to the need of extensions, can hardly be explained save by concert of action. These people know perfectly well that their idleness and poverty were relied on by their protectionist friends as evidence that not the Sherman law but the fear of tariff changes is the cause of business troubles. But if the editors are inclined to resent the course of the manufacturers they should remember that the latter have some excuse for their course. Not only do they like to make money when they can, but as business men they do not enjoy being put before the world as dependent on Government support for a living, or having their credit destroyed by assertions that they have been bankrupted by the possible future withdrawal of that support.

THE SENATE IS TOO SLOW.

If we read aright the signs of the times, this country is about ready to resume business in the customary volume and with its usual energy. Trade conditions are mending. We have seen the worst of the financial stringency. Money is getting to be easier and cheaper. In industries where there has been stagnation, life stirs again. There is going to be work to do for hands that have been idle. There will be men and capital for old enterprises and new ones. The recovery may be prompt or gradual—opinions differ as to that. On the whole, conditions seem to us to favor a somewhat more speedy return to business activity and prosperity than has been looked for in any quarter up to a very recent date.

The one great obstacle, the chief element of doubt, is the dawdling of the Senate over the Wilson repeal bill. That measure went to the Senators with the indorsement of a two-thirds majority of the House of Representatives, representing in the aggregate population of their districts more than forty millions of people. The great majority for the bill was in effect a command to the Senators that they should pass the bill without delay. The Senate of the United States, however, has always refused to be commanded by anybody, even by the people. It has sometimes obeyed against its will, but grudgingly, and without admitting the fact. In respect to matters of politics, even in respect to matters of principle, it has usually been possible to indulge the Senate's liking for dignity and deliberation. Its present behavior can be tolerated only at great material loss.

The repeal of the silver-purchase act is not a party measure, but we may be permitted to point out that any Democrat in the Senate who obstructs or delays the passage of the Wilson bill is guilty of the plainest disloyalty to his party. The bill passed the House as a Democratic measure, and Democratic votes gave it a majority sufficient for passage, even had the Republicans abstained from voting. It is an Administration measure, and it is supported by the leaders of the Democratic Party. The Republican-Populist silver Senators are responsible to no one for their behavior. Senators who still call themselves Democrats may be held to a certain accountability. We suppose the country must put up with some further speechmaking from the silver side of the Senate, though it is mortally weary of the old and empty arguments. But if there is any Democratic Senator who is still undelivered of his speech on that side, he will seize the first opportunity to make it, and will make it short if he takes a loyal interest in the welfare of the Democratic Party.

THE BRITISH NAVY.

It is natural and inevitable that the sinking of the finest ship in the British Navy should give rise to a very animated discussion among shipbuilders, naval architects, and naval officers concerning the condition of the navy. Two retired Admirals make contributions to this discussion in the current number of one of the English reviews, and although a retired Admiral is almost proverbially a grumbler, these contributions are not without value. The English professional sailor is by so much more a serious person than the English professional soldier as the British Navy is a more serious institution than the British Army. Except an occasional Prince of the blood, there is nothing in the British service at sea analogous to the British guardsman on land.

The discussion has now, the Home Rule bill being disposed of, broken out in the House of Commons. The other day a debate was begun by a question from a Liberal member, who is also a well-known shipbuilder, whether it would not be practicable to design ships of the *Victoria* class so as to insure them against the *Victoria's* fate. But, of course the discussion at once took a partisan aspect and a much wider range. Sir E. J. REED, whose mission in life it is to promote the unhappiness of his successors in the office of Chief Constructor of the Navy, of course, demonstrated that the loss of the *Victoria* was due to unskillfulness in her construction, and Lord GEORGE HAMILTON, of course, attacked the Government for the weakness of the navy in general. Considering that Lord GEORGE was First Lord of the Admiralty up to the last general election, his criticism has about as much validity as the criticism of "CHARLEY" FOSTER upon the present administration of the United States Treasury.

Of course, these assaults were promptly resented. In fact, it is so difficult to make an accurate statement on paper of the effective fighting force of a navy that any such statement must be easily assailable. But, upon the whole, the differences between the various disputants is less remarkable than their agreement. Their agreement is upon the proposition that the navy of Great Britain ought to be superior to the combined navies of any two of the Continental powers. At first sight this may seem as extravagant as the Kaiser's demand that Germany shall maintain an army equal to the combined armies of two nations equally populous with herself. But really it is, in the case of Great Britain, a moderate and reasonable demand. It is not only that the dependencies of Great Britain extend all over the world and that her communications with them and with her markets must at all times be kept open under penalty of a paralysis of British industries. Even more immediately vital is the question of the food supply. There is no other nation that imports so large a part of what the people eat. There is, therefore, none to which an effective blockade of its ports would be so soon fatal. In case of war, it is a vital necessity that the British naval force should be strong enough to convoy in safety the supplies that are needed to keep the British people alive. While a blockade of our own ports would inflict great hardship and distress, it would not be a matter of life and death to us. We could still live and still fight. But an effective blockade of the British Islands would compel the surrender of Great Britain within a week.

That is why the British Navy is so much more serious an institution and why it is a national necessity that it should be clearly superior to any one, if not equal to any two, of the other European navies, as Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT maintains that it is, and Lord GEORGE HAMILTON that it is not. Certainly, so far as figures can tell the story, the British Navy is not greatly superior to the French, and is very far short of equaling the combined strength of the French and the Russians. Although it does not become either British party to taunt the other upon this situation, it seems to be "a case for preparation."

THE BROOKLYN SITUATION.

The more light is thrown on the operations of the gentlemen who have undertaken to manage the affairs of the City of Brooklyn for their own profit, and with as little respect as possible for the wishes or rights of the taxpayers, the clearer it becomes that they have no easy task before them for the Fall that is now opened. Ever since the first months of the year, one after another, a series of events have come about that serve to arouse the interest, and the indignation as well, of those citizens who have a stake in the prosperity of the city and a rational care for its reputation. The reopening of the Long Island Water Works affair, the first exposure of which shook Mayor CHAPIN out of political life, indicated that the machine was not ready to take warning as to its past, or to surrender any scheme in which it was involved. It indicated also, in a disquieting degree, that the administration of justice, in some at least of its branches, was not such as to give the benefit of any doubt as to the technical requirements of the law to the people, but accorded it in rich measure to those whose interests were opposed to the people's interests.

This was followed by the successive efforts of Grand Juries to get at the truth regarding the corrupt granting of railroad franchises, and to determine the degree of responsibility in the premises to be attached to the Mayor. These efforts were balked until the Grand Jury for June handed in its famous presentment to the County Court, regretting its inability to indict the Mayor under the law as interpreted by the District Attorney. This presentment the Mayor met by his motion to secure the publication of the testimony before the Grand Jury. When this was accomplished it became plain that the presentment was amply justified, and that the action of the Mayor was in no wise vindicated. The ground for an indictment was such as honest Grand Jurors could not ignore, and such as Mr. BOODY could not explain. The remnant of confidence in the ability of that official faithfully to serve the people and resist the temptations that beset him was destroyed. His most zealous apologists could only plead that he was the victim of men sharper and more unscrupulous than himself, and that plea was neither flattering to him nor reassuring to the machine, which must either renominate him for a second term or openly acknowledge that he was unfit for renomination. As his unfitness consists solely in his subordination of his own sense of duty to their mischievous influence, this acknowledgment is obviously a serious obstacle to success in the municipal elections.

Finally come the curious revelations in connection with the failure of a bank which has the reputation of being a favorite with the politicians, and of which the President is one of the most prominent and able, and, heretofore, one of the most trusted, of the business men who have taken a considerable part in the inner circle in political management in Brooklyn. It does not appear that the bank was directly involved with what is known as the ring in Brooklyn, nor has its President of late years been always on amicable terms with the ring, but he has been looked upon as a relatively strong and conservative man, representing about the best of the influences which the machine, at need, could command, and the situation in which he is placed by the break-down of the bank distinctly inclines the public toward deeper suspicion of the whole combination. It is not to be denied that, with the peculiar legal proceedings so far attending it, the wrecking of the Commercial Bank will have a very strong effect on public sentiment. Happily, as Mr. EDWARD M. SHEPARD has so well pointed out in his article in the *Forum*, the charter of Brooklyn gives the people as good a chance as it is possible to have to act at the polls upon their view of public affairs. It is there that the responsibility of Mayor BOODY can be enforced, that the plans of the machine can be thwarted, and that the affairs of the city can be placed in competent and honest hands. It is toward the accomplishment of this result—not an easy or grateful task, but one perfectly feasible and of the highest importance—that every intelligent citizen should for the next two months direct his thoughts and his energies.

THE BROKEN BRIDGE AT CHESTER.

The Boston and Albany is one of the best railroads in the country. The management of it in the main has been excellent. It appears, however, that the terrible accident of last Thursday at Chester, when nearly a score of passengers were killed and twice as many were injured, was due both to the known weakness of a bridge and the carelessness of those officers who should have taken all possible precautions to prevent the collapse of the structure under a sudden and severe strain.

The train that fell with the bridge was composed of heavy cars drawn by an unusually heavy and powerful engine. It had been known that many of the bridges on the road were not strong enough for such trains, and the company was engaged in strengthening them. Men were at work on this bridge on the day when the accident occurred, trying by the addition of steel plates to give it strength enough to carry safely any train which might undertake to cross it. Unfortunately, they had temporarily robbed it of some of its original strength, and it was in this condition of weakness when the heavy limited express from Chicago began to cross it at a speed of twenty miles an hour. If this train had been moving slowly and cautiously, as it should have been when approaching a bridge upon which such repairs were being made, it might have crossed safely, although it is more probable that the structure would have yielded even under those conditions. When to the fatal carelessness of the workmen was added the recklessness of the train's officers, the collapse of the bridge was sure to take place.

We copy from the Springfield *Republican*, a friendly but just critic, the following remarks as to the cause:

"Probably no railroad in the country has been more closely looked after than this, and a feeling of security has been attached to travel on it because of its careful and conservative management and prudent running.

"But the changes of railroading have now undoubtedly found the steady old road at fault in a weak spot. There has been a general conviction that the immense weight of the powerful locomotives which are now used in the traction of the swift express trains was putting a strain on the bridges, which were built for no such burdens, greater than they could bear. Indeed, the company is now busy in strengthening almost every bridge on its entire line, for the purpose of meeting this extra requirement, not in contemplation when they were built, and the bridge near Chester which gave way yesterday was undergoing such repairs and reinforcements. It is, or rather it was, a truss bridge elevated but about a score of feet above the Westfield River, at that point a brawling mountain brook in a beautiful narrow valley. The structure was amply strong for the rolling stock when it was put there, nearly twenty years ago, but it was now being reinforced by doubling at the sides and tripling at top and bottom the trusses.

"The work had begun at the western end; the old plates of the top chords had been removed preparatory to riveting them to the new plates, and, while the bottom chords had been strengthened, the upper structure of the trusses was thus left weak, and oscillation resulted, to the ruin of the bridge. It gave way through its entire length and all at once."

All the evidence indicates, the *Republican's* reporters say, that the bridge was left in a weak condition by the workmen when they went to dinner just before the train arrived. On the upper trusses in some places there were no plates left. The old ones had been removed in order that they might be riveted to the new ones.

At other bridges on the road which are undergoing similar repairs, engineers have been required to slacken speed to six miles an hour, beginning at points where warnings are posted, but there was no such notice posted near the approaches to the Chester bridge, although the precaution was certainly needed there. There appears to be ample proof of great carelessness in the construction department and a reckless disregard for known conditions on the part of the conductor and the engineer.

BRONZES BY NATIVE SCULPTORS.

The bronzes shown in the Japanese and Chinese exhibits at the World's Fair, and at the loan exhibition still to be seen at the Academy of Design, are so typical of the Orient and seem to express so well the patience and the characteristic love of beauty in grotesqueness which Orientals possess, that wonder naturally arises as to the nature of the American product if Americans should ever demand similar objects from their artists and artisans. Of course these objects would have no *chinoiserie* about them, nor be japanned with the influence of the Jap. They would be more like the bronzes imported from France, with whose architecture, sculpture, and painting we have already shown more sympathy than with the arts of any other nation. But will they really express American thought, feeling, fashions?

If we may judge from silversmithing, they will. In this costlier but perhaps not more beautiful metal there has been a good deal of groping about to imitate foreign objects, but also many instances of independent study of things at hand. The leading silversmiths, the TIFFANYS and KIRKES, have begun to call for original designs from native workmen, and decorate silverware with native fruits and flowers. Races and athletic contests have created a demand for cups and other souvenirs, which are sometimes really works of art, and original works. But so far, bronze has been ignored, although the wise man who wins a cup would feel much more easy if he had to see to the safety of a bronze piece than one of silver, because the bronze offers almost no temptation whatever to a thief.

Bronzes in the way of statuettes, figurines, and vases for table and shelf come here from France and Italy, where they can be made in the vast workshops at a rate so low that freights, duties, and commissions can be added to the maker's profits, and yet the object can undersell native work. But these bronzes leave our connoisseurs very cold, for the most part, because they are local products of French or Italian skill and speak a language which we understand, indeed, but really care for not at all. In view of the number and skill of our sculptors and artist-artisans, it is a pity that means cannot be devised to reduce the cost of fine bronze work so that the public might have a better chance to obtain native art.

A thousand useful things for the house, the church, the hotel, the store are now manufactured in metals here, with no little attention to their artistic look. The effort is seen on every side; only the results are usually crude or commonplace. The same ingenuity which every now and then enables a manufacturer to turn out a beautiful thing at a popular price ought to succeed in producing purely decorative and purely artistic objects in bronze and other metals at a cost which will permit an investment for slender purses. Bronze foundries whose managers have shown an enlightened interest in the artistic side of their work might be encouraged in various ways. If a sculptor designs a particularly attractive statuette or group, an art club, or, indeed, a social club for that matter, might start a subscription of names of members agreeing to take the bronze at an estimated price, and the copies made might be limited to a given number, to insure takers against a depreciation of value. There is an infinite variety to the objects in bronze which might be published thus in limited editions—vases, flower stands, jardinieres, grills, plaques, medallions, panels, door knockers, fire backs, fire dogs, and so on—some purely decorative or artistic, some partly useful. Busts, reliefs, or statuettes of public men and women afford another outlet for native sculpture.

Really able figurines or busts of WASHINGTON, LINCOLN, GRANT, WEBSTER, SHERMAN, or CLEVELAND would be certain of favor; the neglect with which such objects have been treated hitherto can be fairly traced to their lack of artistic worth and the high cost of fine foundry work under present conditions. If we may trust HOMER, the ancients added gold and silver, as well as tin, to copper in order to form bronze. Statuettes of those distinguished Senators of the United States who propose a coinage of silver containing gold and of copper containing silver might prove popular in the silver States. For the Prohibitionists of South Carolina some enterprising sculptor might model a half-length of Gov. TILLMAN in his shirt sleeves, one shoulder crossed by that single suspender from which he has claimed for himself the nickname One-Gallus Ben. The foundryman should admit no gold in this case, however; brass, with a liberal alloy of the Governor's holy metal, silver, constitute the proper "mixter" for that profound judge of metals and of whisky.

Capital has been chary hitherto in exploiting the native demand for bronzes but the supply has never been properly managed. Neither the subjects nor the workmanship nor the channels through which the smaller bronzes might reach the people have been considered with the same care that we see lavished on books, on pictures, on agricultural implements. With the life given to art matters by the World's Fair and the rise of sculptors and artist-artisans educated properly at home and abroad, the situation has changed. We may fairly expect hereafter a very great increase in the demand, and, what is more important, an intelligent demand, which will not be put off with articles poor in conception, modeling, or foundry work. All that is needed is to show that there is an opening for sculptors and skilled molders. Once that is shown, capital will come forward.

THE NEW-YORK BANKS.

The bank statement issued yesterday realized the most sanguine expectations. During the week the resources of the banks were increased by over $5,000,000 in the two items of specie and legal tenders. The deposits increased $3,500,000; the circulation, $1,131,400; the reserve, $5,170,150, reducing the deficiency below the legal requirement to $1,567,525; while the loans decreased $3,438,100. The statement issued next Saturday will undoubtedly show an actual surplus reserve above the legal requirement.

On Saturday, June 10, five days after the action was taken authorizing the issue of Clearing House certificates, the surplus was $14,420,900. A deficiency below the lawful surplus first appeared in the statement of July 1, the shortage reported being $1,250,725. From this point the descent was rapid to Aug. 12, when the shortage amounted to $16,545,375. This was the lowest point reached, a gain of $4,000,000 being reported on the succeeding week; of $6,000,000 more on Aug. 26, and $5,000,000 in the statement appearing yesterday. The net decrease in deposits, against which the reserve is held, however, from Aug. 12 to yesterday, is less than $2,000,000.

The loss in deposits since June 10, the last statement issued before the putting out of Clearing House certificates, has been $45,000,000. Loans, on the other hand, have been contracted only $14,000,000. The aggregate loans of the banks now exceed the deposits by only $26,000,000, and the steady decrease from week to week in this item, together with the gain in deposits, shows that loans and deposits are slowly resuming their normal relations.

The banks again report a large increase in circulation, amounting this week to $1,131,400, the increase during the preceding week having been $1,042,000. The note circulation of the New-York national banks is now $9,911,600, against $5,650,500 on June 17, two days after the issue of certificates, an increase of nearly $4,261,100 in a little over two months. The resort to note issues on the part of the banks has had an important and helpful effect. THE TIMES of July 2 pointed out this method of relief, and, urging the issue of new circulation, remarked: "The banks might find a profit, and at the same time materially help the financial situation, by issuing notes." The $4,250,000 new circulation issued by the New-York banks has released that amount of legal tenders for reserve use. According to the statement made on Friday by Controller ECKELS, the applications made to him within the last few weeks will result in a net increase of $20,000,000 in the national bank circulation of the country.

Currency is coming to New-York from the interior in considerable amounts. The short-sighted and cowardly practice of private hoarding is at an end, apparently, and the savings banks have plucked up courage by reason of the trivial amount of withdrawals by depositors who had given notice of that intention.

Another cause of comfort and reinforcement is the steady inflow of gold. Over $52,000,000 of the metal has been imported since Jan. 1, of which more than $45,000,000 has been brought back in the few weeks since the heavy export movement ended. The net gold exports of the year are now only $16,000,000.

Last week, again, the quantity of wheat exported was very large, 5,092,500 bushels. In seven weeks, beginning with July 14, there have been shipped to Europe more than 36,000,000 bushels of wheat, including flour reckoned as wheat. This outward movement is at the rate of 265,000,000 bushels per annum, and the greatest quantity exported heretofore in one year has been 225,000,000 bushels. Last year the exports were about 190,000,000. A slight increase of prices at Chicago is noted. Prices are still abnormally low, and the return of confidence in the business world will tend to give force to conditions the natural effect of which has been delayed by stringency in the money market.

NEW-YORK DAY AT THE FAIR.

Gov. Flower, State Officers, and Others Leave for Chicago.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 2.—The special train bearing the New-York State officials who are to represent the State at the celebration of New-York Day left here this afternoon. The party on board was much smaller than was anticipated. The train came through from New-York City and was made up of a baggage, a dining, and the three Wagner sleeping cars Dryden, Lyra, and Eloise. Speaker Sulzer alighted when the train came to a standstill and explained that Mr. Croker was detained at home by the illness of Mrs. Croker's mother, Mrs. Fraser.

There were on the cars Gen. and Mrs. Varian, Gen. and Mrs. McGrath, Gen. Halsey, Gen. Whitlock, Col. Ruppert, and James W. Tappin and wife. Mr. Tappin is the World's Fair District Commissioner in the First District.

At the station the Governor's party was in waiting and it quickly got aboard. It consisted of Gov. Flower, Col. and Mrs. Judson, State Engineer Schenck and son, Gilbert Schenck; State Treasurer Danforth, wife and daughter and Miss Leland of Schroon Lake; Gen. Sanford, Superintendent of Prisons Lathrop, Col. Magee, and Gen. Ricketts.

Gen. West was expected to join the party at Utica, Secretary of State Rice and Controller Campbell at Rochester, and Lieut. Gov. Sheehan and wife at Buffalo.

Gov. Flower was anything but pleased during the time that the train stood in the station yard. His heart was set upon going on one of the regular trains in true democratic fashion, and that each member should pay the regular fare. But during his absence in the North Woods arrangement had been made without his knowledge or consent. He had heretofore declined special trains tendered by the World's Fair managers and the Vanderbilt system of railroads.

The plan of those who provided the special train which took the party West to-day was that the expense of it should be divided pro rata among those participating. At the time of making the arrangements it was expected that at least sixty persons would go, but when the plan of payment became known the number fell off perceptibly.

The Governor was provoked, first over the failure of the scheme to go on the regular train, and then over the smallness of the party. It was said this evening that the expense of the special train would be such a burden to some of the party that it had been so arranged that the passengers are to pay only the regular fare, and that the difference in the cost of the train would be made up by the railroad companies or the New-York World's Fair Managers. This was another ground for the displeasure of the Governor.

THE ISLAND OF FORMOSA.

Chinese Possession Which Has Many Undeveloped Sources of Prosperity.

A report on the Island of Formosa by Mr. Hosie has been published as a Parliamentary paper, remarks a London journal. It is the first which has been issued in this country since 1886, and in the interval the island has become an independent province of the Chinese Empire, and railways have been introduced, but the hopes founded on them have not been realized, partly owing to official blundering.

The island is 236 miles long and 70 to 80 broad; its highest mountains are Mount Sylvia, (11,500 feet,) and Mount Morrison, (12,850 feet.) It contains geysers, sulphur springs, and petroleum wells, and oyster beds are found near the village of Hobé. The harbor of Kelung would be susceptible of great improvement by dredging. The vegetation throughout is more tropical than that of the opposite mainland, which Mr. Hosie attributes to the greater humidity of the climate.

The first Europeans who visited the island were Portuguese, who settled at Kelung in 1590. The Dutch came in 1624, and were expelled by the Spaniards two years later, who, in turn, gave way to a Dutch invasion in 1642. These were driven out by a Chinese pirate chief, Koxinga, in 1661, and soon after that the Chinese assumed possession, which they still retain. The native population is described as being of a pure Malayan type. The more civilized dwellers in the plains are called in Chinese Pepowhans (savages of the plains) and are Chinese in dress. The hill men live under their own chiefs and differ from the others in dress and customs. The men and women are tattooed, the latter on both lips, the line of blue being continued to the ears, which gives them the appearance of men badly shaved. They say that they are immigrants from the south. The total Chinese population, excluding the hill tribes, is two to three millions.

The agricultural products include rice, (two crops annually,) wheat, millet, Indian corn, sweet potatoes and other bulbous plants, and various kinds of yams. Bamboos and lotuses flourish in the north, and the ginger plant is freely cultivated. The guava tree grows wild. Mr. Hosie says: "In respect of economic plants the island is indeed wealthy, but up to the present neither the native nor the foreigner has taken full advantage of the wealth." The other products include tea, (a black variety erroneously classed as green,) camphor, sulphur, and tobacco.

Mr. Hosie thinks there is a great future before the hitherto undeveloped coal and gold mines. A "gold boom" is actually in progress in Formosa, but in this case the official blundering has stopped the work. Two kinds of sugar are obtained, the most important being "Saccharum sinense Roxb." In conclusion Mr. Hosie says that the trade of the island is woefully undeveloped. The bulk of the tea goes to the United States and most of the sugar to Japan.

Fireman Drank Carbolic Acid and Died.

Patrick Head, forty years old, driver of Fire Engine No. 29, located on Frost Street, near Kingsland Avenue, Brooklyn, drank a goblet of diluted carbolic acid by mistake for liquor yesterday afternoon, and died in fifteen minutes.

Head began his Summer vacation Thursday and had been drinking heavily since then. He lived at 521 Graham Avenue, where his death occurred.

Head had been in the Brooklyn Fire Department fifteen years. He leaves a wife and four children, all boys, the oldest being seventeen years old.

Too Much Wind for the Balloon.

MANHATTAN BEACH, Sept. 2.—Owing to the high wind outside Pain's Theatre to-night, it was impossible to send up the balloon containing apparatus for the pyrotechnic display of the Stars and Stripes in midair. The ascension was postponed until Monday night.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

—A gossiping old Bostonian has been reviving recollections of Mrs. Haven's famous coffee room in School Street, which was the favorite resort of all the literary fellows in that city and Cambridge, and merchants with literary sympathies, for many years, and where one was quite likely to meet any noon Longfellow, Lowell, Prescott, Agassiz, Sprague, and Fields. The same garrulous old fellow says that long years ago, being about to sail for Europe, he left his boots to be repaired by a famous bootmaker, who even then used to make a special last for each one of his customers. Not until the hour of sailing were the boots returned, and when he opened the package on board the steamer he noticed that one of the boots looked unfamiliar, but as it was found to fit comfortably he thought no more about it. When he returned home four months afterward he learned that he had been wearing one of Longfellow's boots. He never dared to ask the shoemaker how the poet had got along with his.

—Ex-Gov. Nathaniel S. Berry, New-Hampshire's last surviving war Governor, celebrated his ninety-seventh birthday on Friday at his home in Bristol, that State. Through all his long life he has been an exemplary and honored citizen, and now that it is drawing to a close he says: "I pencil letters to my numerous friends. (I have no known personal enemy.) I enjoy life, willing to live and willing to put off the mortal, confidently trusting through grace to put on immortality at the call of the Master."

—Ex-Speaker Galusha A. Grow of Pennsylvania has reached his seventieth year, and is enjoying a hale and hearty old age. He says that he has never used tobacco in any shape or liquor in any form. He sleeps eight or nine hours nightly, is very careful about his diet, and spends as much time out of doors as he can. To all this he attributes his good health, strength, and cheerfulness.

—Prof. Boss of the Dudley Observatory in Albany is happy in the possession of a new equatorial telescope which has just been placed in position. The telescope is the gift of Robert C. and Charles L. Pruyn, in memory of their father, Robert H. Pruyn, who was President of the Trustees of the observatory during the latter part of his life.

—Friday last was the sixteenth anniversary of the death of Edward L. Davenport, the actor, and his daughters, Fanny and May, who have been passing the Summer in Duxbury, Mass., went to Boston to visit his grave in Forest Hills Cemetery, as has been the custom of some member of his family ever since he was laid to rest there.

—A Western coast reporter who had a talk with Henry Irving, the actor, the other day, reports him as saying of Edwin Booth that he could talk about him all night if he were to tell all the good he thought of the man whose death is one of the greatest losses the stage of the nineteenth century has known.

SMALL TALK.

—Workmen about to build a brick pier for a new building in Lewiston, Me., dug down four feet into the ground and came upon a large flat stone. It pleased them to discover what they believed would be a fine foundation for their pier, and they went to work building upon it. They built the pier to a height of twelve feet, and then were astonished to see it sink into the earth. Investigation showed that their flat foundation stone covered the top of an old well 30 feet deep.

—Ex-Sheriff George W. Lewis of Danbury, Conn., has a pair of pistols which he says Gen. Phil Kearney bought in London and carried in the Mexican war and the war of the rebellion. When Kearney was killed (so runs the story) his negro body servant took the pistols, and after the war he shot and wounded his employer with one of them in Westport, Conn. At the trial Gen. Kearney's widow identified the pistols and presented them to Mr. Lewis.

—People fond of tracing coincidences may make a note of the asserted fact that Mrs. Elizabeth Payne of Galloway County, Mo., who recently celebrated her eighty-third birthday, has numbered among her descendants sixty grandchildren, of whom thirteen are dead, and sixty great-grandchildren, of whom thirteen are dead.

—Baltimore has a cactus society, and it is to give a show of cacti in that city at the close of September. The members are to contribute at least 3,000 plants, and other specimens are being obtained from Guatemala, Mexico, Arizona, and other prolific regions.

—The Presbyterian Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of this city has twenty-five women missionaries in Brazil, Chile, and Colombia stationed in half a dozen different places and doing effective work in all.

—A fire which destroyed a large part of the village of Delavan, Wis., one night last week is attributed by local authority to a meteor which fell upon a barn and set fire to it.

NUGGETS.

—The ignorance of English swells concerning English literary lights is a source of never-ending amazement to visiting Americans. It is not unusual to hear it asserted that the Brownings were Americans. "Of course they were, my dear," declared a Duchess to an American girl; "they always lived in Italy."—*Boston Transcript.*

—"This head work is extremely tiresome, you know," said Adolphus.

"What great problem have you been trying to solve now?"

"Keeping my hat on when the wind blows."—*Washington Star.*

—"Now, Madame," said the broker, "how shall we invest this money for you?"

"I don't know," said the lady. "What do you think of those Fluctuating Stocks? I understand a great deal of money is made in them."—*Harper's Bazar.*

—She (from the hammock)—Have you read an "Exquisite Fool"?

The Summer Girl's Victim (with a sigh of hopelessness)—I've been one.—*Detroit Free Press.*

—McAtkins (very tiresome)—Want to hear something funny?

Old Crustious—No; I've heard it before.—*Brooklyn Life.*

—There ought to be a national society of brothers for the better treatment of sisters.—*Philadelphia Press.*

Aid Sent from Charleston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 2.—Mayor Ficken issued a proclamation calling a public meeting to help Beaufort sufferers. In response to the call a large number of citizens assembled in the City Hall this morning. Mayor Ficken presided. Fifteen hundred dollars was subscribed on the spot and large contributions of food and clothing were made by merchants.

Several tugs and steamers offered their services and the Savannah Railway Company offered free transportation. A general relief committee was appointed with J. B. Barnwell Chairman. A full canvass will be made in every ward of the city for money, food, and clothing for the sea-coast sufferers. The first relief train departed for the destitute district this afternoon.

Yonkers Will Organize for Relief.

YONKERS, N. Y., Sept. 2.—When the various industries in this city closed down a month ago, nearly 10,000 persons were thrown out of employment. Many families are now in want. As there are no prospects of the shops resuming operations for some time, Mayor Weller has issued the following proclamation to-day:

Whereas, it is represented to me that suffering already exists among the unemployed of this city, and that such suffering is likely to increase during the Fall and Winter season,

Now therefore, as Mayor of the city, and at the request of many citizens, I do invite all our churches, charitable and other organizations, to send delegates to a meeting to be held in the Common Council Chamber, Manor Hall, on Thursday evening next, Sept. 7, 1893, at 8 o'clock, to organize for the purpose of extending needed relief.

JAMES H. WELLER, Mayor.

Dropped Dead on the Street.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Sept. 2.—James K. Roush, one of the most prominent merchants of Bloomington, dropped dead on the street this afternoon of apoplexy.

SEA ISLANDS OVERWHELMED

STEADILY THE LIST OF CYCLONE VICTIMS GROWS.

CORONER'S ESTIMATE OVER 750 DEAD.

Other Returns Point to a Loss of More Than Nine Hundred.

HOMELESS SURVIVORS STARVING.

At Columbia They Have Rumors that 1,500 Perished—Houses Leveled, Trees Torn Up by the Roots, and Crops Ruined—From Some of the Islands Even the Fertile Soil Has Been Washed Away—Heavy Losses to the Phosphate Companies—Vessels Left High Upon the Shore—Efforts to Secure Relief for the Sufferers—Gov. Tillman Appoints a Special Commissioner to Investigate the Situation—He Fears a Loss of Life Even Heavier Than Reports Have Indicated.

From a Staff Correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

BEAUFORT, S. C., Sept. 2.—Although nearly a week has elapsed since a hurricane which originated in the West Indies swept over the Southeastern coast of the United States and spent its energy in the North, the full extent of the ruin it wrought has just been learned. With telegraphic communication severed and with the railways which penetrate the devastated region wrecked in many places, it is not strange that the public has been kept so long in partial ignorance of what is undoubtedly one of the most terrible calamities in the history of the country.

On the Sea Islands of South Carolina the tempest did its fiercest work. Charleston and Savannah experienced a loss which can be measured mainly by dollars and cents. The Sea Islands were not only swept clear of all manner of supplies, but hundreds of their inhabitants lost their lives and thousands of those remaining are on the verge of starvation.

To add to the horrors of the situation pestilence threatens to feed on the unsanitary conditions produced by the storm. This is a time for immediate and practical charity.

A comprehensive idea of the state of affairs on these islands can be gained only by a personal tour of inspection, such as the correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES has just completed. The Sea Islands of South Carolina—there are hundreds of them—border the mainland in the extreme southeastern portion of the State. Some of them are large and support large populations. Others are barren of everything except sand and sea gulls. Most of them are noted for their production of fine long-staple cotton which is prized wherever cotton enters into the domestic economy.

In the days before the war there were many plantations, and their owners grew rich by raising the cotton. Since the war the plantations have been cut into small holdings, and negroes have become the chief inhabitants. Here is a list of the principal islands with an estimate of their negro population: St. Helena, 6,000; Ladies, 2,000; Hilton's Head, 2,400; Coosaw, 200; Paris, 500; Port Royal, (including Beaufort,) 6,500; Datchaw, 100; Chisholm, 300. Total, 18,000.

A great many of the negroes own the land which they occupy. Others are renters. It is said of the colored residents of St. Helena Island that they are the most industrious and progressive of any in this region. Throughout the islands crimes are of rare occurrence.

By reason of their environment the negroes of the Sea Islands have decided aquatic tastes. With broad lagoons separating their homes from their trading and visiting places it follows that they know more about boats than other conveyances. Horses and mules and even steers are used for farm work, but vehicles, except of the roughest character, are practically unknown. Women and children are perfectly at home in boats. Most of the whites on the islands have something to do with sea-faring life.

There were numerous pilot boats and tugs in Port Royal Sound previous to the hurricane. There is a distinctively marine flavor to all the island region. None of the islands has any elevation to speak of. The ordinary high tides almost reach the level of the land. But for this there might not be such a sad story to relate at this time.

A glance at the map of South Carolina will show Port Royal Sound extending quite a distance inland midway between Charleston and Savannah. It is about twenty miles from the bar to Port Royal Island. The harbor is one of the best in the world. There is never less than twenty-five feet of water on the bar, and the entrance is so broad that a fleet could sail in abreast.

Port Royal Island is at the head of the sound which here divides. The branch leading to the right is locally known as the Beaufort River, which in time merges into Brickyard and Coosaw Rivers. On its left bank, just before the Brickyard is reached, stands Beaufort, which prior to last Sunday was a handsome town of about 3,000 inhabitants. The chief residence street faces the Beaufort River. It is the seat of Beaufort County and the sea island metropolis, and dates back many years. It has long been esteemed as a Summer and Winter resort by the people of South Carolina.

Port Royal Village is nearer the sea than Beaufort. It is a sleepy place, with no attractions for the tourist. Both towns are ordinarily connected with the mainland by the Port Royal and Augusta Railroad, which joins the Atlantic Coast Line at Yemassee. Just now the railroad is sadly wrecked. The map shows a network of islands and lagoons stretching around the two towns.

With this picture of the region before him the reader of this dispatch may be better able to appreciate this story of the disaster.

There was a stiff breeze blowing up Port Royal Sound from seaward last Saturday morning. It increased gradually until at nightfall the vessels at anchor in the roadstead were tugging at their anchors in the teeth of a gale. Although the announcement of the coming of a severe storm had been made by the Weather Bureau little attention was paid to it. Tugboats puffed about the sound with phosphate lighters in tow, steam dredgers continued to drag up phosphate rock from the bottom of the Coosaw, and passenger boats made their regular trips. It was not until night that the masters of the different craft made up their minds that a hurricane was coming.

Sunday morning there was a downpour of rain, accompanied by a heavy wind. The waves on the sound were running high. By 3 o'clock in the afternoon the wind had attained a velocity of forty miles an hour. Trees began to fall. The wind came from the northeast at the start and continued to blow from that direction with ever-increasing force until 8 o'clock in the evening, when it suddenly veered to the eastward.

The tide, which in the time of full moon reaches ordinarily a maximum height of about eight feet, should have been at full flood at 10:30 o'clock. At noon Sunday it was stationary. An hour later it had gone two and a half feet above high-water mark and was dangerously close to the level of the islands.

By this time a tremendous sea was running. The waves in front of Beaufort and Port Royal were easily twenty feet high. They struck the wharves in front of the towns and sent their spray dashing against the houses a hundred feet away. With the shifting of the wind into the east the water rose with startling rapidity. There is now the best of evidence that most of the islands were completely submerged long before nightfall.

Before darkness settled upon Port Royal Sound, the scene was one of wild desolation. The wind was driving with hurricane force directly from the ocean, sending before it great waves whose proportions had never been equaled in these waters. The air was full of spray and the noise of the storm was deafening.

The people of Beaufort and Port Royal took to their houses early in the afternoon. It became apparent to the weatherwise that the storm was to be the worst in the history of the region. There was not a lull from the beginning to the end.

As the night advanced, the situation rapidly grew worse. The penned-up inhabitants of the islands heard the sound of falling trees and crushing timbers and the roar of the rising waters, but they could do nothing to improve their condition. There was no high land to escape to. The wind had a clean sweep over the entire groupe of islands, and its force was tremendous.

Between midnight of Sunday and 1 o'clock Monday morning the wind suddenly veered to the southeastward. Then followed wholesale destruction. The water rose until it was at least nine feet above the highest recorded Spring tides. Great seas swept the islands, carrying away everything movable. Hundreds of houses were forced from their foundations and many of them floated away in the gigantic waves, only to crash into other structures and add to the general destruction.

The beautiful water front of Beaufort was speedily transformed into a ruin. Big warehouses were crushed and their contents sent flying along the beach. Other buildings were lifted by the wind and caught by the seas and speedily transformed into kindling wood. The handsome law office of State Senator Verdier was torn from its fastenings and demolished. Mr. Verdier had spent years in collecting a law library which was hardly equaled in the State. He has not discovered a trace of it since his office took wings.

Magnificent oak and magnolia trees with trunks 2 and 3 feet in diameter were snapped by the storm and made to blockade the streets. Several badly-injured buildings now support three or more huge trees, whose roots are detached from the earth. Roots without number were torn away, exposing the occupants of the houses to the fury of the storm. Every house in Beaufort or Port Royal which was not well secured to the ground was thrown out of plumb. Some were turned completely over. The second story of a house in Port Royal was whipped clear off the first story and left, roof downward, in the woods close by.

A group of trees in the suburbs of Beaufort, known locally as the "Hundred Oaks," presented a strange appearance next morning. The top of each tree had been removed and the break looked as if an axe had been used in doing the job.

The wind cut a square hole in the roof of the Beaufort County Court House and cleared a "well" to the ground. As a result, a shaft which would accommodate about four modern elevators now opens from the basement to the sky.

In the many lagoons comprising the harbor of Port Royal, equal destruction was going on. The phosphate mining industry of South Carolina has its base of operations on the Coosaw River, a broad stream, which debouches into Port Royal Sound. Numerous costly dredges, tugboats, and lighters were employed by the different mining companies. With two exceptions, all the tugboats in the port were either wrecked or rendered unfit for service, dredges were overturned or forced high on land, ships were driven across marshes into the surrounding woods.

Many of the men who were on vessels in the Sound when the storm began were drowned. One poor fellow, a colored helper on the big dredge John Kennedy, was caught in the machinery just as the dredge capsized. He was drowned with the first plunge of the unwieldy craft. When the dredge was found floating keel upward on Monday, the negro's body was seen protruding from a hole in the bow. Efforts were made to dislodge it, without success. The dredge is thought to be a total loss, and undoubtedly the negro's bones will not be disturbed.

This death was not one whit more cruel than that which overtook hundreds of other colored people. The reports now coming in from the different islands are harrowing in their details. The wonder is that thousands instead of hundreds did not perish. It must be borne in mind that the majority of the habitations of the colored people were of the kind so common in the South—small, unpainted, and thoroughly unpretentious. In some cases houses with four rooms sheltered as many as eighteen people. Most of these houses were placed as near the lagoons as possible, in order that their occupants might be able to reach the archipelago's highways without difficulty.

Not one of the frail structures was elevated more than two feet above the surface of the ground. Ninety out of 100 were not elevated at all, and the first upward plunge of the tide beyond high water mark was sufficient to send the salt water rushing over the fields of cotton and corn and sweet potatoes and into the dwellings of the terror-stricken people. It is conceivable that if all the residents of the islands had been men the loss of life might not have reached heavy proportions. But for every man in the frail tenements that awful night there were at least half a dozen women and children, many of the latter babes in arms.

It is difficult to picture the horrors which followed the advent of the first great wave. The negro is not a good raconteur, and few of those who survived the storm have been able to give more than a meagre description of the events of Sunday and Monday. The present condition of the islands go so far toward making up for this. A more pathetic story than is told by the washed-out fields, the overturned houses, the starving men, women, and children moving about the ruins, the hastily-dug trenches which contain the remains of uncoffined wretches, and the myriads of buzzards hovering over the marshes could not well be furnished.

The storm reached its height about 3 o'clock Monday morning. At that hour the water was 5 feet deep in the majority of the houses, the wind was blowing at the rate of more than a hundred miles an hour, giant trees were being uprooted, and the lagoons were filled with tossing débris. Between the hours of 3 and 4 on Monday occurred the greatest loss of life. Whole families were wiped out of existence.

One aged couple, with their sixteen children, occupied a small farm on St. Helena Island. Some of the children were full-grown. The father of the family was in Beaufort to-day narrating the sad fact that he was left alone. The waters had swallowed up his wife and children.

A middle-aged colored man, who applied to Trial Justice White yesterday for a warrant for the arrest of a neighbor whom he accused of stealing some of the effects which had washed out of his habitation, remarked incidentally as he was leaving: "I done lost my wife and seven children, Judge."

It only requires a brief study of the situation to realize the impossibility of securing a correct estimate of the loss of life. There was a pastoral population of about 18,000 scattered over a wide area, with numerous deep channels separating them from the mainland. The hurricane deposited hundreds of its dead miles from the spot where their lives were lost. Only yesterday four bodies were washed up by the tide back of Beaufort. None of the many negroes who viewed them could recognize them. They were buried and their identity will never be revealed.

The tug which carried the correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES down the Coosaw River passed a colored man in a rowboat who was towing the body of a negro. The man in the boat had discovered the body in the marsh, and was conveying it to a point where the Coroner of Beaufort County might inspect it. The Coroner is name Fred Wells. He is a mulatto who looks as if he might have more of a political "pull" than training to discharge his present onerous duties. He said to the correspondent this morning that he had appointed deputies for all the islands and was fast getting statistics of the dead. Last night he had received this official death list:

LADIES' ISLAND.

Adam Green,	Eliza Barnes and two children,
Ella L. Alston,	Hagar Drayton and three children,
Nancy Willison,	Walter Brown's child,
Maria Bryant,	John Smith,
Amelia Middleton,	Abraham Holme's child,
Lena Middleton,	Grace Rowland,
Cyrus Middleton,	Thomas Washington,
Charlotte Middleton,	Thaddeus Alston,
Daniel Middleton,	Unknown girl.
Jesse Middleton,	
Richard Simons,	
Rebecca Brown,	
Total, 27.	

LAND'S END.

Lucinda Scott,	Joseph Reynolds,
Rose Scott,	Thomas Riley,
Royce Scott,	Henry Perry,
John Simmons, Jr.,	Lucinda Perry,
John Simmons, Sr.,	Sydney Perry,
Emily Simmons,	Nancy Perry,
Susan Middleton,	Maisey Bradley,
Will Middleton,	Joseph Bradley,
Catharine Middleton,	Thomas Bradley,
Caroline C. Middleton,	An unknown boy.
Total, 20.	

PARIS ISLAND.

Hannah Brown,	Clarence Gillison,
Marian Dawson,	Joseph Dawson,
Mary Simmons,	Stephen Fulton,
Emilia Bennett,	Lizzie Goodwyn,
Diana Green,	Maria Jones,
Rebecca Green,	Benjamin Generet,
Alexander Green,	Rose Snipe,
William Green,	Minty Pritchard,
Benjamin Green,	James White,
Dr. G. W. Hasel, (white,)	Benjamin Williams,
An unknown child.	Rebecca Jenkins.
Doniel Dawson,	
Total, 24.	

SALT WATER BRIDGE.

Phyllis Barnwell,	Lidburn Simmons,
Linda Myers,	Cudjo Myers.
Total, 4.	

OTAHATA PLANTATION.

B. Washington,	Sarah Washington,
Abbie Washington,	Lena Rutledge,
W. Washington,	B. Washington, Jr.
Total, 6.	

GREYVILLE.

May Parker,	Diana Seabrook,
Effie Parker,	
Total, 3.	

PERRY CLEAR POINT.

Charlotte Lloyd and one child,	Mollie Smalls,
Timothy McKnight,	Jane Middleton,
Georgiana Seabrook and one child,	Emma Middleton,
Thomas Simmons,	Maria Gooding,
Total, 11.	Nero Smalls.

BEAUFORT.

Thomas Osier,	Kate Osier.
Total, 2.	

To this list should be added the names of William Purcell, Rowland Ficken, Abram Campbell, and Jack Fields, drowned at the Coosaw Mines.

Coroner Wells does not hesitate to say that this list does not come within hundreds of the actual number dead. A great many bodies were buried before he or his deputies could reach the islands where they were found. This is his estimate of the total loss:

Drowned on Wassa Island	47
Coffin's Point	80
Dawtie Island	37
Coosaw Island	25
Chisholm Island	26
Hunting Island	26
St. Helena Island	200
Savannah River Plantations	150
Beaufort	2
Salt Water Bridge	4
Otaheta Plantation	6
Greybill Island	3
Perry Clears Point	11
Ladies' Island	27
Paris Island	24
Land's End	20
Lane's Deck	60
Coosaw Mines	5
Total	753

Startling as these figures are they are more than confirmed by the statement of the Sheriff of Beaufort County. This is court week in Beaufort, and the Sheriff's deputies have been busy on the various islands. Since the storm ceased they have turned their attention to gathering a list of the dead. The Sheriff says to-night that they have already collected 400 names and have information showing that over 900 people perished. This cannot be disputed, or reasons already outlined in this dispatch.

Mr. G. W. Wilkins, a white cotton merchant, who has been in business on St. Helena Island for twenty years, said to-day that he was confident the death list would exceed 1,000. He drove ten miles on St. Helena before he reached the Beaufort Ferry.

"In all that distance," said he, "I did not see a dry spot. There was water everywhere, and the desolation was complete. In one place I saw the roof of a house in a tree-top. In another, I found a heavy batteau standing on its stern with its bow jammed between the limbs of a big tree.

"In that ten-mile drive I saw women and children huddling beneath improvised shelters. So far as I could see they had no cooking utensils, and from the way in which I was besieged for aid I am positive that they were without food. In my opinion there are at least 4,000 people on that island alone who are in pressing need of food and shelter."

A relief committee has been organized in Beaufort, and to-night copies of an appeal to the public for aid for the distressed islanders were forwarded by mail to the nearest telegraph office to be sent over the country. It is believed that it will command an immediate response.

On the subject of the disaster ex-Congressman William Elliott of Beaufort said to the correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES: "The loss of life on the sea islands, including the neighboring mainland, has been fearful. Most of the islands are very little above high tide. A careful estimate made by a reliable resident of St. Helena Island makes the loss of life on that and some small adjacent islands 185. On one plantation alone—Eustis—there are fifty-two dead. Twenty-two out of twenty-five dwellings on this plantation were swept away. On another plantation on the mainland every person was drowned. I think a moderate estimate of the number of deaths immediately around Beaufort, including some neighboring mainland and not including other portions of the county, is 400. Most of the dead are women and children. In two cases I know of men who have lost a wife and six children.

"The crops have been substantially destroyed, and, with the cessation of work by the phosphate companies, even while renewing their plants, general starvation is inevitable. The situation here is peculiar. The negroes almost generally own their homes, and, of course, do not hire labor. Only a comparatively few white planters give employment. Consequently, there is no opportunity for a laborer to earn anything except through the phosphate companies.

"The crops consist chiefly of Sea Island cotton, corn, and sweet potatoes. All of these were near maturity when the storm came. There is no prospect of the negroes making any food this year. In some localities the tidal wave destroyed all the fertile soil.

"Another element of distress is found in the general destruction of houses. The situation is aggravated also by the fact that outside of the towns of Beaufort and Port Royal there are very few white people. On some of the islands there are none, and the negroes have no well-to-do neighbors to help them. I am informed that the officers at the naval station are already feeding 100. So far as I know, no such situation has ever before existed in this country."

By far the largest and most important industry in this section is that of mining and shipping phosphate rock. It supplies the means of livelihood to at least 500 able-bodied men, and the effect of the cyclone upon the work is of great interest to this community. No one can tell what it really means, and it will no doubt be many a day before anything definite can be told.

In the meantime several of the larger companies have notified their men that their services will not be required for the present, but they hope to find employment for them later on.

The river rock companies in the last eight months have contributed over $170,000 to the State in the way of royalties. From present indications it will be some time before the State gets any further income from this source. The companies have lost dredges and other machinery which it will take hundreds of thousands of dollars to replace. The dismantled brigs, the "washers," the flats, and the dredges that line the channel from Coosaw Station to Port Royal all testify to the havoc that has been wrought.

The Kent, one of the Coosaw tugs, is high and dry in a field, and the Catherine is hanging with her boat up in the trees.

The extensive area of the storm forbids a detailed description of the scenes. Incidents are constantly coming to light which illustrate the awful strain to which the people of these islands were subjected. John Densler, an employe at the United States Naval Station, with his wife and children, had a terrible experience.

When Densler realized the extent of the storm, he fastened ropes to a huge oak and passed them through the door of his cabin. The family remained in the house until the water was up to Mrs. Densler's shoulder. She had her babe in her arm and Densler held their other child.

Catching hold of the ropes the man and his courageous wife fought their way through the waters to the tree. It was a short, sturdy oak, with low hanging branches. Densler placed his boy in the tree and then helped his wife, who still clung to the infant, to a safe place. There they remained until the waters subsided.

"It was awful," was Densler's comment on his experience. A colored boy of fourteen, employed upon a tug, grabbed a huge life preserver when the tug was capsized. He floated twenty miles, and then walked fourteen miles to his home on St. Helena Island, carrying the life preserver with him. A man who met him asked what he was doing with "that thing" around his neck.

"I don't know how much water there is between me and home," the lad replied.

It is difficult to secure a definite idea of the pecuniary loss due to the storm. Conservative business men of Beaufort say that $2,000,000 will not repair the damage done on the sea islands. Should any of the phosphate companies fail to resume business, or should their future operations be curtailed to any extent, the effect would be depressing. Many tug owners are dependent upon the phosphate industry for a living.

Some erroneous reports have been sent out regarding the cost of the vessels employed in the phosphate trade. The dredge John Kennedy, which now lies wrecked in Coosaw River, cost $350,000. The steamer Pilot Boy, which was blown so far ashore that a canal will have to be constructed to float her, cost over $100,000. Many other vessels now high and dry represent big money.

The owner of a barkentine which stands straight as a church in a forest a half mile from the channel is wondering whether his craft will ever float again. It looks now as if nothing short of another hurricane could move her from her elevated position.

The danger of an epidemic is now confronting the residents of Beaufort and Port Royal. Vast quantities of decomposed matter have lodged along the beach and in the streets, and the nostrils of pedestrians are assailed at every turn. When the sea departed from the town site it left a good deal of vegetable matter in places difficult of access, and this is now becoming a menace to the public health. In both towns the citizens have organized and a determined effort is being made to ward off disease.

For the last two days much rubbish has been burned. Last night Beaufort was all aglow with the lights of half a thousand bonfires fed by darkeys with the refuse gathered during the day. About 8 o'clock the fires were suddenly extinguished by rain, which did not cease until morning.

There were probably 10,000 people on the Sea Islands whose misery was increased by that unwelcome downpour.

GOV. TILLMAN'S ANXIETY.

Reports at Columbia Are that Perhaps 1,500 Lives Were Lost.

From a Staff Correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 2.—It is fast developing that the loss of life and destruction of all kinds of property on the sea islands that skirt the southeastern coast of South Carolina by the recent hurricane has never been paralleled in this country. The loss of life is put by some estimates at 1,500.

During the phosphate investigation several years ago, Gov. Tillman made a trip through this territory, and he has a thorough knowledge of these islands. The knowledge of the coast makes him fear that the worst is not yet known. He stated to-day that he was afraid to get the complete returns, so dreadful was the disaster.

To-day the Governor gave his entire time to plans for the immediate relief of the stricken thousands. He has thrown all other public business to the winds for the present. This afternoon he appointed Dr. J. W. Babcock, Superintendent of the State Lunatic Asylum, special agent to go to the scene and prepare a report of the actual condition of affairs, as the returns therefrom have been so indefinite. Dr. Babcock left this afternoon. Most of his journey will have to be made in a specially chartered tug.

"I want first an absolutely correct accounting of the losses on these islands and in this territory," said the Governor. "I want to know exactly what houses are gone, and what houses are standing. I want to know what has been done with the dead that have been there on the sands for a week. I want to know if tents are needed to house the women and children who survive. I want to know if there is no danger of an epidemic. I want to know what sanitary arrangements I can have made to avert any threatened epidemic.

"I am terribly worried, also, at the condition of things, and I want some information on these lines. I am very anxious to know, too, if in this calamity it will be of any use to get the Red Cross Society to send its representatives there.

"We want to guard, too, against those people who, seeing that aid is coming, might do nothing to try and rebuild their homes and start out in life afresh. I do not want any abuse of charity. We want to look after the women and children, but the men must be made to rebuild their homes first of all.

"The stock of provisions at Beaufort and other points down there will run out, very likely, in a day or two. Therefore, I would suggest to the people that, instead of sending money altogether, they would purchase provisions and send them to the Relief Committee.

"I will call a meeting of the State Phosphate Commissioners on Monday or Tuesday in this city and try to do something to get the mining companies in running order within the next few months."

Phosphate Inspector Jones says that three of the companies will resume operations within sixty days, if money and labor can be secured.

On Coosaw Island, which was thickly populated, Mr. Jones, with powerful ship glasses, could not see a single house or moving object. A schooner drawing fourteen feet of water was carried three miles up on the marshes. The water was eighteen feet over mean high water. The Martin's Industry Lightship was disabled three miles away from her post, and Capt. Messon was killed.

As to the loss of life Mr. Jones says: "My estimate of the loss on the islands adjacent to Beaufort and not including those near the mouth of the Savannah River, is between 1,000 and 1,500. Most of the victims are negroes.

At Caw's Neck, Cosaw, and Pacific, forty-two coffins were used and ninety-three persons were buried.

Mr. Jones also said that, while in Beaufort Sunday noon, the wind was so strong that it blew him across the street.

"I had a terrible struggle," he said, "to get back to a fence and, clinging to it, to get into a house on the highest point on the bluff. I remained until 4 A. M. The water was ten feet deep in the town.

"The people need provisions and clothing. Their needs are immediate. Even the potatoes on the islands are swept out of the ground. One or two islanders have come over in canoes. They are like maniacs crying for water. Some wear only shirts."

When baby was sick we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss she clung to Castoria.
When she had children she gave them Castoria.
—Advertisement.

VESSELS HIGH UP ON SHORE.

Great Damage Reported from Points on the Georgia Coast.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 2.—Word has just been received here that the great storm of last Sunday, which it was supposed had about spent its strength when it reached a point as far south as this city on the coast line, caused great disaster further south on the Georgia coast, between Sapello Island, the quarantine station, and Brunswick.

Capt. Bell of the bark Gracie, which came in from Brunswick, says that the flourishing little town of Daboy is completely wiped out. The settlements on all of the islands that string along the coast there are practically gone. Great loss of life must have attended their destruction.

The most remarkable part of his story relates to the situation off Darien, a small town on an arm of the sea below Sapelo Island. He says that there a small steamer, the Mascot of Brunswick, which was carried by the winds and waves clear over the bar at the end of Sapelo Island and landed in the yard of Quarantine Officer Dr. Eugene Wasdin.

The bark Sofola of Portugal, lumber laden, was carried inshore, and now rests among the trees eight or ten feet above ground. The crew either deserted or are dead. The Ferati, a schooner, was blown ten miles north of Daboy up a creek that now could not be navigated by a flatboat. The Mary G. Reed, a New-York bark, is buried in the sand at Sapelo, with only her topmasts visible. The Beatrice McLean is in the trees a half mile inland on St. Catherine's Island.

GUYTON DRENCHED AGAIN.

But the Cyclone Had Left Little Room for More Damage.

GUYTON, Ga., Sept. 2.—Reports sent over the country to-day that this place had been wiped out by a hurricane and a cloudburst were grossly exaggerated. It was stated in these reports that scores of lives had been lost, that scarcely a house was left standing, and that all railroad communication had been shut off by wash-outs.

This story, telegraphed back from New-York to Savannah, caused the special correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES to visit Guyton. It was found that about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon a phenomenally heavy rain fell for two hours, accompanied by a very high wind. The ground was so thoroughly soaked by the great storm of a week ago that yesterday's fall put everything afloat. The crops would have been destroyed had it not been for the fact that they were all destroyed by the great storm of last Sunday.

No serious damage was done to property and no lives were lost by yesterday's outbreak.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT'S NEWS.

The Cofferdam of the New Dock Reported Badly Damaged.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2. — Senator Butler of South Carolina had an interview with Secretary Lamont this morning with regard to securing army tents for the homeless people at Port Royal, Beaufort, and other places in South Carolina whose houses were swept away by wind and water, and Col. Lamont readily said he would do all in his power to give the necessary relief. As soon as Senator Butler can ascertain the number of tents needed, the Quartermaster General of the Army will comply with his request.

A brief telegram received at the Navy Department to-day brought the first official news concerning the effect of the big storm on the Government dry dock and naval station at Port Royal. The telegram comes from those in charge of the dock, and, while it was somewhat indefinite, it tells enough to show a deplorable condition of affairs. It says that many people are without homes, food, and funds, and money is asked to bury seven bodies, (presumably of United States employes,) now lying in the coal house at the dock.

The principal injury to the dock is in the damage inflicted upon the cofferdam by the rush of the waters, and it is estimated that six months will be consumed in making repairs and completing the structure. A very large amount of money is needed to make the repairs.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Cecil Clay and Rosina Vokes are at the St. James.

—Gen. Lewis A. Grant of Minneapolis is at the Astor.

—The Rev. Dr. George F. Pentecost of London is at the Murray Hill.

—Protap Chundar Mazoomdar of India is at the Brunswick.

—The Marquis de Chasseloup Laubat of Paris is at the Hoffman.

—B. B. Nagarkar of Bombay and Prof. M. Charteris of Glasgow are at the Broadway Central.

—Prof. Minas Tcheraz of London, State Treasurer L. V. Stephens of Missouri, and ex-Gov. Frederick Smyth of New-Hampshire are at the Fifth Avenue.

—Sir Richard Webster and Dr. Barnardo of London, Andrew Carnegie and Henry Phipps, Jr., of Pittsburg, are at the Windsor.

—Sir Ambrose Shea, Governor of the Bahamas; Rear Admiral Maurity of the Brazilian Navy, and Baron d'Anethan, Belgian Minister to Japan, are at the Victoria.

Remedy for the Business Depression.

From the Hartford Home.

In accord with false and delusive political policies, there has been engendered a spirit of speculation and extravagance in business circles which has led men to venture far beyond a real financial basis in commercial enterprises, while wage-workers have too often lived on money to come rather than on money earned. The inevitable reaction has now set in and must be endured.

The remedy is, a return to sound principles of economy in Government and in personal business—principles which stand out clearly amid present disasters.

The functions of Government should be limited to common convenience and protection, and not used for support. Every departure from this principle is sure to prove reactionary and disastrous.

Join the New-York Central's great World's Fair excursion Sept. 5—only $20 round trip, via Niagara Falls. Excursion Sept. 11 also.—Adv.

THE CITY DIRECTORY.

Opening of the Bijou Theatre by Mr. Sweatnam and Amelia Glover.

The Bijou Theatre was opened for the season last night with a new version of "The City Directory," which bears no relation at all to any previous version of that successful entertainment, except that a casual allusion is made in the first part of it to a canvasser for the city directory, who has nothing whatever to do with the proceedings.

The new version is in two acts, instead of three. The first of them is invertebrate and inconsequential farce, in which it is revealed how physicians gain fame and money. The information is also divulged, in this part of the show, that the theatrical manager who had a fortune back of him was standing, at the time, in front of a bank.

The second act comprises burlesque, "vaudeville," and Amelia Glover, whose dancing is now, as ever, the best thing in the entertainment.

The burlesque is a rehearsal of "Faust and Marguerite," with Mr. Willis Sweatnam at the prompt desk and Mr. William B. Wood, the gentleman who, in his "variety" days, used to nail on his suspenders, at the violoncello. In the "vaudeville" part of the proceedings Mr. Sweatnam resolves himself, as of old, into a vocal quartet, with a song and profuse explanations; Miss Glover dances the second time, and Mr. Wood looks on with a rich variety of facial expression.

The other performers in this precious example of contemporary dramatic art are Mathilde Cottrelly, who returns to the stage looking younger than ever, and retaining all her old vivacity; James Cameron, W. F. Mack, James Thornton, and Misses Kate Uart, Jane Stetson, and Nellie Parker, the last-named of whom sings one of the latest and most widely-advertised ditties of the London music halls—"D'isie."

"The Lost Paradise" in Brooklyn.

Brooklyn is a place of surprises—most of them mild, to be sure, but for all that far from infrequent to the average New-Yorker who happens to drift across the river. The more firmly the New-York habit may be fixed upon him the more numerous are the startles he will receive, for, although convinced that Brooklyn has replaced the Land of Nod, mentioned in old-fashioned fairy stories, he is sure to discover that the town isn't nearly so sleepy as it might be.

For instance, Brooklyn has theatres, and they are quite up to date. One of them, the Columbia, opened for the season last evening, and supposing any New-Yorkers were present, they received one of the surprises to which reference has already been made. The Columbia is a very fine theatre, very large, even when compared with those on this side of the bridge, and just now, at least, very immaculate as to the fresh paint and gilding on its walls, the tenderly tinted velvet on its chairs, and the soft, green carpets on its floors. The huge curtain and its beetle-browed elephants might, indeed, be replaced by one more restful, and some of the decorations war with each other to the bitter end of making a sensitive observer vaguely uneasy, but those are features New-York can duplicate a good many times.

Much more characteristic is the Brooklyn audience, which apparently has beliefs as well as opinions, and the leisurely way the people have of getting out of the theatre after the play is over is beautiful to see. There are folks over there who walk home, apparently, and don't need to race after a seat in street cars or elevated trains.

The play was "The Lost Paradise," De Mille's skillful adaptation of Fulda's earnest and often moving attempt to state the labor problem. The company, almost without exception, is that which presented the play here, so it is unnecessary to say that "The Lost Paradise" was performed with skill and force. Mr. Forrest Robinson realizes perfectly a type real in print if not elsewhere, and Miss Mabel Bert, as the heroine, fully justifies his ambitious affection. Among the others are Charles Stokes, Frank Dayton, George Neville, Virginia Marlowe, and Fanny Cohen.

Beginning to-morrow night and continuing through the engagement, Miss Loie Fuller will serpentinely dance every evening before the play begins. Again Brooklyn is up to date.

JOHN I. DAVENPORT SHUT OUT.

Mr. Dayton Has Taken Possession of His Rooms in the Post Office.

John I. Davenport is officially homeless. Postmaster Dayton, acting as Custodian of the Post Office Building, yesterday dispossessed the doughty champion of the "purity of elections." Shortly before noon Frederick J. Swift, the Postmaster's secretary, appeared in the rooms occupied by Mr. Davenport as Chief Supervisor of Elections. He was accompanied by Assistant Custodian Michael Flaherty and three stout laborers employed as cleaners about the building.

James E. Doran, Mr. Davenport's chief clerk, was in the office. He managed, when the evicting party was outside, to lock the doors. Then he ran to the elevator. The doors were unlocked with keys from a big bunch the Assistant Custodian carried.

Under Mr. Flaherty's directions the locks on the various doors were quickly changed. Then, as an extra precaution, the doors and windows were barricaded with planking, and a watchman was left in charge. This watch will be kept up day and night for some days, because of a threat made by Mr. Davenport that he would "break down the doors" if an attempt were made to keep him out.

As he had received no answer to the letter which he had sent to Mr. Davenport at the Union League Club, notifying him to turn over the rooms, Mr. Dayton sent another communication yesterday afternoon, informing the Chief Supervisor that he had taken possession of Rooms Nos. 174, 176, and 178, under orders from the Treasury Department.

Up to a late hour no reply had been received to this second letter, though Mr. Davenport had undoubtedly received both of Mr. Dayton's notes, as he was at the Union League Club nearly all the afternoon yesterday. To a reporter who saw him shortly after 3 o'clock he said:

"I haven't anything to say about this matter. I will fight Mr. Dayton in my own way and in my own time."

BLACK SWANS ARE NESTING.

Pheasants of Brilliant Plumage Added to the Central Park Menagerie.

A pair of the black swans in Central Park have made a nest and in it two large pure white eggs were lying yesterday. The locality of the nest cannot be told, for there are many oologists and small boys who would risk a good deal to possess the egg of a black swan.

It is sufficient to tell that the nest is under a hanging rock, and that, while no attempt has been made to conceal it, one of the birds remains on guard day and night. As a blow from the wing of an Australian swan is powerful enough to break a boy's arm, and the birds are particularly vicious during nesting time, intruders will do well to keep away.

It is unfortunate that the eggs were laid so late in the season, as the cygnets can hardly be hatched before cold weather sets in, the period of incubation being four weeks.

A large addition of beautifully-plumaged pheasants was made to the menagerie yesterday. They occupy the cages set apart for that class of birds, just to the northwest of the elephant house. Pairs of the golden, silver, Lady Amherst, Reeves, and versicolor pheasants are now there. The last three varieties mentioned are new to the menagerie. They are in grand plumage just now.

The little zebu that was born a few days ago died on Thursday night and the mother is a very sick animal, but Philip Holmes, who has charge of these sacred cows, hopes she will recover.

Killed by a Katydid.

From the Atlanta Constitution.

A death from a remarkable cause occurred in Walker County, Ga., recently. A lady who was riding to church reached out her hand to pluck a sprig from a bush by the roadside and was bitten on the finger by a katydid. Her hand and arm soon began to inflame and swell, and in a few hours she died in great agony.

Obituary Notes.

—Robert A. Lamberton, LL. D., President of Lehigh University, died at South Bethlehem Friday night. He was born at Carlisle, Penn., Dec. 6, 1824, and was elected President of the university in 1880 to succeed Dr. Leavitt. He was graduated at Dickinson College in 1843, was admitted to the bar in 1846, and in 1880 was elected President of Lehigh. The University of Pennsylvania conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws.

War! War! War!
To Chicago on account G. A. R. at Indianapolis. Round trip, $17 and upward, going and returning via different routes. World's Fair ticket office. Cagney Brothers, 301 Broadway.—Adv.

IN THE FINANCIAL WORLD.

The one great and overshadowing incident of the week has been the rout of the silver men in the House of Representatives, removing as it does every possibility, however remote, of their success in the Senate. That the silver purchase clause of the Sherman act will be repealed with more or less promptness is now beyond question, and that such is the conviction of investors in this country as well as in Europe is made evident by the course of the stock market since last Monday. Existing conditions are sufficiently well defined to satisfy the average capitalist that there is no longer doubt about the stability of our currency system. The existence of that doubt for so many months has been the stumbling-block which has upset the business world, and with its removal it is fair to presume that a revival of all classes of trade and commerce will ensue.

The confidence of European investors which received such a severe shock when the possibility of paying our obligations "in coin"—in other words, in silver—was suggested, has been partly restored by the votes in the House last Monday, and since then the return flow of the capital which was withdrawn from American investment at that time has already set in. It is not coming in large volume as yet, but that it has started is apparent from the buying for foreign account of the higher class of stocks and investment bonds which has been the feature of the market every day of the week just closed. Confidence at home has also shown itself in the return of money which had been hoarded to the ordinary channels of commerce and in the lack of any general desire on the part of depositors in savings banks to exercise their right to withdraw funds under the notices given thirty days ago. The changed conditions are reflected in the gradual return to normal rates for money at leading centres outside of this city and to the disposition here to make loans, although high rates are still demanded and collateral closely scrutinized.

The question of greatest interest just now in Wall Street circles concerns the probable course of the stock market in the immediate future, and opinion is divided on it. In ordinary times the great bulk of investment buying comes from the commercial classes who have more funds at their disposal than they can use in their undertakings. That condition in view of the long depression does not exist to-day and will not prevail until the revival in trade has made substantial progress. In the meantime, however, there will probably be plenty of money for mercantile and manufacturing purposes, and the returning prosperity will extend to railway and other transportation companies, making their stocks look attractive. Values in the stock market will, undoubtedly, appreciate in the meantime, and stocks will be acquired by operators who will hold them ready to supply any demand which may arise as the result of the growing prosperity. Great speculative activity is not to be looked for until the situation has been more thoroughly readjusted. There will be set-backs, of course, but the drift toward a higher level has begun already.

There has been quite a pronounced revival of speculative interest in Reading securities, based on the belief that interests are at work which will succeed in placing the property where it belongs—among the substantial investments of the country. The indictment of the management presented in yesterday's TIMES was read with much interest in Wall Street, where the hugger-muggery which has attached to the control has been better understood and appreciated than by the ordinary investor. The condition of this great corporation has been hanging like an ill-omened cloud over the entire market for American properties, and its outrageous collapse immediately after the payment of $3,000,000 in income interest shares with the Sherman bill the obloquy of having brought disgrace and discredit upon American investments. It is difficult for Europeans to understand how the performances of men like Mr. McLeod and his ilk can go, not only unpunished, but even unventilated. There was a universal sigh of relief when he was forced to retire, but evidence which is now coming out seems to prove that the present management is even worse than the old. It has covered up or ratified all the misdeeds of its predecessor, but has failed to illumine its sluggish course by any of that enterprise which, if it did not give success, at least lent interest to the work of Mr. McLeod. Reading security holders have been remarkably patient and quiescent, probably for want of a leader. The committees are unable to cope with even the simplest forms of the problem presented, not only because they have no knowledge of the property, without which even the first steps are impossible, but because the very relations they bear to the existing management unfit them for the task of rescuing the company from the hands in which it is rapidly drifting to annihilation. The movement which has grown up around Mr. Rice, fostered by the correctness of his views and the evident integrity of his purpose, and encouraged by the hopefulness he has always expressed as to the company's possibilities under proper management, is now rapidly assuming definite shape. The strength of Reading securities, in the face of the large decrease in earnings shown by the present management, can be attributed only to the hope engendered by this new movement. The restoration of Reading to a solvent condition would restore credit and honor to the management of American railways and confidence in the administration of American justice.

While the tendency of the general list has been toward higher prices and most stocks have scored material gains speculative interest has centred in less than half a dozen stocks. Sugar has led in point of activity and closed yesterday at its best price of the week, which was 9⅜ points above the previous Saturday's price. The advance is attributed largely to manipulation, in which Messrs. Keene and White have played important parts. There was some talk about dissensions among the insiders, but this was current only when the price was declining as a result of the taking of profits, and when some excuse had to be found for the apparent weakness. There is little or no question that the usual dividend rate will be maintained. The sharp advance in St. Paul was, unlike the gain in Sugar, due more to the improving conditions of the country and to a legitimate demand for the stock by investors both here and abroad. The other Granger stocks also advanced for the same reason. There was something queer about the way Distilling and Cattle Feeding acted. On Thursday more than 70,000 shares changed hands, but the stock did not break to the extent that such an outpouring of long holdings should have caused it to do. It looked like an effort to shake out a narrow-margined following, and it probably succeeded. There have been stories of impending receiverships and other disagreeable things sent out from Chicago and Peoria, but every one has learned to disregard information concerning the property which comes from insiders, whether it be good or bad. Chicago Gas advanced on the declaration of an interest-bearing scrip dividend, when the public supposed that no distribution would be made. General Electric was hammered by Boston most of the week, but nevertheless scored an advance of 3 points. The affairs of the company are believed to be in excellent shape since funds for its requirements were provided by the syndicate which has underwritten the proposed issue of debentures.

Anarchy Not Applauded in Paterson.

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 2.—Two thousand idle workmen assembled in Apollo Hall to-day to hear Dr. Theodore Knight and John Edelmann of New-York discuss the labor problem. Both speakers declared the Government, the pulpit, and the press were responsible for the miseries that exist in this country, and there would be no prosperity while these institutions existed. The remarks of the orators failed to arouse enthusiasm.

Popular excursion to the Thousand Islands and Montreal, via New-York Central, Sept. 12, including trip through the rapids by daylight on steamer "Empire State," the fastest and handsomest boat on the St. Lawrence. Excursion tickets now on sale; limit ten days.—Adv.

NAPHTHA LAUNCHES RACE.

Annual Regatta of the Horseshoe Harbor Club at Larchmont.

The second annual naphtha launch race of the Horseshoe Harbor Yacht Club was held yesterday off Larchmont. The course was a triangular one, laid off the clubhouse. The launches went over the triangle three times, the distance being nine miles. Following is the table:

Yachts.	Length Feet.	Horse Power.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.	Corrected Time. H.M.S.
CLASS 1.				
Ariel	18	2	1 51 01	1 46 22
Trochilus	21	2	1 51 12	1 47 54
Elsie	15	4	1 33 07	1 33 07
Daisy	25	3	1 35 29	1 35 29
Aline	25	4	1 33 28	1 33 28
Olga	25	4	1 32 17	1 32 17
CLASS 2.				
Imp	27	6	1 24 27	1 23 06
Kraken	35	6	1 23 11	1 23 11
White Cap	30	6	did not finish.	
The Wake	30	6	1 23 30	1 23 03
Lotus	40	6	1 24 36	1 24 09
Niobe	30	6	1 29 27	1 29 00
CLASS 3.				
Saghaya	35	10	1 23 05	1 18 53
Cleopatra	40	12	1 09 12	1 07 12
Adroit	40	12	1 07 14	1 06 47

The winners were: Class 1—The Olga first, the Elsie second, and the Alene third. Class 2—The Wake first, the Imp second, and the Kraken third. Class 3—The Adroit first, the Cleopatra second, the Saghaya third.

OBITUARY NOTES.

MRS. HENRIETTA STRAUSS, whose burial takes place this morning, was the widow of Isaac Strauss, for many years the pioneer in the paper stock and card business in this city. She was passing the Summer with her daughter at Savin Rock, Conn., when, though she had been ailing for a long time, she grew suddenly faint and died in a few minutes. The immediate cause of death was heart failure. She leaves three children—a daughter, the wife of Leon M. Hirsch of this city; Morris Strauss of the Mayor's Marshal's office, and Charles Strauss, the School Commissioner. She was born in Germany in 1820, and lacked just ten days of being seventy-four years of age.

—Gen. James F. Fagan of Little Rock, Ark., is dead. He went out as Colonel of the First Arkansas Infantry, and commanded first a brigade and then a division east of the Mississippi River.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2—8 P. M.—Forecast for Sunday:

For *New-England* and *EASTERN NEW-YORK*, fair, slightly warmer Monday morning, northwest winds, becoming variable.

For the *District of Columbia, Eastern Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Maryland, Delaware*, and *Virginia*, fair, slightly cooler Sunday morning, warmer Monday morning, variable winds. For *North Carolina* and *South Carolina*, fair, clearing on the immediate coasts, north winds. For *Eastern Florida*, showers, variable winds. For *Georgia*, fair, preceded on coast by light showers, north to northeast winds.

For *Western Florida, Alabama*, and *Mississippi*, fair, northeast winds. For *Louisiana* and *Eastern Texas*, fair, easterly winds. For *Arkansas, Indian Territory*, and *Oklahoma*, fair, slightly warmer, winds becoming southeast.

For *West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania, Western New-York*, and *Ohio*, fair, slowly rising temperature, variable winds. For *Tennessee* and *Kentucky*, fair, warmer in Kentucky, winds becoming east. For *Indiana* and *Illinois*, fair, warmer, winds becoming southeast. For *Upper Michigan, Lower Michigan*, and *Wisconsin*, fair, warmer, winds becoming south.

For *Minnesota*, fair, warmer, south winds, becoming southwest. For *North* and *South Dakota*, fair, slightly warmer in extreme eastern portions, south winds, becoming southwest. For *Kansas, Missouri, Iowa*, and *Nebraska*, fair, warmer, south winds. For *Colorado*, fair, south winds. For *Montana*, fair, south and southwest winds.

RIVERS.—The Savannah will rise, the other rivers will change slightly.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.—A ridge of high pressure extends from Texas to the St. Lawrence Valley, the low pressure area has remained nearly stationary to the north of Montreal. Rain has fallen on the Atlantic and east Gulf coasts.

The temperature has risen in the Upper Missouri and Mississippi Valleys, Virginia, and North Carolina, and has fallen decidedly in New-England, the Ohio Valley, and lower lake region.

The Ohio at Pittsburg, and the Tennessee at Chattanooga, have fallen 1.6 foot. The Savannah has risen 8.5 feet at Augusta.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the same date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

	1892.	1893.		1892.	1893.
3 A. M.	55°	62°	3:30 P. M.	74°	74°
6 A. M.	55°	62°	6 P. M.	71°	62°
9 A. M.	60°	65°	9 P. M.	67°	60°
12 M.	65°	71°	12 P. M.	63°	59°

Average temperature yesterday.......64⅛°
Average for same date last year.......63¾°
Average for same date last fifteen years.......68⅛°

A PHYSICIAN writes: "I frequently prescribe MILHAU'S CALISAYA as a tonic, and find good results in every case." Get the genuine. 183 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

Saratoga Springs, New-York, Sept. 2.
The United States Hotel will positively remain open until October 1, as usual.—*Advertisement.*

The Persian Shah has blotted out
All staring signs his realms about.
Save one, whose mission 'tis to bless
With beauty, health, and happiness.
He paints on every mountain's front
The simple sign, "Use SOZODONT."

No buffet should be without a bottle of DR. SIEGERT'S ANGOSTURA BITTERS, the South American appetizer and invigorator.

E. & W. "Octa." "Shattemuc." E. & W. Either style if you wear a low collar.

MARRIED.

NORTON—LACY.—On Thursday, Aug. 31, at the residence of the bride's parents, Freehold, N. Y., by the Rev. R. O. Allen, MARY R. LACY to A. SIDNEY NORTON of New-York City.

DIED.

Bolles, Enoch, Jr.	Stein, Carl.
Brannigan, Thomas.	Tremain, Israel P.
Palmer, Caroline A.	Vail, Sanford.
Stearns, Charles N.	Woodhull, Caleb S.
	Young, John.

BOLLES.—On Friday, Sept. 1, 1893, at the residence of his father, Enoch Bolles, Esq., Newark, N. J., ENOCH BOLLES, Jr., of Boardman, Marion Co., Florida.
Funeral services and interment private.

BRANNIGAN.—Aug. 31, 1893, THOMAS BRANNIGAN, father of P. T. Brannigan, at his son's residence, 357 East 72d St.
Funeral to take place Sunday, Sept. 3, at 2 P. M. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

PALMER.—On Sept. 2, 1893, CAROLINE AMELIA PALMER, aged 64 years, widow of William R. Palmer.
Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 463 Central Park West, on Monday, Sept. 4, at 5 P. M.

STEARNS.—Accidentally drowned at Murray Bay, Canada, on Aug. 31, CHARLES NYE STEARNS, only son of Sergt. P. and Margaret B. Stearns of Montreal, Canada, and formerly of Newark, N. J., aged 22 years.

STEIN.—At Tübingen, Würtemberg, on Saturday, Aug. 5, after a lingering illness, CARL, youngest son of Dr. Gottlieb Stein, in the 6th year of his age.
The remains were interred at Nuremberg, Bavaria.

TREMAIN.—At Monticello, N. Y., on Friday, Sept. 1, 1893, ISRAEL P. TREMAIN, in the 79th year of his age.
Funeral on Monday, 4th inst., at 3 P. M.

VAIL.—At Stamford, Conn., on Thursday evening, Aug. 31, SANFORD, son of the Rev. R. P. H. and Mary S. Vail, and student in Williams College, in the 21st year of his age.
Funeral will be held from First Presbyterian Church on Monday, at 4 P. M. Friends of the family invited to attend.

WOODHULL.—On Friday, Sept. 1, CALEB SMITH WOODHULL.
Funeral services at his late residence, 46 Monroe Place, Brooklyn, on Monday, the 4th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

YOUNG.—Suddenly, of pneumonia, Saturday, Sept. 2, Dr. JOHN YOUNG, son of the late Dr. Charles H. Young, aged 71 years.
Funeral services Tuesday, Sept. 5, at 12 o'clock, (noon,) at his late residence, Fishkill-on-Hudson, N. Y. Interment Cold Springs, N. Y.

KENSICO CEMETERY, HARLEM RAILROAD.—48 minutes from Grand Central Depot; new private station at entrance. Office 16 East 42d St. Telephone call 556,38.

New Publications.

SEPTEMBER ATLANTIC
contains, besides other Papers,
EDWIN BOOTH, by Henry A. Clapp.
WILDCAT BANKING IN THE TEENS, by J. B. McMaster.
THE TECHNICAL SCHOOL AND THE UNIVERSITY, by Francis A. Walker, President of the Mass. Institute of Technology.
A KITTEN, by Agnes Repplier, and other stories essays, poems, &c., by Charles Egbert Craddock, Bradford Torrey, Sir Edward Strachey, Isabel F. Hapgood, Harriet W. Preston, Louise Dodge, Edith M. Thomas, and others.
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OUT TO-DAY.
THE SKIRTS OF CHANCE.
The latest and best
PRIZE NOVEL
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TALES FROM TOWN TOPICS.
September No., (9.)
All news and book stands and railway trains, or send price, 50 cents, to
TOWN TOPICS, 21 West 23d St., New-York.

TO PREVENT CARELESS RIDING.

The Metropolitan Association Issues Recommendations to the Wheelmen.

At a meeting of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs held recently at the Columbia, on Union Square, the report of a special committee on the evils of reckless bicycle riding, with suggestions for a general ordinance for guidance of all vehicles using the public roads and of pedestrians crossing the same, was approved. Upon the recommendation of the committee the association unanimously voted to indorse the motion of Alderman Rogers, as printed in the minutes of the Board of Aldermen of June 6, 1893, limiting the speed of bicycles in New-York City to eight miles per hour, and also to urge that the existing law be further amended as follows:

That the requirement regarding a light be extended to cover all vehicles traveling at night.

That the requirement that an "alarm bell be carried and rung at the crossing of each street" be modified to read that "an alarm bell shall be carried at all times and due diligence exercised in its use."

That wherever the word "instrument" occurs, the word "vehicle" be substituted therefor.

Also to suggest that the following rules and regulations could be embodied with much resulting good in a general roads law:

That all vehicles using the streets after dark be required to carry a light that will be plainly visible at a distance of 200 feet in advance.

That all vehicles be strictly required to keep to the right of the road; on broad streets, containing car tracks in the centre, to the right of the tracks, and on boulevards containing two roadways to the right-hand road at all times.

That signs stating these requirements be placed at prominent points on all much-used thoroughfares.

That mounted policemen be stationed in the principal thoroughfares to enforce these rules.

That because of the danger attending the use of roadways as play grounds for children, that on the avenues and principal streets the police prevent children from playing in the roadways, using velocipedes or tricycles thereon except for purposes of travel; using roller skates thereon or otherwise making a playground of that portion of the avenues and boulevards reserved for the use of vehicles, and that parents be warned of the danger of these practices.

That the occupancy of the principal thoroughfares for the purpose of teaching the use of the bicycle be prohibited.

That pedestrians exercise common prudence by looking for approaching vehicles before crossing the street.

That common sense and common courtesy will promote the common good of riders, drivers, and pedestrians.

Resolutions were also unanimously adopted:

That the association condemns the action of all persons who in riding a wheel do not use proper care to avoid accidents and who ride through the streets at a greater speed than is allowed by law.

That this association emphatically recommends to all clubs and wheelmen generally in the metropolitan district to use a good lantern at night to warn others of their approach, and at all times to carry a bell for a like purpose, and would suggest the use of a brake on all machines as a means of stopping quickly and so preventing accidents.

That this association requests all bicycle dealers not to rent cycles to incompetent riders and to observe that such cycles carry a bell on the handle bars and a lantern at night.

That copies of these resolutions be printed and sent to all clubs and all dealers in and renters of bicycles with a request to place them in a prominent place and to call the attention of unattached riders to the same.

That this association address a circular letter to the authorities of the various cities and towns in the district, requesting them to aid us in preventing accidents by arresting all persons riding wheels at a greater speed than is permitted by law or who are riding without a proper light and signal.

Copies of these recommendations and resolutions will be sent to the authorities of all cities and towns in the metropolitan district, and 1,000 copies will be printed for general distribution among the clubs.

This decisive action on the part of such a large and important wheeling organization will undoubtedly do much toward establishing more friendly relations between the wheelmen and the authorities of the various cities and towns of the district, as it shows that the actions of those few reckless and irresponsible riders who are tending to bring discredit upon bicycling in various ways and places are most heartily disavowed and condemned by the wheelmen generally.

"Jack" Dempsey's Benefit.

The limited-round contests which Manager Gus Tuthill has arranged for Jack Dempsey's benefit at Industrial Palace Hall to-morrow night, in conjunction with the exhibition bouts, are attracting more than usual interest, and judging from the advance sale of tickets, an enormous crowd will turn out to see Dempsey and his galaxy of stars. "Jack" Fogarty, the Philadelphia middleweight, has always had the greatest respect for Dempsey, ever since the latter blasted his aspirations for the championship, and when he offered the services of "Joe" Butler to Dempsey, in his opinion he was sending the best man that the Quaker City could produce. Everybody who saw Butler defeat Daly at the Coney Island Club a few weeks ago appreciate his fistic powers. Butler will probably be matched to fight Dan Creeden, and as the latter is also to appear at the "Nonpareil's" show, the sports will have an excellent opportunity to compare the negro's style with that of the Australian champion.

Tickets for the benefit are for sale at "Dave" Holland's, "Jimmie" Wakely's, "Charlie" Allar's, "Mike" Minden's, "Charlie" Johnson's, and the Metropolitan Hotel.

Schofield and Wheeler to Meet.

There is more than ordinary interest being shown in the meet of the National Cycling Association at Manhattan Field to-morrow afternoon. The cyclists in this vicinity are all anxious to see Schofield, the famous English racing man, and a big crowd is expected.

The meeting between Harry Wheeler, the speedy young Orange rider, and the Briton should be decidedly interesting. All the other fast cash prize men are entered, and there is not likely to be any runaways in a single one of the contests. The races will begin promptly at 2:30 o'clock, and will be finished in time for the spectators to attend the ball game at the Polo Grounds between the New-Yorks and Louisvilles.

Parkway Driving Club Matinees.

The Parkway Driving Club of Brooklyn has decided to resume its weekly matinée trots, but on Wednesday, instead of Saturday, of each week. The opening date is Wednesday, Sept. 13, when the card will contain three events, a members' race for 2:50 class trotters, and two classes open to all trotters—2:32, purse $200, and 2:23, purse $300.

The entrance fee to these two classes is 5 per cent., with an additional 5 per cent. to winner. Entries close Thursday, Sept. 7, with H. H. Starkey, Secretary, 624 Kent Avenue, Brooklyn.

Excursions.

RAYMOND'S VACATION EXCURSIONS.

ALL TRAVELING EXPENSES INCLUDED.

THE WORLD'S Columbian Exposition.

The grandest Exposition the world has ever seen is now complete in every department. Nothing remains unfinished.

The Raymond & Whitcomb Grand Hotel, (Mr. Oscar G. Barron, Manager,) at which our parties sojourn, is a permanent brick structure of the best class, only four stories in height, splendidly arranged, provided with every luxurious appointment of the best modern hotels, and elegantly furnished. Its situation, in a fashionable residence section of the city, near the Exposition grounds and exposed to the lake breezes, is unexcelled. Passengers are landed at a special station only a single block distant, and an entrance to the Exposition grounds is directly opposite the hotel, while others are near at hand. All water used for drinking and cooking purposes is distilled and absolutely pure, and the purest Wisconsin ice is also supplied.

Daily special trains from the East, made up wholly of elegant vestibuled Pullman palace sleeping cars, with dining cars, run through to the hotel without change.

While many parties for the coming month were long since filled, the following dates are still open to the public, an early registration, however, being in all cases advisable:

Leave New-York. Sept. 8, 11, 18, 21, 25, 28, Oct. 5, 6, and 16.

Colorado Tours: Four remaining excursions to the most famous Rocky Mountain Resorts, September 11, and October 9.

Each of the above parties will have a week at the World's Fair.

Independent railroad tickets to all points by all routes.

☞ Send for descriptive book, mentioning the particular tour desired.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB,
31 East 14th St., (corner Union Square,) New-York.

IRON STEAMBOAT COMPANY,

THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO

CONEY ISLAND,

STEAMERS LANDING AT THE OCEAN PIERS.

TO-DAY'S TIME TABLE:

FROM WEST 22D ST., N. R., 9:00, 9:40, 10:20, 11:00, 11:40 A. M.; 12:20, 1:00, 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00 P. M.

FROM PIER (NEW) NO. 1 N. R., 9:30, 10:10, 10:50, 11:30 A. M.; 12:10, 12:50, 1:30, 2:10, 2:50, 3:30, 4:10, 4:50, 5:30, 6:10, 6:50, 7:30, 8:10, 8:50, 9:30 P. M.

RETURNING, LEAVE CONEY ISLAND, 10:40, 11:20 A. M.; 12 M., 12:40, 1:20, 2:00, 2:40, 3:20, 4:00, 4:40, 5:20, 6:00, 6:40, 7:20, 8:00, 8:40, 9:20, 10:00, 10:40 P. M. Excursion tickets, 50 cents. Tickets on sale at all down-track stations of the elevated railroads. East side passengers carried free from Whitehall St. to Battery Place and vice versa. Returning passengers require no tickets from Battery Place to Whitehall St.

LABOR DAY.

LONG BRANCH BOATS.

Leave Jane St. (5 blocks below 14th St.) 9, 9:45, and 10 A. M.
Leave Battery Pier (near Barge Office) 9:20, 10:05, and 10:20 A. M.,
For Highland Beach, Seabright, Pleasure Bay, and Long Branch.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

Excursions.

Long Island Railroad's GREAT EXCURSION ROUTES TO THE SEA.

Manhattan Beach.

TRAINS LEAVE FOOT EAST 34TH ST.

6:20, 7:20, 8:40, 10, 11 A. M., 12:30, 1:30, 2:40, 3:40, 4:40, 5:40, and half hourly thereafter from 6 to 9:30 P. M., and at 11 P. M. Additional trains on Saturdays, 2, 3, 4, 5 P. M. On Race Days Coney Island Jockey Club, 12, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 P. M. Parlor car special 1 P. M. Sundays, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M., 12:10, 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:40, 5:00, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:00, 7:40, 8:00, 8:40, 9:00, 9:40, 10:00 P. M.

WHITEHALL ST., termini of all elevated roads and street-car lines, hourly from 7:10 A. M. to 1:10 P. M., and half hourly from 1:40 to 8:40 and 9:10 P. M. Additional trains on Saturdays, 12:40 P. M. On Race Days C. I. J. C., 11:40 A. M., 12:40 P. M. Sunday, Sept. 3, Labor Day, Sept. 4, and Sunday, Sept. 10, only, hourly from 8:10 to 10:10 A. M., and half hourly from 10:40 A. M. to 9:10 P. M. Parlor cars on all principal trains. Tickets on sale at elevated railroad stations.

ROUND TRIP, 50 CENTS.

SOUSA'S BAND.

Concerts every afternoon and evening.
PAIN'S STORMING OF VICKSBURG and MAGNIFICENT FIREWORKS every evening except Sunday.

Oriental and Manhattan Hotels.

FINE ROOMS—EXCELLENT CUISINE.

CONEY ISLAND,

BRIGHTON BEACH,
WEST BRIGHTON BEACH,
CONEY ISLAND POINT.

BOATS BY BAY RIDGE FERRY,

connecting with the

CULVER ROUTE,

Leave foot of Whitehall St., terminus of elevated roads, and all street-car lines.

Hourly from 7:10 to 10:10 A. M. and half hourly from 10:40 A. M. to 9:10 P. M. Last train from Coney Island 11:08 P. M. Sunday, Sept. 3, Labor Day, Sept. 4, and Sunday, Sept. 10, hourly from 8:10 to 10:10 A. M., and half hourly from 10:40 A. M., to 9:40 P. M. and 10:20 P. M. Last train leaves Coney Island at 11:08 P. M. Tickets on sale at elevated railroad stations.

ROUND TRIP, 40 CENTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH

AND JAMAICA BAY.

LEAVE LONG ISLAND CITY—6:35, 9:15, 11:00 A. M., 2:05, 3:50, 4:50, 5:45, 7:00, 8:00, P. M. Sundays, 7:10, 9:15, 10:15, 11:50, A. M., 1:05, 2:00, 3:05, 4:15, 6:15, 7:00, 8:35, 9:30 P. M.

ROUND TRIP, 50 CENTS.

SHELTER ISLAND, GREENPORT, SAG HARBOR, AND THE HAMPTONS.

FREQUENT AND FAST TRAINS.

See Time Tables.

Popular Excursions TO THE WORLD'S FAIR VIA THE PICTURESQUE ERIE LINES.

Special excursion trains of new and elegant passenger coaches with high-back seats leave New-York, Chambers St., at 10:15 A. M., and West Twenty-third St. at 10:10 A. M.,

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 6,

TUESDAY, SEPT. 12,

arriving in Chicago at 6:15 P. M. following day.

ROUND TRIP RATE $18.00 FROM NEW-YORK,

and proportionate rates from other stations. Tickets good returning on any train leaving Chicago within ten days, with privilege of returning via

NIAGARA FALLS.

These excursions will have the personal supervision of an experienced excursion agent of the Erie Lines. Uniformed porters will be on the trains to attend to the wants of the excursionists. Special coaches assigned to families and ladies without escort.

Excursion tickets can be obtained from ticket agents at 401, 261, 291, 849, and 957 Broadway; 106 West St., 156 East 125th St., Chambers St. and West 23d St. stations; 333 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City station; also at all principal line stations.

THE "NEW-YORK WORLD'S FAIR."

GLEN ISLAND

Most magnificent Summer resort in the world. Delightful sail on fast steamers. Two Grand Concerts daily. Wonderful foliage and plants. Unequaled Menagerie and Aquarium. "KLEINDEUTSCHLAND." "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling, billiards. Steam Launches. Genuine Glen Island Clambake. Dinner a la carte.

—TIME TABLE.—

FROM PIER 18, N. R., foot of Cortlandt St., 8:45, 9:45, 10:45, A. M., 12:00 M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30 P. M. FROM 32D ST., E. R., 9:30, 10:30, 11:30, A. M., 12:45, 2:15, 3:15, 4:15 P. M. BROOKLYN, SOUTH 5TH ST., 9:05, 10:05, 11:05 A. M., 12:20, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50 P. M. FROM GLEN ISLAND, 10:45 A. M. for Pier 18 and 32d St.; 11:45, 12:45 for Pier 18 only. ALL LANDINGS, 3:30, 5:00, 6:00, and 7:00 P. M.

40c.——EXCURSION TICKETS——40c.

EXTRA BOATS ON SUNDAYS.

$20 ONLY—$20—ONLY $20

TO THE WORLD'S FAIR AND RETURN VIA New-York Central,

SATURDAY, AUG. 26 TUESDAY, SEPT. 5.
WEDNESDAY, AUG. 30. MONDAY, SEPT. 11.

Special trains of handsome Vestibuled Day Coaches, running through without change, will leave Grand Central Station at 11, 138th St. 11:10 A. M., stopping at principal stations, arriving Chicago 4 P. M. next day.

These excursions afford a daylight ride along the Hudson River, through the beautiful Mohawk Valley, and choice of routes Buffalo to Chicago.

TICKETS GOOD TO RETURN WITHIN TEN DAYS ON REGULAR TRAINS.

Excursions will be in charge of an experienced Tourist Agent, who will do everything possible to promote the comfort and pleasure of patrons.

For full particulars regarding the above and subsequent excursions apply to New-York Central ticket agents at 113, 261, 413, 785, 942 Broadway, 53 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., 138th St. and Grand Central Stations, New-York; 333 Washington St., 725 Fulton St., and 74 Broadway, Brooklyn.

West Point, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie

Daily except Sundays by Day Line Steamers NEW-YORK AND ALBANY.

From Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex)...8:00 A. M.
" New-York, Desbrosses St. Pier......8:40 "
" New-York, West 22d St. Pier......9:00 "

Returning, due in New-York at 5:30 P. M.

MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

LABOR DAY EXCURSION TO WEST POINT.

Steamer MARY POWELL, leaving Desbrosses St. at 1:45 P. M., West 22d St. at 2 P. M. Arriving at West Point at 4:30 P. M. Returning on any of the West Shore Railroad trains. Passengers will have ample time to see Dress Parade, Government Buildings, &c. Fare for round trip, ONE DOLLAR.

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES, UP TOWN OFFICE,

1,269 Broadway............Near 32d Street

Open daily, Sundays included, from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By competent young girl as chambermaid or waitress; reference. Call or address Waitress, care of Miss Flynn, 133 West 62d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid; willing to do plain sewing or take care of grown children; city reference. Address E. C., Box 349 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By French person as chambermaid and seamstress; good references. Address E. D., care of Mrs. Milan, 140 West 25th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Swedish woman as chambermaid in private family; city reference. 317 East 24th St., care Mrs. Bauer; call two days.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young French girl as chambermaid and seamstress; good reference. 466 7th Av.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Cooks.

COOK—LAUNDRESS.—By two competent girls to go together; one as thoroughly-competent cook; other as first-class laundress; city or country; first-class city reference. 231 West 16th St., third bell, west side.

COOKS.—By Frenchman and wife as good cooks; in charge for five and a half years in country house and grounds; a like position; first-class references. Address P. G., Box 307 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a competent girl as good family cook; baker; does not object to coarse washing; private family in city; good reference. Address C. C., Box 304 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a competent woman in private family; is good cook and excellent baker; city or country; best city reference. Address D. B., Box 395 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By respectable woman as first-class cook in private family; understands her business thoroughly; excellent baker; best city reference. 206 East 59th St.

COOK.—By competent French cook in first-class private family; understands all kinds pastry, soups, meats, desserts; first-class city reference. L. C., care of Mrs. Bougan, 153 West 26th St.

COOK.—By middle-aged woman as plain cook; good washer and ironer; best of city reference; no objection to country. Apply at present employer's, 303 East 72d St.

COOK.—By a first-class French cook in private family where kitchenmaid is kept; understands her duties in all branches; good reference. F. G., 142 East 49th St., third flat.

COOK.—By a good cook in private family; good baker; understands meats and soups; help with washing; best city reference. Call, Monday, 70 Amsterdam Av.; ring Kelly's bell.

COOK.—By a respectable middle-aged woman as cook in private family or boarding house; is good cook; understands her business; good city references. 528 West 42d St.

COOK.—Many years' experience; good city references; wages $50. Address J. S., Box 309 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class French cook; has her own kitchenmaid; in first-class family; understands all soups and dessert; best reference. 466 7th Av.

COOK.—By colored young woman as first-class cook (equal to a chef) in hotel or boarding house; good city reference. 137 West 33d St., first floor.

COOK, &c.—By a colored girl as cook in private family; city reference. Call at 235 West 53d St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By competent woman to go out by the day, week, or month; first-class laundress and housecleaner; can cook; best city reference. Address L. R., Box 404 Times, Up Town.

DAY'S WORK.—By a young Englishwoman; understands all kinds of housework; can fill any vacant position; best city references. Address 345 East 20th St.

DAY'S WORK.—By a young woman; excellent cook; to go out by the day, or do any kind of domestic work; understands her business; first-class references. Call or address Jane, 324 West 38th St.

DAY'S WORK.—A respectable Englishwoman would like day's work or care bachelor's apartment; excellent worker. Address E. W., 648 6th Av., care of Miss Sylvan, top floor.

DAY'S WORK.—By young woman to go out housecleaning by day or week; best reference. 345 East 33d St., second floor.

DAY'S WORK.—Work by the day; any kind of cleaning by a respectable young woman. Address 860 3d Av.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER KNOWING HER BUSINESS thoroughly will give her services during September at very moderate rates; persons desiring select dressmaking in any form will find this offer advantageous; per day and week; town and country. Address Choice References, Box 386 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—Ladies' tailor, a short time in this country, wishes to recommend himself to ladies wishing perfect-fitting garments, well made; moderate prices; promenade and evening dresses, riding habits, jackets, mantles, &c., all styles. Call and judge for yourself at 820 6th Av., between 46th and 47th Sts.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class designer of misses' and children's dresses wishes customers at home; orders filled in short notice; will call on ladies if desired; references. Address Frances, Box 396 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER—Late with leading house, wishing to establish Fall trade, will make street and house costumes at half price, or will work at lady's home three days a week till Oct. 1 at $2 a day. Dressmaker, 241 West 16th St.

DRESSMAKER.—French; competent; sew; by day; private families; first class cutting, fitting, trimming, draping; arrangements of dress; moderate terms; best references; only letters. Mme. Ferrier, 343 West 35th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Miss Geheren wishes to inform her customers and the public that she is now ready to take orders for Fall and Winter costumes; latest imported cut and style; prices low. 113 West 62d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class dressmaker and designer for Hollender, Best & Co.'s, customers on ladies', Misses', and children's dresses; by the day or at home; best city references. Macauley, 163 West 84th St.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class; would like a few more customers at home; all the latest styles at moderate prices. 366 West 58th St., dressmaker's bell.

DRESSMAKER AND LADIES' TAILOR.—French; makes suits, jackets, and riding habits; perfect cutting and fitting; Paris styles; moderate charges. Bocoard, 450 4th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—Will go out at $1.50 per day or $8 per week; highest reference. Frances McNiff, 922 3d Av.

DRESSMAKER.—To go out by the day; cuts, fits, and trims; recommended. Corrigan, 330 East 36th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Stylish; first-class fitter; will make engagement for next week; $1.50 per day. 54 East 10th St., near Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—French; a few more engagements by the day; city or country. Courtois, 315 West 36th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS, COMPANION, OR NURSERY Governess.—By French Protestant; Parisian accent; can also teach English and Latin; school or family; would travel; good references. Apply, by letter, E. O. Z., 341 West 30th St.

GOVERNESS OR COMPANION.—Teaches Parisian French thoroughly and successfully; also competent teacher in German and experienced in traveling; highest school and private references. Governess, 37 West 16th St.

GOVERNESS.—(English, certificated,) visiting or resident, desires re-engagement; teaches music, singing, French, &c.; highest testimonials and city references. Miss Grigor, 192 President St., Brooklyn.

GOVERNESS.—By a French young lady, (29,) lately from Paris, well educated and fond of children, as nursery governess; no objection to leaving city; excellent references. Address L. C., Box 302 Times, Up Town.

GOVERNESS.—North German; diploma; seeks re-engagement; English, German, French, rudiments of music; six years' reference. Address B. B., Box 210 Times.

GOVERNESS OR COMPANION.—By young English lady as governess or companion in good family; good musician. M. G., 146 St. Ann's Av.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By French middle-aged lady as nursery governess; able to teach French; understands kindergarten; also good seamstress; references. D., Box 214, 159 East 47th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By refined North German as nursery governess to grown children or maid to lady; best reference. M. R., 1,026 3d Av.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—By a lady of experience, middle aged, as housekeeper and companion, or to take the supervision of motherless children; nothing menial; highest references given and required. Address B., Box 74, 1,242 Broadway.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK.—By a middle-aged French woman for housework; two in family; city or country. 466 7th Av.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—French; first-class seamstress and hairdresser; accustomed to traveling; good packer; home preferred to high wages; willing and obliging; best city reference. J. J. F., Box 347 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By young French lady, just arrived from Europe, as companion for ladies or family; good needlewoman; traveler in Europe; good reference. Miss Lucie, care Mrs. Wendzell, 315 8th Av.

LADY'S MAID.—By an experienced French maid; fully competent; good dressmaker, hairdresser, and traveler; best references. Address A. R., 341 West 30th St.

LADY'S MAID AND MASSEUSE.—By a Swede; can take full charge of lady's wardrobe; dress hair; accustomed to travel; best city reference. E. P., 202 West 36th St.

LADY'S MAID.—Thoroughly competent; excellent seamstress; understands dressmaking; good city reference. Address Seamstress, 50 West 15th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By French maid; good dressmaker; no objection to go by the day or month; in private family; city or country; best reference. Address Madeleine, Box 348 Times, Up Town.

MAID—SEAMSTRESS.—By two young women to go to California; one as maid or nurse and seamstress; other as nurse, chambermaid, or laundress; speaking French, Italian, and English; together or separately. Address, for one month, Dupont, 643 Lexington Av., store.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS TO ELDERLY Lady, or Nurse to an Infant.—Thoroughly capable in every capacity; five and a half years' city reference from past employer; must be first-class family; no others need apply. Address S. S., Box 311 Times, Up Town.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a young woman; or would do light chamberwork and sewing; best city references. Call or address M. A., 143 West 14th St.

MAID.—By a young French girl as maid for young miss; good sewer; best city reference. Address 1,315 3d Av., second floor, front.

MAID, &c.—By a French person (45) as maid and seamstress to an elderly lady or young lady; references. M., 844 2d Av.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By private family laundress; by the day; best city reference. M. W., 206 East 41st St., Ward's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By experienced laundress in private family; city or country; best city reference. Address, by letter, Laundress, 1,338 3d Av.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By an experienced woman; first-class infant's nurse; full care from birth; reliable in bottle feeding; would relieve mother; trustworthy in sickness; highest reference. Address M. E. D., Box 332 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By first-class infant's nurse where entire charge is required; understands bringing up on bottle and preparing baby foods; wages, $20; best city reference. Address C. H. M., Box 305 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By thoroughly-competent infant's nurse; will take entire charge of infant; best city and country references. Call, two days, at 140 West 28th St., Room 2; no cards.

NURSE.—By an experienced middle-aged French lady to take entire charge of children; good city reference. Address Infant, Box 397 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—To an invalid lady; by an experienced Protestant Englishwoman; good needlewoman; city or country; good references. Address Invalid Nurse, 62 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

NURSE.—By an experienced nurse to grown children; understands kindergarten; can sew; city reference. Call or address 355 West 45th St.

NURSE.—By a competent nurse; can take entire charge of a baby; best city reference. Call, Monday, at 133 West 60th St.

NURSE.—By well-educated North German as nurse or nursery governess; good references. Apply, by letter, only to 243 East 54th St.

NURSE.—By a young American girl as nurse; not more than two children; eight years' personal references. 568 Columbus Av.

NURSE GIRL.—By a young French girl to take care of grown children and do some sewing. Address G., 916 6th Av.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS, OR DO HOUSEWORK.—By Protestant woman in private family; by the day; understands either; reference. Call or address Advertiser, 123 East 88th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By week or month; understands all kinds of family sewing; willing to go to country. Address Seamstress A. M., Box 405 Times, Up Town.

SEAMSTRESS.—French; understands dressmaking, (specialty, fine silk and linen underwear;) work by the day. K. A., 99 Christopher Street.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress in private family; can take butler's place; good city reference; city or country. Address C. C., Box 331 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—First-class; in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; good carver; best city reference. 256 West 41st St., one flight, back.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress; thoroughly understands her work; best city reference. Address M. D., Box 399 Times, Up Town.

Washing.

WASHING.—By a first-class laundress; do fine washing for lady or gentleman by week, dozen, or month; moderate terms. Address Laundress, 247 West 68th St., first bell, back.

WASHING.—By a clean woman to take home washing or go out by the day. Mrs. Peterson, 209 East 25th St.

WASHING.—By a respectable woman to go out by the day washing, ironing, or housecleaning. 202 East 43d St., first floor.

WASHING.—By first-class laundress, some family washing or ladies' and gentlemen's. Call or address Laundress, 491 7th Av.

Miscellaneous.

A LADY WISHES TO DO WRITING OR copying. Janitor, 237 East 102d St.

CASHIER.—By respectable young woman as cashier in lunchroom, bakery, or hotel; good reference. Address Cashier, 2,051 3d Av.

LADY STENOGRAPHER AND REMINGTON operator desires position; two years' experience; references; salary moderate. Address J. B. F., 117 East 102d St.

OFFICE CLEANING, &c.—By widow with children, office cleaning or janitress' place, or any other kind of work; seven years' references. 219 East 88th St. Pulley.

PARLORMAID.—By young Swedish girl as parlormaid; has best city reference. Call, Monday, at 304 East 43d St.; ring twice.

PRIVATE SECRETARY.—By a young girl as private secretary to a lady. Address O. B., 145 West 46th St.

SEAL SACQUES REDYED, REPAIRED, OR made into fashionable capes. Mrs. Barker, 116 West 39th St.; 17 years with George Smith, London, and Gunther's Sons, 5th Av.

YOUNG WOMAN WISHES ANY KIND light employment. Call 268 West 39th St. Mrs. Clark.

Situations Wanted—Males.

BUTLER.—Englishman of first-class London experience and long references wants first place in America where second man is kept; age 34; single. Address J. M., Box 308 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By Swede; highest references; competent, experienced; four years with last employer; attentive, reliable, sober; well educated. Competent, 990 6th Av.

BUTLER—COOK.—Wife an excellent cook and breadmaker; in flats or otherwise; English; ages, 36; good references. M. G., 266 West 36th St.

BUTLER OR BUTLER AND VALET.—English; age 31; good city references. Address G. White, 69 West 44th St.

BUTLER.—By an Englishman; thoroughly competent; good city references. Address G. W., Box 310 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a Swiss, 26, in a private family; three years' experience in this city. Address L. P., Box 346 Times, Up Town.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By a young man; Swede; single; thorough horseman; understands the care of harness and carriages; good driver; first-class references from former and last employers; strictly temperate, to which recommendation will certify; no objection to the country. Address A. T., Box 394 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By married man; thoroughly understands the care of horses; good driver; sober, willing, and obliging; nine years' city reference; last employer can be seen; no objection to country. Apply or address D. C., 140 West 37th St., private stable.

COACHMAN.—Disposing of my horses, would be pleased to secure a place for my coachman; aged 30; married; one child; is a careful driver; sober; trustworthy in every respect. Apply 50 East 62d St., private stable.

COACHMAN.—By a young married man; small family; one who thoroughly understands his business in all branches; four years' best city reference from last employer, who can be seen. Address Coachman, 233 East 11th St., private stable.

COACHMAN.—Married; eleven years' best city reference with one private family; disengaged on account of giving up horses; present family to be seen; no objection; city or country. D. Keeffe, 130 West 31st St.

COACHMAN.—A lady would like to find situation for her man; will recommend him as thorough city driver whom she can personally vouch for as to sobriety and honesty; disengaged on Sept. 5. Call or address J. S., 39 West 44th St.

COACHMAN.—By young man who thoroughly understands his business; thoroughly reliable; best city reference. Call or address 1,056 3d Av., fourth floor.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—Married; no children; will take care of gentleman's place; experienced driver; country references. Dugan, 525 9th Av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By a single young man with private family in the country; three years in last place; best references. D. C., Westchester Post Office, N. Y.

COACHMAN & GROOM.—In the country; by an experienced, single man; also understands gardening; willing and obliging; sober and honest; best of reference. P. G., 128 West 52d St.

COACHMAN.—By a married man (no family) who thoroughly understands his business; best of city reference. Call or address J. S., 406 West 54th St.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By first-class man; understands the business in all branches; highest references from former employers. H. Scott, 17 Main St., Yonkers, N. Y.

COACHMAN.—By young man as coachman or footman; thoroughly understands his business; best reference. Call or address Frank, 114 West 50th St.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly understands the care of horses, carriages, and harness; best city references. Call or address 3 East 52d St.

COACHMAN.—Competent; English; married; aged 30; six years' city references; no objection to country. Edward C. Leacoat, Rhinebeck, N. Y.

COACHMAN.—By an English coachman; single; age thirty-five; seven years' best of city reference. Address J. C., Box 398 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, AND USEFUL Man.—Single: middle aged; Scotchman; experienced; good references. Address A. W., 114 6th Av.

COACHMAN.—By experienced man; first-class references; city or country. J. F., 138 West 26th St.

COACHMAN.—By a single Scotchman; city or country; first-class reference. Address J. M., 18 East 38th St.

COACHMAN.—First-class; understands his business thoroughly; references first-class. 36 West 44th St.

COACHMAN.—By young married man; no family; thoroughly competent; good references. Address D. C., 108 West 53d St.

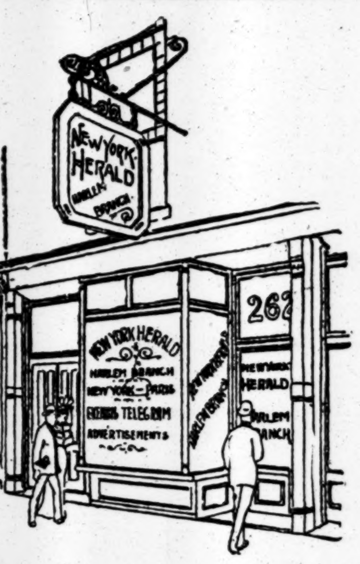
Gardeners.

GARDENER.—Scotch; married; thoroughly posted in all branches of the profession; wishes to take charge of private place; first-class references; T. Harrison, gardener to Hon. L. P. Morton, Rhinecliff, N. Y., can recommend the above to any lady or gentleman requiring such. Address D. F., 114 Chambers St.

GARDENER.—Married; no children; understands his business in all branches; greenhouse, roses, graperies, vegetable garden; care of fine stock, dairy, and poultry; five years' reference from last place. Address M. C., Box 205 Times.

GARDENER.—By a young Swede as gardener; can also take care of horses and cows and drive, or generally useful around gentleman's place; best references. Address E. B., 407 West 44th St., rear.

GARDENER.—By a Scotch florist and landscape gardener and farmer, to take charge of a gentleman's country place; over twenty years' good references. Address W. R., 644 6th Av.



THE HERALD HARLEM BRANCH, 262 West 125th st., is open every evening until 10 o'clock for the reception of advertisements for the HERALD and EVENING TELEGRAM at regular rates.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Grooms.

GROOM.—By a young man as groom; good driver and rider and understands his business well; also, would make himself useful; best city reference from last employer, who can be seen; country or city. Address P. K., Box 303 Times, Up Town.

GROOM.—By young man as groom; willing and obliging; best city reference. Norris, 119 West 46th St.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN OR SINGLE-HANDED; THOROUGHLY understands his business; can furnish first-class references. Address E. J. J., Box 401 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN.—By an Englishman in private family who thoroughly understands his duties. Address C. C., Box 806 Times, Up Town.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—Single, reliable, and willing; has knowledge of care of horses, garden, plain painting, house, furnace, and general work; city or country; moderate pay, with board and lodging. Address Good Man, Box 402 Times, Up Town.

USEFUL MAN.—In private family; understands the care of brasses, silver, windows, hard-wood floors, and all work about house. Address J. R., Box 350 Times, Up Town.

Valets.

VALET.—By a competent and trustworthy valet; English; age, 38; with single gentleman; is well educated; has traveled extensively; speaks French; has unexceptionable references. Address Paris, 1,227 Broadway.

VALET.—By an Englishman; thoroughly knows his business; can ride, drive, cook, &c. C. Wade, 241 East 33d St.

VALET.—By a Frenchman (28) as valet to a gentleman or butler in a private family. Address Drolet, 219 East 28th St.

VALET.—By a young colored man to travel with a gentleman as a valet; or as butler or coachman. John F. Jones, 139 West 32d St.

Miscellaneous.

ATTENDANT.—Intelligent man of good address, having year's experience as invalid's attendant and nurse, wishes engagement, either city or country; unexceptionable references given. Address Edgar, Box 314 Times, Up Town.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER OR CASHIER.—References given if required. Address M. F., care of Nicjolls, 333 East 43d St.

EXPERIENCED DRY GOODS MAN OF 30 AS city drummer; has ability, references, and security. Address S. M., Box 215 Times.

MALE NURSE.—Hospital graduate; gives massage and Swedish movements. Address H. E. B., Box 324 Times, Up Town.

NIGHT WATCHMAN OR PORTER.—By German-American; five years' experience; best city reference; salary moderate. C. Schutz, 270 1st Av.

STABLEMAN.—By a young man, 25 years of age, in stable or as second man; has the best of references; will be found willing in every way. Call or address, for three days, A. M., 303 East 29th St.

WANTED—By respectable, steady man, age 30, regular employment as clerk or salesman; writes good hand; handy with tools; speaks and writes Spanish; best references. G. A. S., 397½ 18th St., Brooklyn.

Situations Wanted.

Care of Houses.

CARE OF HOUSE.—By a respectable man and wife, no children, now in charge of a private house; will be disengaged Oct. 1; would like to care for a gentleman's house for the Fall and Winter months. Address A. Connor, at Tiffany & Co.'s, Union Square.

The Trades.

PARQUET FLOORS, FURNITURE, CABINET trim, &c., cleaned and polished; china, glass, pictures, mirrors, and all household goods packed for shipping or storage. Charles Roak, 212 West 36th St.

Help Wanted—Females.

A LADY, GOING TO TEXAS FOR THE Winter, wants a respectable girl or widow to take care of a bottle baby; one thoroughly experienced; good city reference. Call, Monday or Tuesday, at 15 East 77th St.

MIDWIFERY, NURSING, AND MASSAGE School, 247 West 49th St.; payments easy. Send for catalogue.

WANTED—As model figure in a prominent retail establishment, a young lady, prepossessing in looks and manners, refined, educated, and ladylike, and corresponding to about the following proportions: Height, 5 feet 6½ inches; bust, 38 inches; waist, 26 inches; hips, 44 inches. The proper person will find a good position, easy work and hours. Address, in own handwriting, stating salary desired, Post Office Box 565, New-York. References required.

WANTED—A competent English housemaid; one not long in the country preferred. Send copy of references to A. D., Box 351 Times, Up Town.

Help Wanted—Males.

WANTED—By a prominent piano house in this city, ladies and gentlemen of good address and musical abilities to sell pianos on commission; first-class reference required, and if satisfactory, liberal commission allowed; inquire by mail only. A. Z., 1,059 3d Av.

WANTED—Coachman, with private-family reference; also, a groom. Apply to J. E. P., Box 168 Times.

Instruction—City Schools.

MISS SUSAN M. VAN AMRINGE.—School for Girls. Primary, intermediate, advanced departments. Preparation for college. Reopens Oct. 5. 106 East 38th St., near Park Av.

THE MISSES GRINNELL'S Day School for Girls, 22 East 54th St., re-opens Oct. 5. Primary, Academic, and Collegiate Departments. Special courses. Kindergarten, Oct. 10.

MME. DA SILVA, No. 24 West 38th St., New-York City. School for girls. French the language of the school and family. Will reopen Oct. 2.

SCHOOL, LIMITED NUMBER, 100 PER cent. in recent college examinations; home influence; delightful place near Sound. WM. L. EVANS, M. A., Hunt's Point, New-York City.

MADAME MEARS. Boarding and Day School for young ladies. 52d year. Reopens Oct. 2. 222 Madison Av.

F. G. IRELAND'S CLASS FOR BOYS, 25 West 42d St., reopens Monday, Oct. 2; limited to twenty-four. Mr. Ireland will be at the classrooms after Sept. 18, 9 to 1.

ST. LOUIS COLLEGE, (Catholic,) 224 West 58th St., Central Park. Strictly select school for limited number of boys. Rev. Jos. Hétet, D. D., S. P. M., President.

MRS. GRAHAM YOUNGS.—Home and day school for girls; reopens Oct. 4. Class for boys. 40 West 45th St.

THE MISSES WREAKS. School for girls. 21 East 74th St. Reopens Oct. 3. Four resident pupils received.

IRVING SCHOOL, (BOYS,) 20 WEST 59TH ST. LOUIS DWIGHT RAY, M. A. All departments. Gymnasium. Reopens Sept. 28. Office hours: 9 to 2, 5 to 6. Year book on request.

WOODBRIDGE SCHOOL. 12th Year. 417 MADISON AV. REOPENS OCT. 2. NO JUNIOR DEPARTMENT. J. WOODBRIDGE DAVIS. DAVID A. CENTER.

MISS BALLOW'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.—Miss M. S. Morgan, Miss E. F. Gallaudet, Principals. Reopens Oct. 5. 24 East 22d St.

HOME BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. 607 Fifth Av. Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Charles H. Gardner, Principals.

CLASS FOR BOYS, 22 EAST 54TH ST., REopens Oct. 4. Circulars sent on application. Fourteenth year. THE MISSES GRINNELL.

MISS BARBER AND MISS MONTFORT'S morning classes for young ladies; academic, collegiate, and special courses; Oct. 4. 44 West 34th St.

FRANCIS B. ALLEN'S CLASS FOR BOYS, 13 West 42d St., reopens Sept. 28; number limited. Especial care with backward boys. 11th year.

AT MISS PERRIN'S 696 MADISON AV., near 62d St., special classes in all branches of tuition; boarding pupils, $600 per annum; 15th year.

MISS CARRIER, formerly with MISS DU VERNET. School for Boys and Girls. Reopens Oct. 4. French spoken. 52 EAST 30th ST.

MADEMOISELLE VIDERE, 124 EAST 34TH St.—American-French school for girls; reopens Sept. 27; boys' class; kindergarten.

Instruction—City Schools.

NEW-YORK BUSINESS COLLEGE.

Mt. Morris Bank Building, 81 East 125th St., N. Y.

Thorough instruction in every branch pertaining to preparation for business. Both sexes received. Morning, afternoon, and evening sessions. Experienced teachers.

1. ENGLISH and ACADEMIC Department.—Regular session begins Oct. 1 and ends July 1.

2. BUSINESS and SHORTHAND Departments.—Reopens Tuesday, Sept. 5. Now is a good time to begin with these studies.

3. NIGHT SCHOOL.—Resumes sessions on the evening of Tuesday, Sept. 5, at 7:30 P. M.

EXPENSES MODERATE.—Tuition for one full session of nine months, $100; for six months in any one department, $60; night school, three months, $15.

For circulars call at the college office or address as above. CLEMENT C. GAINES, Prin.

MENTION THIS PAPER.

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ALEXANDER LAMBERT..............Director

Season 1893-4 will begin Sept. 4th.

ALL BRANCHES OF MUSIC taught, from the elementary principles to the highest artistic attainment.

The faculty embraces among others:

Piano—Alexander Lambert, L. Oesterle, G. Lévy, D. M. Levett, P. Gallico, &c.

Vocal—Mme. Nicolesco, V. Clodio, C. Prox, &c.

Violin—H. Lambert. Vocal Sight Reading—F. Damrosch, and thirty others.

FREE TO STUDENTS: Harmony, counterpoint, composition, vocal sight reading, ensemble playing, lectures, concerts.

INSTRUMENTAL AND VOCAL LESSONS PRIVATE.

The College is open daily from 9 A. M. until 6 P. M. and Mondays and Thursdays until 9 P. M. Students received at any of the above hours. Catalogues free on application.

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SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

38 WEST 59TH ST.,

REOPENS THURSDAY, SEPT. 21, 1893.

THOROUGH PREPARATION FOR ALL COLLEGES.

SPECIAL COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,

116 WEST 59TH ST.,

REOPENS WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 27, 1893.

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MANHATTAN COLLEGE,

On-the-Hudson, New-York City.

CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND COMMERCIAL Studies Resumed Monday, Sept. 4.

Preparatory Department for Boys under fifteen at the College and at Irvington-on-the-Hudson.

For particulars and catalogue address

REV. BROTHER JOHN CHRYSOSTOM, Sec'y.

BERKELEY SCHOOL,

18, 20, 22, 24 WEST 44TH ST.

Autumn half, fourteenth year, will begin on Monday, Oct. 2. The new building will be open for inspection on and after Sept. 14. For a copy of the register for 1893, and descriptive circular, address

J. CLARK READ, A. M., Registrar.

THE MISSES ELY'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 85th and 86th Streets.

Unusual facilities for elementary work are offered by the equipment of the building 338 West 86th Street, adjoining the school grounds, devoted to primary classes of little boys and girls.

DWIGHT SCHOOL,

1,481 BROADWAY, NEAR 43D ST.

A superior preparatory school for boys. Careful preparation for all colleges, scientific schools, and for the Regents' examinations. Fall term begins Sept. 25. Catalogues on application.

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With Kindergarten and Classes for Little Boys.

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The adjoining house, altered and refitted for school purposes, has been added to the building now occupied. Reopens Sept. 28.

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Boys prepared for College and for Business. Primary department. Gymnasium. Military drill under U. S. Army officer. Reopens Sept. 28.

L. C. MYGATT, Head Master.

WEST END AVENUE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Reopens Oct. 2.

MARTHA S. THOMPSON, Principal.

Primary, Preparatory, and Academic Departments; prepares for college, having entered pupils at Barnard and Vassar; studio under the charge of Miss Pitkin.

281 WEST END AV., CORNER 78TH ST.

HEIDENFELD INSTITUTE,

824 LEXINGTON AV., northwest corner 63d St.,

DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL with KINDERGARTEN; 30th year opens MONDAY, Sept. 25.

WIENER INSTITUTE,

1,003 Madison Av., near 77th St.

Prepares for business and college. Day and boarding school for a limited number. Thorough courses in English, German, French, and Spanish.

THE REED SCHOOL.

6, 8, 10 East 53d St. 30th Year begins Oct. 3.

Mrs. Sylvanus Reed, Resident;

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Primary, Secondary, and Collegiate courses, including all studies required at university entrance examinations.

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Established 10 years.—Four departments. Gymnasium under competent instruction. Prepares for all colleges and for business. Building large, light, and well ventilated. Two resident pupils received into the Principal's family.

Reopens Oct. 2.

YALE SCHOOL,

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Opens Sept. 27, 1893.

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Branches in leading American and European cities. Best instruction, reasonable fee, term begins now.

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SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,

713, 715, 717 Fifth Avenue.

Primary, preparatory, and academic departments. Preparation for college. Special courses.

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Thorough preparation for college or business.

Will reopen Oct. 2. Circulars sent on application.

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MRS. LEOPOLD WEIL'S BOARDING AND Day School for Girls, Kindergarten and classes for little boys. Prepares for colleges. 711 Madison Av., cor. 63d St., and 111 West 77th St., between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs., New-York. The twenty-eighth school year begins Tuesday, Sept. 26.

DR. E. D. LYON'S CLASSICAL SCHOOL, 576 5TH AV., (removed from 6 East 47th St.,) Reopens September 28.

Thorough preparation for college or business. Number limited. Primary department.

MISS WALKER'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 148 Madison Av.—Reopens Oct. 2; numbers limited; school hours from 9 to 1; no home study for pupils under fourteen, who remain until 2 o'clock; applications by letter until Sept. 20.

MRS. HAZEN'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, PELHAM MANOR, NEW-YORK.

Combined advantages of City and Country. Increased facilities for pupils. Reopens September 28.

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A BUSINESS EDUCATION.—Bookkeeping, writing, arithmetic, correspondence, spelling, phonography, typewriting, ladies' department; day, evening; private instruction. PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, 62 Bowery; up town, 107 West 34th St.

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School for Girls reopens Oct. 4. (Number limited.) 26 East 56th St.

MISS ELIZABETH L. KOUES.

Boarding and Day School for Girls reopens Oct. 2. Pupils prepared for college if desired. 10 East 75th St.

MISS CHISHOLM.

School for Girls reopens Oct. 9. Miss Chisholm at home Oct. 2. 15 East 65th St.

MISS CROCKER.

School for Girls reopens Oct. 4. Primary and advanced work; classes for little boys. 69 East 52d St.

MISS GIBBONS' SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, MRS. SARAH H. EMERSON, Principal. A few boarding pupils taken. Re-opens Oct. 4, 55 West 47th St.

Instruction—City Schools.

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ONE HUNDRED & THIRTIETH YEAR BEGINS TUESDAY, Sept. 26.

Thorough preparation for all colleges, scientific schools, and business. Primary department, Gymnasium. Applicants examined on and after Tuesday, Sept. 19.

Catalogues at Putnam's and at the school.

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The National Conservatory of Music of America.

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Singing, Sept. 21, 22, and 23, from 9 A. M. to 12 M., 2 to 5 P. M., and on the evening of the 23d, 8 to 10 P. M.

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Violin, Viola, Contrabass, 'Cello, Harp,

Sept. 28, from 10 A. M. to 12 M. and 2 to 5 P. M.

Orchestra and all Wind Instruments,

Sept. 29, from 2 to 5 P. M.

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At the commencement exercises of Columbia College, held at Carnegie Hall on June 14, President Seth Low announced Alexander H. W. Zerban (age 16) of 334 Lenox Av., a graduate of Lenox Institute, as one of the three candidates who had just passed the best full entrance examination for Columbia College.

ANDREW ZERBAN, Principal.

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BUSINESS COLLEGE

and

SCHOOL OF STENOGRAPHY

will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 5.

Office now open for the registration of students.

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ANNOUNCEMENT. — WALWORTH BUSINESS and Stenographic College, 108-110 East 125th St., near 4th Av.—Re-opens Sept. 5; evenings Sept. 11; seats may be secured for any date; bookkeeping, shorthand, commercial law, business arithmetic, correspondence, practical grammar, penmanship, and typewriting taught most thoroughly and practically by expert teachers; separate ladies' department, with large attendance; the Walworth College is the largest private educational institution in Harlem, where it was established in 1883. Send for circular or see City Directory, Pages 1,456 to 1,457.

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Studies, Classical, Scientific, and Commercial. Board and tuition, per annum, payable half yearly in advance, $250; students under 15 years, $200; day scholars, per quarter, $8 to $15.

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Full courses of studies preparatory to Colleges and Schools of Science, Law, and Medicine.

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Three Full Courses of study. Location beautiful and healthful. Session begins Sept. 20, 1893. Send for Catalogue.

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Our catalogue is full of the very information you are now seeking for your son or daughter, and is so beautiful that it would grace your parlor table. Sent free. Address

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MISS DANA'S School for girls reopens September 20. College preparation. Resident native French and German teachers. Special advantages in music and art. Terms for boarding pupils, $700 per year. Circulars sent on application.

MLLE. GROSCHEL, (FORMERLY DIRECTOR of the Groschel Conservatory of Music, Brooklyn,) country home and school for girls, Suffern, N. Y.; one hour from city; English, Latin, French, German, music, art.

BAQUET INSTITUTE, SHORT HILLS, N. J.—French, English, and German school for girls. Pupils prepared for college or society.

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RECTORY SCHOOL, HAMDEN, CONN., FOR boys; $325, $375; home influences; thorough school system; extensive grounds, gymnasium, boathouse. Address Rev. H. L. Everest, M. A.

THE LAWRENCE SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND Girls.—A limited number of boys taken in the master's home. HERBERT D. PETTIT, M. A., Master. Lawrence, L. I.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—St. Hilda's School for Girls. Fourteenth year begins Sept. 25. Terms, $300; primary, $250. Circulars on application.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR 15 BOYS, PLEASantly situated on Shrewsbury River, Red Bank, N. J. O. W. STARR, A. M., Principal.

$155 YEARLY BOARD, TUITION; Seminary, girls; Military College, boys, young men. Address EPISCOPAL SCHOOLS, Haddonfield, N. J.

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AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PROFESSORS, teachers, tutors, governesses of all branches supplied to universities, colleges, schools, and families; modern languages spoken. MIRIAM COYRIERE AGENCY, Book Building, 150 5th Av., corner 20th St.

FRENCH LADY WISHES MORNING ENgagement in family, to teach French to children and converse; private lessons; very successful; highest references. Address, EXPERIENCE, Box 265 Times, Up Town.

TEACHER PIANO, VIOLONCELLO GRADUate of Ruhoff and European colleges; speaks German, French, English; excellent testimonials; desires few more scholars. Address MUSIC, 20 West 14th St.

TUTOR.—By young lady; highest and best references; teaching French, English, music; in schools or family. Address L., Box 23, 1,242 Broadway.

A YOUNG LADY WOULD LIKE THREE OR four more scholars (beginners) to join small, select private class, to meet at lady's residence; highest references. Address J. L. M., 29 West 12th St.

WANTED, GENTLEMEN—Two teachers woodwork for manual training department of good schools. MIRIAM COYRIERE AGENCY, Book Building, 150 5th Av., corner 20th St.

GRADUATE OF THE SACRE CŒUR, France, desires pupils in music, (piano;) French and English taught privately or in classes. M. COAKLEY, 86 5th Av., Rooms 10 and 11.

A VISITING GOVERNESS, VERY SUCCESSful with backward children, desires more pupils. EXCEPTIONAL, 106 West 42d St.

GOSSIP OF REAL ESTATE MEN

MONETARY CONDITIONS AND THE RATE OF INTEREST.

A Favorable Showing of Values Under Existing Conditions—Applications for Offices—Can a High Interest Rate Be Upheld?—Some Figures of Recent Recorded Mortgages—Preparing for Auction Sales—One of Francis H. Weeks's Swindles—Sale of a Broadway Corner.

Conditions affecting real estate in this city are very nearly the same now as they have been during the past month. It is early in the season or late in the season, depending on the way one looks at it. At any rate, business, as far as buying and selling go, is very nearly at a standstill. Many operators are out of town, and many of those who are in the city are in no mood for trading. It takes two kinds of persons to make a trade—those who wish to sell and those who wish to buy. Neither has been much in evidence for two months past.

It is a tribute to the stability of realty values that they have been so little affected by the depressing monetary conditions as has been the case. The fact that the stringency came during the hot weather, when little business is usually transacted, had, of course, much to do with the case. When business practically ceases values remain stationary, certainly as far as quotations of actual transactions can make such values.

But the other indications have not been of a depressing nature. There has been no unwonted effort to sell holdings or to unload, in the language of the "Street." Evidences of embarrassment, as far as foreclosures and notices of lispendens are concerned, have not been many. There has been a restriction of building operations, excepting as regards down-town office structures, but this is a circumstance rather encouraging than otherwise. It may be added, also, that the demand for offices in the office buildings now nearing completion has been quite notable. In one case, that of a large Broadway structure which will not be ready for occupancy for nearly six months, more than 150 applications for rooms have already been received.

The interest rate on mortgages of real estate is a matter that has naturally attracted much attention. It is not so many years ago when the customary rate was 7 per cent. and when the charge was consequently so large as to eat materially into the profits derived from rents. The reduction to 6 per cent. and afterward to 5 and 4½, and even 4 per cent. in some instances, came with the gradual retirement of Government bonds, with the increase in money, and with the reduction in the percentages in the varied forms of investments. In many instances men of comparatively small means preferred having 5 per cent. mortgages on realty owned by them, instead of having the property unincumbered, because in this way they could handle more or larger parcels and get a better return on their investments. The 6 per cent. rate, which has come in vogue again during the past month, will tend to stop some of this.

Still, there are few who believe that, when conditions become again normal, this rate can be upheld. Just now money is worth more in the stock market and for call loans, and it naturally tends where its use will bring the most profit. When the stringency ceases, however, and there comes a demand for permanent investments for banks, moneyed institutions, and other reservoirs of capital, the interest rate on real estate mortgages must either go down or the rate on other securities must go up. The latter is hardly likely to be the case.

The figures from the Register's Office of recorded mortgages for the week ending Aug. 31 are rather suggestive, although it must be borne in mind that they represent transactions several weeks old. All told, 134 mortgages were recorded, representing $2,822,303 of indebtedness, as against 230 mortgages, with $2,757,029 of indebtedness for the corresponding week last year. Of this year's mortgages 47 were at 5 per cent. and only 1—for $21,500—at less than 5 per cent. Last year 109 were at 5 per cent. and 29 at less than 5 per cent. This year only 10 were to banks, insurance and trust companies: last year the number was 46. The amounts involved in the mortgages to these moneyed institutions for the week this year was only $1,521,800, as against $3,417,262 last year. When the figures are in for the past week's transactions, which will be in about a month, they will show an even greater discrepancy as compared with the corresponding period last year.

A number of auctioneers and brokers are preparing for an early resumption of business, and these preparations will be well under way during the present week. Some express themselves timidly regarding the prospects, having a feeling akin to that of the boy who stands on the edge of a pool preparing for his first swim of the season. They don't seem to be quite sure how cool the water will prove. The first plunge, unless all indications fail, will doubtless reassure them. The sales of this and the succeeding week will, with few exceptions, be legal ones, and are not especially notable or significant. Two weeks hence the auction season will begin, not with a large amount of property, but with enough to test the condition of the market. Early in October considerable property belonging to estates will be put on the market if the conditions appear favorable. Some very good investment realty is on the list already scheduled, and the property can in most cases be supported so as to prevent sacrifice.

A foreclosure case, which will keep alive for a while the memory of Francis H. Weeks's misdeeds, has just been begun in the courts. The property affected is 263 West Seventy-third Street, adjoining ex-Mayor Grant's residence, and one of a handsome row of stone-front dwellings west of the Boulevard. Mr. Clarence Andrews, a son of the late Loring Andrews, is the owner. He and his sister, the Baroness Isabel Andrews von Linden, intrusted much of their property to Weeks's care, and are now suffering as a result of his rascality. Some of their mortgages which Weeks held as trustee are claimed by four or five other persons, Weeks having made it a business to get up bogus assignments of mortgages to show those whom he was swindling. With regard to the Seventy-third Street house, the history of the title is peculiar. It was owned in 1887 by William J. Merritt, the builder. He mortgaged it in July of that year for $13,500 to the Equitable Life Assurance Society. On May 31, 1888, he conveyed the property to the Seventy-third Street Building Company, the latter in the deed assuming the payment of the mortgage. The company after awhile, claiming it had been misled in the matter, refused to accept the deed with the clause assuming the mortgage, and Merritt then conveyed the property to it by a quit-claim deed. In 1889 the company conveyed the house and lot to Walter R. Eickhoff, and he conveyed them to Andrews on Feb. 25, 1889. On the same day Andrews made two mortgages, one of $4,500 to Weeks, and another of $20,000 to the R. H. Rickard estate. Weeks searched the title to the property and received money to pay up the existing mortgage. He never made a proper search, and a number of judgments against Merritt are outstanding which are liens on the premises. He also kept the money which he should have used in paying up the mortgage, but he paid the interest on the latter for more than four years so as to prevent a discovery of his rascality. Now the Equitable, which was, of course, an innocent party in the matter, is obliged to foreclose because its claim is not met. Other cases of a similar kind will doubtless arise in due course.

The sales at auction for the past week aggregated $198,588, as against $30,050 for the corresponding week last year.

Frederick Southack has sold for James A. Hayden, to George Bliss, the banker, the six-story brick business building at the northeast corner of Broadway and Worth Street on private terms. The dimensions of the lot are 23 feet on Broadway by 100 by 21 in the rear.

Mr. Thomas H. Terry will sever his connection with the Real Estate Loan and Trust Company on the 15th inst., and will become an operator in the real estate market.

SALES FOR THE PRESENT WEEK.

One of Suburban Lots and Ten in Foreclosure Proceedings.

Few sales of real estate at auction are scheduled for the present week. There are ten in foreclosure proceedings and one of suburban lots. Details of the sales are subjoined, all taking place at 111 Broadway, except to-morrow's:

Monday, Sept. 4.

ON THE PREMISES—WOODLAWN.

By George W. Bard, auction sale, beginning at 11 A. M., of 250 lots belonging to the Jones estate, adjoining Woodlawn Station on the Harlem Railroad. A trolley road now under construction will soon run to this property from One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street. Trains from Grand Central Station at 10:09 A. M. and 10:33 A. M. Lunch before sale.

Tuesday, Sept. 5.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, two actions, Daniel F. Martin, referee, 303, 305, 307, 309, 311, and 313 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, north side, beginning 100 feet west of Eighth Avenue, six five-story and basement brick flats, each 25 by 86 by 100.11; buildings unfinished, inclosed and partly plastered. Due on judgments, $29,455 and $17,258.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Ashbel P. Fitch, referee, 427 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, north side, 304.7 feet east of First Avenue, 16.8 by 100.11, three-story stone-front dwelling, party walls. Due on judgment, $6,950.

By Smyth & Ryan, sales in two foreclosure proceedings, Edward D. O'Brien and Theodore F. Hascall, respectively, referees, 1,463 and 1,465 Park (Fourth) Avenue, east side, beginning 33 feet north of East Eighty-second Street, two five-story brick and stone front flats, each 34.7 by 100. Due on judgment, on each, about $34,700.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, George C. Coffin, referee, 49 Convent Avenue, east side, 479.6 feet north of West One Hundred and Forty-first Street, 20 by 100, three-story brick dwelling, party walls. Due on judgment, $5,853.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Louis H. Hahlo, referee, 49 West Seventy-fifth Street, north side, 179 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 21 by 102.2, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $29,673.63.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, J. Sergeant Cram, referee, three-story brick dwelling, south side of East One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, 166.8 feet east of Brook Avenue, 16.8 by 100. Due on judgment, $3,928.20.

Wednesday, Sept. 6.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Michael J. Mulqueen, referee, southwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and West One Hundred and Forty-second Street, 24.11 on avenue by 139.0¼ on street by 24.11 on Hamilton Place by 48.9 by jog 2 by 100, five-story brick flat, with store, on avenue and five-story brick flat on Hamilton Place. Due on judgment, $28,676; on prior mortgages, $11,500.

Thursday, Sept. 7.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Edward J. Bradley, referee, 88 Monroe Street, south side, 114.4 feet east of Pike Street, six story and basement brick building, 22.8 by 93.2 by 22.6 by 93.10. Due on judgment, $5,507.

By D. Phœnix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas B. Odell, referee, northeast corner of Walton Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, 71.91 on avenue by 43 on street by 86.84 by 54.82, four-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $1,351.80.

Friday, Sept. 8.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, William A. Boyd, referee, 24 East Sixty-fourth Street, south side, 74 feet west of Madison Avenue, 21 by 100.5, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,661; on prior mortgage, $42,500.

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BUT

THE VERY BEST

Medium for Advertising Real Estate is THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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To Sell or To Rent or Apartments To Let? If so, Advertise in THE NEW-YORK TIMES. You will reach the best kind of people and

YOU WILL SUCCEED

In Selling or Renting, as the case may be. Try it and

WATCH THE RESULT!

It doesn't cost much to try. Others have done so and are now doing so with success.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Saturday, Sept. 2.

89th St, s s, 200 ft west of 1st Av, 25x100.8; G. Fi Lawrence and wife to Philip Lahr	$24,500
93d St, s s, 100 ft west of 1st Av, 50x100.8; John McLaughlin to Adam Stahl and wife	39,000
Courtlandt Av, e s, Lot 35, map Sheridan & Legrave; James F. Sheridan and others to Mary F. Tierney	975
Courtlandt Av, Lot 34, same map; same to N. J. O'Connell and wife	975
Sylvan Av, w s, Lots 1 and 2, same map; same to Mary E. Wood	1,900
Bainbridge Av, e corner of 184th St, 15x105; V. L. Ingraham to F. W. Sharp	2
Washington Av, n w corner of 170th St, 88.3x75; Eliza Koehler to Frederick Johnson	8,500
Madison Av, w s, 100 ft n of 177th St, 41x108; L. G. Morris to E. E. Stevens	1,350
134th St, n s, 310 ft e of Lenox Av, 37.6x99.11; Frederick W. Jockel to John Yule	1
64th St, s s, 200 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x100.5; John Yule and wife to Frederick W. Jockel	1
2d Av, s w corner of 109th St, 26x100; Patrick Cunningham and wife to Thomas P. Galligan, Jr.	45,000
115th St, n s, 245 ft w of 7th Av, 20x100.11; John Vincent, referee, to Samuel H. Shotwell	12,000
Trinity Av, e s, 466.8 ft n of Cliff St, 16.8x100; Adam Jansen and wife to Annie Russ	5,000
134th St, n s, 366.3 ft e of Lenox Av, 18.9x99.9; John Yule to Lucy J. Yule	1
15th St, n s, 285 ft w of 7th Av, 20x100.11; John Vincent, referee, to Samuel H. Shotwell	12,000
90th St, s s, 80 ft e of 10th Av, 20x100.8; Arthur Gorsch to S. P. Anderson	12,500
Hester St, 180; Hugh King to Peter Tucker	1
115th St, n s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 24.6x100.11; Stephen P. Anderson to Arthur Gorsch	15,000
90th St, 126 West; Philip Lahr to Gustav L. Lawrence	1

Recorded Mortgages.

Anderson, Stephen P., to Arthur Gorsch; s s of 90th St, e of 10th Av, 1 year	$400
Miller, Edith McK., to A. C. Barnes; s s of 40th St, w of Lexington Av, 4 years	25,000
Muller, William, to Rlexinger and another; e s of East End Av, s of 84th St	1,000
Nesbitt, Hugh H., to National Lead Company; 552 Grand St, 1 year	2,000
O'Connell, Nicholas, to James F. Sheridan and others; e s of Courtlandt Av, Lot 34, 24th Ward, 5 years	600
Platt, Richard G., to Edwin Hoyt; e s of West End Av, 1 year	6,500
Tierney, Mary F., to James F. and Patrick H. Sheridan and James S. Segrave; w s of Courtlandt Av, Lot 15, Block 1, 5 years	490
Tucker, Peter, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 126 and 128 Mulberry St, 1 year	1,000
Stevens, Climer E., to Lewis G. Norris; w s of Fleetwood Av, n of 177th St, 1 year	1,000
Sharp, Frederick W., to executors of Simon A. Ash; s e corner of Bainbridge Av and 184th St, 3 years	2,500
Stahl, Adam, and wife to John McLaughlin; s s of 93d St, w of 1st Av, 3 years, (two mortgages)	22,000

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

Lexington Av, 1,055; Candee & Smith against M. S. Kauffmann, owner; Silverson & Levinson, contractors; Smedley & Darragh, sub-contractors	$335
Fort George Av and 195th St, corner; Julius Glaser against Francis Simmons, owner and contractor	225

Real Estate at Auction.

250 LOTS

AT AUCTION SEPT. 4, 1893, at 11 o'clock A. M.,

LABOR DAY.

JONES ESTATE,

adjoining Woodlawn Station. Trains leave Grand Central Station, 42d St., at 10:09 A. M. and 10:33 A. M. Fare, seven and one-half cents daily by monthly ticket. Trolley road now being built, and will run shortly from 129th St., New-York City. Terms liberal. Free lunch before sale.

GEORGE W. BARD, Auctioneer, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

City Real Estate for Sale.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,

REAL ESTATE,

9 PINE ST., ASTOR BUILDING.

BROKER. APPRAISER.

FOR SALE,

The new and elegant four-story high-stoop stone and terra-cotta front houses NOS. 17, 21, AND 23 WEST 88TH ST., built in the most substantial manner by day's work; hardwood trimmed, parquet flooring, open plumbing, tiled bathrooms. Terms to suit. Apply to estate of H. D. ALDRICH, 29 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—Four-story high-stoop corner house, built in best possible manner, corner 138th St. and 7th Av., or will be rented, furnished or unfurnished; immediate possession. Apply to (3124) SETON & WISSMANN, 11 Pine St.

City Real Estate for Sale.

PRIVATE STABLES FOR SALE on 76th and 77th Sts., Between Madison and Park Avs. Price low and terms to suit. For particulars apply JACOB & SKINNER, 315 West 76th St.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., DESIRABLE PROPERTIES (all prices) for sale, furnished and unfurnished houses to rent. S. D. CONDIT, opposite Brick Church Station.

City Flats To Let—Unfurnished.

Desirable Apartments To Let.

Peabody,

192 and 194 Waverley Place.

Steam heat and elevator, $75 per month.

Irvington and Rockland,

136 to 142 West 16th St.

Steam heated, &c., $45 to $65 per month.

St. Clement,

365 West 23d St.

4 to 9 rooms, $30 to $75 per month.

St. John, Wave Crest, Cedarhurst,

35 to 41 East 50th St.

Steam heat, &c., $40 to $100 per month.

Sutherland,

709 Madison Av., corner 63d St.

Steam heat and elevator, $70 to $120 per month.

St. Honore,

1,142 Madison Av., near 84th St.

Steam heat, &c., $60 to $75 per month.

Apply to janitors on premises or to

GERALD R. BROWN,

Equitable Building, 120 Broadway, New-York.

HOTEL GRENOBLE APARTMENTS, ADJOINING

HOTEL GRENOBLE

SELECT FAMILY HOTEL OF THE CITY.

56TH, 57TH STS. AND 7TH AV.

EUROPEAN PLAN.

Corner or inside apartments to lease.

Three to seven rooms.

With or without hotel service.

Furnished or unfurnished.

Kitchen if desired.

Apply Hotel Office.

ST. LORENZ,

72D ST., BETWEEN PARK AND LEXINGTON AVS.

Family apartment house, with hotel service, recently built, with all modern improvements, electric light, steam heat, &c., high class in all its appointments. Dining room on top floor, with superior table d'hote. Desirable apartments, furnished or unfurnished. Also furnished rooms for gentlemen from $6 to $10 per week. Suites of four to seven rooms, with steam heat, bath, electric light, and service, $600 to $1,200 per annum.

RICHARD MEARES.

ST. GEORGE,

STUYVESANT SQUARE.

Fire-proof, elevator, steam heat, &c.

Apartments to lease from Oct. 1.

$1,200 to $1,500.

For descriptive pamphlet and particulars apply to JOHN G. FOLSOM, 14 Bible House.

We have no branch office.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS IN THE AMERICAN,

260 AND 262 WEST 42D ST., (near Broadway.)

ABSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF.

Immediate possession; moderate rents.

Inquire of the Superintendent at BOX OFFICE AMERICAN THEATRE.

HOTEL

SAN REMO.

Central Park West and 75th St.

A few very desirable apartments to rent from September or October; in the most desirable location in the city; no housekeeping; chamber service, heat, light, and all attendance free; meals served on the American plan at very reasonable prices.

THE OSBORNE,

57TH ST. AND 7TH AV.

ABSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF.

TWO APARTMENTS, 12 AND 9 ROOMS.

APPLY AT OFFICE.

CENTRAL PARK, WEST.

Nos. 225 and 226, near 82d St.; also, the LOLITA, corner 83d St.; all directly facing loveliest part of Central Park; several elegant suites to rent, from $800 to $1,300 per annum; passenger elevators; house, location, and service highest class.

A.—THE LORING, Rents, $40 to $70. Boulevard and West 74th St., Amsterdam Av. Roomy, light, well-ventilated Apartments, with steam heat, mirrors, open fireplaces, door service, &c.; reasonable rents; first-class service; immediate occupancy or Oct. 1. Apply on premises or to J. E. WHITAKER, 278 Boulevard, near W. 74th St.

VERY DESIRABLE FLAT.—Drawing-room, dining-room, five bedrooms, kitchen, laundry, and servants' rooms; facing Stuyvesant Square; new plumbing throughout; rent, $1,600. Also another apartment at $1,200. Apply to Janitor, 330 East 17th St., or, FULLER & FROTHINGHAM, 945 Broadway.

GREYLOCK,

2,046 to 2,050 7th Av., Boulevard, near 122d St.; one of those beautiful flats to let at $45 per month. Apply to Janitor on premises or BENJAMIN B. WOOD, 3 Mercer St.

NEW AMSTERDAM,

Corner of 75th Street and Amsterdam Av.

ELEGANT NEW APARTMENTS TO LET.

Rents from $720 to $1,500, including elevators, steam heat, electric lights, &c. Apply on premises.

A.—A.—64 WEST 88TH ST.—Desirable single flat; best finished; most select street on west side; large rooms; all light; hard-wood trimmed throughout; parquet floors; steam heat; hall attendance.

A.—A.—84TH ST., COLUMBUS AV. Select location; convenient to "L"; desirable small apartments; hard-wood trimmed throughout; steam heated; can be seen evenings.

A.—DESIRABLE FLATS, FOUR AND FIVE rooms and bath, in those new, improved apartment houses, 329 and 331 West 35th St.; select families. Janitor.

APARTMENTS TO RENT IN THE FIRE-PROOF BUILDING, 80 MADISON AV., corner 28th St.

120 EAST 34TH ST.—Nine rooms and bath; elevator; electric light; liveried servants. Apply on premises.

City Houses To Let—Furnished.

To Rent—Furnished.

$6,000—Washington Square. Stable in rear.
$4,000—East 9th Street.
$4,500—East 9th Street.
$5,000—West 16th Street.
$4,000—West 19th Street.
$4,500—West 34th Street.
$4,000—West 37th Street.
$3,500—Lexington Avenue.
$4,000—East 35th Street.
$7,000—East 50th Street.

For permits and particulars apply to

DOUGLAS ROBINSON, JR., Liberty and Nassau Sts.

TO RENT—Furnished; from Nov. 1 for seven months, a small house between 14th and 23d Sts.; very artistic decorations; tapestries, porcelains, and old engravings; authentic pieces of rare French furniture; rent $2,500. Address Room 19, Empire Theatre.

TO RENT—Furnished; as a private residence, from Oct. 1, a fully-furnished house in Irving Place, containing eighteen rooms; terms $4,000. Address Room 19, Empire Theatre.

FULLY AND HANDSOMELY FURNISHED four-story high-stoop brownstone house to rent on 64th St., near Madison Av. (3122) SETON & WISSMANN, 11 Pine St.

PARK AV., NEAR 39TH ST.—A four-story high-stoop brownstone house to let, furnished, to private family only. Apply to (3123) SETON & WISSMANN, 11 Pine St.

TO RENT, FULLY FURNISHED.—A very desirable three-story, high-stoop brick house on 37th St., close to 5th Av. Apply to (3126) SETON & WISSMANN, 11 Pine St.

A REMARKABLY ATTRACTIVE HOUSE on 57th St., near 6th Av.; fully and attractively furnished. Apply to J. METCALFE THOMAS, 19 Liberty St.

City Houses To Let—Unfurnished.

5TH AV., (MURRAY HILL.)—To let or lease for a term of years for business or dwelling purposes a full-size four-story high-stoop house; immediate possession. Apply to SETON & WISSMANN, 11 Pine St. (3125)

A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP BROWNstone house to rent, unfurnished, on 29th St., between 4th and Lexington Avs. (3120) SETON & WISSMANN, 11 Pine St.

268 WEST 4TH ST., CORNER OF PERRY ST.—Three-story brick house to rent, unfurnished; possession at once. Apply to (3121) SETON & WISSMANN, 11 Pine St.

146TH ST. AND ST. NICHOLAS AV.—Well-built houses at reduced rates; two bathrooms, &c.; agent on premises all times, including Sunday; or apply to HERBERT C. PELL, 128 Pearl St.

City Houses To Let—Unfurnished.

Lenox Gardens.

Home seekers can find a home to suit the most fastidious taste by RENTING, at a very moderate price, one of those artistic houses on 138th and 139th Sts., between 7th and 8th Avs. Tastefully decorated and supplied with handsome gas fixtures. Streets asphalted and entirely built up. No nuisances.

For full particulars apply to

CHAS. H. LE VAIRE, Manager,

N. E. corner 138th St. and 8th Av. Telephone 647, Harlem.

HOUSES TO RENT.

Madison Av., No. 1,138,

Four-Story Stoop Brownstone.

Manhattan Av., No. 354,

Three-Story High-Stoop Brownstone.

115th St., No. 306 West,

Three-Story High-Stoop Brownstone.

Apply on premises, or to

GERALD R. BROWN, 120 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—The four-story brownstone dwellings, newly decorated, in perfect order, 1,072, 1,074 Madison Av. and 32 East 84th St. Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., 5th Av. and 19th St.

MANHATTAN AV., 298 OPPOSITE MORNingside Park.—Elegant, commodious; 20x50; extension; twelve rooms; immediate possession; $1,200. PENFIELD, owner, corner 112th St., adjacent.

Apartments To Let—Furnished.

THE WESTMINSTER,

EAST 16TH ST., ADJOINING WESTMINSTER HOTEL. New-York's only apartment house connecting with a hotel. Meals served in apartments or in hotel dining room. The quiet and privacy of home, with conveniences and independence of a hotel.

TWO HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED SUITES,

Parlor, four bedrooms, and bath. Absolutely fire-proof.

To lease from October to June.

THE SORRENTO,

14 AND 16 EAST 53D ST.

Apartments, furnished and unfurnished. Steam heat, elevator, and restaurant.

Apartments To Let—Unfurnished.

Central Park Apartment Buildings.

59th St., 58th St., and 7th Av.

Madrid,	Lisbon,
Cordova,	Barcelona,
Granada,	Salamanca,
Valencia,	Tolosa.

TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST CO., TRUSTEE, Northeast corner 58th and 7th Av. and 55 Liberty St.

Also Agts, "Hawthorne," 59th St., bet. 6th & 7th Avs.

"SANTA MARGHERITA,"

MADISON AV., NORTHEAST COR. 84TH ST.

Desirable suites, eight rooms and bath; immediate possession; superior arrangement and appointments; elevator; steam heat, kitchen fuel, ice, &c., furnished; rentals, $1,400 upward. Inspection and comparison invited. Apply on premises.

PALACIO,

Northwest corner 65th St. and Park Av.

Elegantly-decorated apartments; electric light; steam heat; first-class in every respect; rents, $1,200 to $1,600. Apply to superintendent.

THE BROADWAY, 1,425 BROADWAY, METropolitan Opera House Building.—Two elegant suites and one single apartment; hotel service, heat, and gas in the arrangement. WM. L. FISH, Manager.

"BEECHWOOD," 125 AND 127 EAST 24TH St.—Eight rooms, newly decorated; steam heat, bath, elevator; three minutes from Madison Square; rent free to Oct. 1. Inquire of janitor.

THE "LENOX HILL," MADISON AV. AND 77th St.—Apartments to let in this elegant house.

Country Houses To Let—Furnished.

AT PLAINFIELD, N. J.—Partly furnished, if desired; a fine property; location best in city; five minutes' walk from depot; opposite Country Club; house fifteen rooms; stable for three horses; about one acre of land; well shaded; in perfect order; one year or longer. W. P. SMITH, 96 Broadway, New-York City.

Stores, &c., To Let.

26 PARK PLACE, FACING ELEVATED STAtion.—Elegant store, basement, and cellar, suitable any business. PLASS, 234 Broadway.

Houses and Flats Wanted.

WANTED—To rent, for a short time, a small apartment on west side, near Grand Central Depot. Answer, with terms and description, to M. D. C., 45 Pine St.

WANTED—Partially-furnished house, about sixteen rooms, above 42d St., by careful, responsible party. Address H., Box 198 Times.

Religious Notices.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., William F. Barnard, Superintendent.—Service of song every Sunday at 3:30 P. M. The service is almost wholly by the children of the institution. Public invited.

ST. STEPHEN'S, WEST 46TH ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th Avs.—Rev. Charles R. Treat, rector; holy communion, 10 A. M.; other services, 11 A. M., 8 P. M. At evening service, March 5, Rev. John W. Brown of St. Thomas's will preach.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

CALL ON EDWARD CALLANAN'S SON IF you want a fine second-hand Brougham, Trap, or Mail Phaeton by the leading builders of the city. New carriages in great variety. EDWARD CALLANAN'S SON, 57 West 44th St. Estimates given on repairing.

Musical.

GUITARS.—C. F. Martin & Co.'s celebrated Guitars; also, Boehm, Meyer, and Albrecht Flutes, Tiefenbrunner Zithers, and Fairbanks & Cole's fine Banjos. Depot at C. A. ZOEBISCH & SONS', No. 19 Murray St.

Watches, Jewelry, &c.

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Have a choice selection of Diamonds, fine Watches, rich Jewelry, and unique novelties. Broadway, corner 29th St.

Board Wanted.

A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, AND SISTER DEsire one large and one small room, with board, in private family; will furnish rooms; terms not to exceed $15 per week; permanent, if suited; west side preferred; no objection to Harlem. Address RESPECTABLE, Box 403 Times, Up Town.

WANTED—Board for a boy 13 years old where he will have home care while he attends school; west side, below 59th St.; terms must be moderate. Address Mrs. M., 232 West 22d St.

Boarders Wanted.

1.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FLOOR OR separately; private bath; also rooms for gentlemen, with board; highest references. 34 West 51st St.

1.—ONE DESIRABLE SUITE OF ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished, with board; references exchanged. 38 West 70th St.

14 WEST 34TH ST.—Very fine rooms, handsomely furnished, with board.

17TH ST., 116 EAST, ADJOINING UNION Square.—Large and single rooms, newly decorated; excellent table; references.

21ST ST., 145 EAST, (GRAMERCY PARK.)—Handsomely furnished rooms; generous table; everything first-class; references.

23 EAST 46TH ST.—Rooms suitable for physician; also other rooms to let, with board; references.

34TH ST., 138 EAST.—Handsomely-furnished large and small rooms; superior table; references exchanged.

34TH ST., 11 WEST, NEAR MANHATTAN Club.—Handsomely-furnished parlor floor; third floor; rooms for gentlemen.

36 WEST 27TH ST.—Handsome rooms, with excellent board; convenient to elevated road and surface cars; references.

37TH ST., 62 WEST.—Second floor front room, with board; house and appointments first-class; references.

41ST ST., 7 EAST.—Rooms en suite and singly; unsurpassed table; reasonable prices; transients and table board.

50TH ST., 61 WEST.—Second floor; large rooms; also third floor, back; with board; references.

51ST ST., 50 WEST.—Arrangements can now be made for the season for double and single rooms, with board; transients during September; references.

51ST ST, 303 West.—Handsomely-furnished connecting rooms, with board; ample closets, running water, superior accommodations.

71 MADISON AV.—Large, handsome rooms, en suite, for families, with board; rooms suitable for gentlemen; references.

75TH ST., 119 WEST.—Elegantly-furnished second-floor and other rooms; private baths; superior table; references.

130TH ST., 161 WEST.—Cheerful rooms in private French family; fine location; block from "L" station.

230 WEST 44TH ST.—Homelike home; beautiful large rooms with board; permanent or transient; terms reasonable; references.

320 AND 322 WEST 58TH ST.—Large and small elegantly-furnished rooms, with all conveniences; table and appointments unexcelled; for permanent, select parties. References.

434 MADISON AV.—Third floor front room, large closets; also hall room; references.

CORNER MADISON AV., 24 EAST 75TH.—Large superior suites; private service; ready Sept. 10 or earlier.

JUDSON ANNEX, 42 SOUTH WASHINGTON Square.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with board; steam heater in every room.

MADISON AV., 127.—Suites; large and single rooms; table excellent; references.

Furnished Rooms.

2 WEST 34TH ST.—Opposite Manhattan Club; handsomely furnished suites of rooms; also rooms for gentlemen.

7 WEST 31ST ST.—Elegantly-furnished rooms, in suites or singly; hall rooms; breakfast optional; references.

25TH ST., 58 EAST.—Newly-furnished bachelor's apartments; large and small; all conveniences; laundry and mending if desired.

26 WEST 30TH ST.—Furnished second floor with private bath; board if desired; reference.

36TH ST., 56 WEST.—Elegantly furnished rooms large and small, for gentlemen; breakfast if desired.

54 WEST 37TH ST.—Back parlor for physician or dentist; also rooms en suite or single; references.

56TH ST., 79 EAST.—A suite of rooms, with private bath, to rent to gentleman; references.

62 WEST 46TH ST.—Large, handsomely-furnished rooms to rent; breakfast if desired.

69 MADISON AV.—Bachelor apartments; rooms single and en suite, with private baths; handsomely furnished.

113 EAST 18TH ST.—To let, handsomely furnished large and small rooms.

160 WEST 45TH ST.—Large furnished front room for a gentleman, without board; private family; references.

AN ATTRACTIVE, ARTISTICALLY FURnished floor; private bath; will let separately to select party; near 5th Av. and "L" stations; board optional. 74 West 35th.

ELEGANT FURNISHED FLOOR, LARGE BEDroom, parlor, private bath, for gentleman; rent, $50 per month; West End Av., near 86th St.; references exchanged. Address S., Box 91, Station A.

LEXINGTON AV., 102.—Large and small rooms, also second floor, elegantly furnished; terms moderate. Call.

MURRAY HILL.—Handsomely-furnished newly-decorated alcove room; square and hall room. 363 Lexington Av., (owner.)

Unfurnished Rooms.

HOTEL BERESFORD,

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 81ST TO 82D ST., FRONTING BOTH CENTRAL PARK AND MANHATTAN SQUARE; FINEST LOCATION IN THE CITY. A FEW SUITES OF TWO TO SIX ROOMS AND BATH. EVERY ROOM OUTSIDE, IN THE NEW FIRE-PROOF TEN-STORY ADDITION, TO RENT UNFURNISHED FROM SEPT. 1. DINING ROOM ON THE NINTH FLOOR.

101 WEST 42D ST.—Two unfurnished rooms to let, with board; private family; rent reasonable. Address M.

Hotels.

HOTEL VENDOME

American and European Plan.

This house is fireproof and absolutely safe. Parlors en suite, with porcelain baths. SINGLE ROOMS WITH OR WITHOUT BATH. DINING ROOMS ON TOP FLOOR.

BROADWAY AND 41ST ST., NEW-YORK.

Hotel Cambridge,

5TH AV. AND 33D ST., NEW-YORK.

A SELECT FAMILY HOTEL.

Appointments and cuisine unsurpassed.

Convenient to the theatres, leading stores, and all places of amusement.

HENRY WALTER, Proprietor, late of the "Albemarle," New-York City.

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Grand Boulevard and West 71st St.

Choice furnished or unfurnished suites to rent by the year or season. Large rooms, well lighted; everything new; rates moderate; table first-class.

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UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT.

ORIENTAL HOTEL

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EUROPEAN PLAN.

One hundred rooms, $1 per day and upward; suites, consisting of parlor, bedroom, bath, and toilet room.

THIS HOTEL CONDUCTED AT POPULAR PRICES. W. F. PAIGE.

HOTEL WELLINGTON,

Madison Av. and 42d St., NEW-YORK.

One block from Grand Central Depot.

A family hotel of the best class, with special rates to permanent guests. Rooms $1 per day and upward. American and European plan.

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A.—

"THE SEVILLIA."

The most complete and safest of Apartment Hotels. 117 West 58th St.

THE DUNMORE,

230 West Forty-second Street.

EUROPEAN PLAN.

Furnished Suites, consisting of Parlor, Bedroom, and Bath. Restaurant and Café.

WILLIAM H. VALIQUETTE, Prop.

UNION SQUARE HOTEL.

J. H. FIFE, Manager.

European plan. Rooms $1 per day and upward. Special rates during the Summer months and to permanent guests. Union Square and 15th St., New-York.

HOTEL RENAISSANCE,

43D ST., WEST OF 5TH AV.

STRICTLY FIRE-PROOF.

Several apartments for rent.

37, 38, AND 39 GRAMERCY PARK.

Desirable rooms, with or without board; transients accommodated; references exchanged.

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FAMILY HISTORIES, ARMS, CRESTS, PEDigrees traced; charges moderate. Address GENEALOGIST, Post Office Box 3,344, New-York City.

ALL SIZES, ALL MAKES; MOTORS AND dynamos rewound; absolute guarantee. BARRETT ELECTRIC MOTOR AND DYNAMO COMPANY, 161 Washington St., New-York.

Amusements.

Manhattan Beach.

TO-DAY and TO-MORROW.

Afternoon and Evening.

FAREWELL OF SOUSA'S BAND.

Grand Operatic Festival.

THE UNRIVALED BAND.

Mme. ROSA LINDE.......Contralto
Signor FERNANDO MICHELANA.......Tenor
Signor MARESCHALCHI.......Baritone

and

MADAME MARIE TAVARY,

Prima Donna Assoluta,

all appearing in

THE BOHEMIAN GIRL, IL TROVATORE, FAUST, and CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA.

MONDAY, LABOR DAY.

GRAND SPECIAL PROGRAMME.

Pain's Vicksburg Grand Fireworks

EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK.

SPECIAL PROGRAMME LABOR DAY.

5TH AV. THEATRE. Broadway and 28th St.

Mr. H. C. MINER.......Proprietor and Manager

Evenings 8:15. Matinée Saturday at 2:15.

TO-MORROW EVENING, | FIRST TIME IN THIS CITY,

MR. NAT. C.

GOODWIN

will present a drama of character, entitled

"IN MIZZOURA,"

by AUGUSTUS THOMAS, author of "Alabama." A CAREFULLY-SELECTED CAST AND NEW SCENERY.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.

TOWER AND ROOF GARDEN.

TO-NIGHT—LAST NIGHT

GRAND CONCERT

ADMISSION TO ALL 50 CENTS.

LYCEUM THEATRE.......TUESDAY
SHERIDAN.
SHERIDAN.
SHERIDAN.
SHERIDAN.

LYCEUM THEATRE.......4th Av. and 23d St.
DANIEL FROHMAN.......Manager

. Theatre will be CLOSED Monday night.

TUESDAY evening, the new play written by Mr. PAUL M. POTTER for Mr. SOTHERN, entitled

SHERIDAN; OR, THE MAID OF BATH.
SHERIDAN; OR, THE MAID OF BATH.
SHERIDAN; OR, THE MAID OF BATH.

E. H. SOTHERN.....as.....Richard Brinsley Sheridan

Characters by Morton Selten, R. Buckstone, Charles Harbury, C. P. Flockton, Samuel Sothern, J. Findlay, Ernest Tarleton, Tully Marshall, Howard Morgan, and Grace Kimball, Marion Giroux, Rebecca Warren, Kate Pattison-Selten, Fanny Addison-Pitt, and E. H. SOTHERN. Begins 8:15.

FIRST MATINEE NEXT SATURDAY.

AMERICAN THEATRE.

42d St., 41st St., and 8th Av., (near Broadway.)

Manager.......Mr. T. H. FRENCH

5TH MONTH OF THE

PRODIGAL DAUGHTER,

AN UP-TO-DATE SPORTING DRAMA, WITH 10 THOROUGHBRED HORSES IN THE STEEPLECHASE. 10

EVENINGS AT 8. SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2.

GRAND PROFESSIONAL CYCLING RACES.

LABOR DAY.

MANHATTAN FIELD, 2:30 P. M.

FIVE GREAT RACES.

ENGLAND'S GREAT RIDER, SCHOFIELD, vs. AMERICA'S LEADING PROFESSIONAL WHEELER.

Admission, 25 cents.

IMPERIAL MUSIC HALL, Broadway and 29th St.

The Only

MARIE COLLINS,

The Serpentine Wonder.

MLLE. DELMORE.

$1,000 CHALLENGE for Their Equal.

GRAND CONCERT TO-NIGHT.

STANDARD THEATRE. J. M. HILL, Manager

Evenings at 8:15. Saturday Matinées at 2.

FIRST TIME SIMS & RALEIGH'S COMEDY,

"FANNY,"

WITH JOHNSTONE BENNETT.

FOLLOWED NIGHTLY 10:30, MATINEE 4:30,

LOIE FULLER,

IN VARIOUS REMARKABLE DANCES.

HOYT'S MADISON SQUARE THEATRE.

EVENINGS 8:30, SAT. MATS. 2.

LAST TWO WEEKS.

JOSEPH GRISMER and PHŒBE DAVIES in the acknowledged success,

THE NEW

SOUTH.

EXTRA MATINEE LABOR DAY.

GARDEN THEATRE. TO-MORROW EV'G.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S COMEDIANS.

First time here of the New Comedy,

"THE OTHER MAN,"

with Joseph Holland, Henrietta Crossman, Thomas Burns, Herbert Standing, Harry Brown, Benj. B. Davenport, Chas. S. Abbe, Joseph Humphreys, Margaret Robinson, Margaret Craven, and others. Evenings, 8:15. Sat. Mat. at 2.

NEW-YORK CALEDONIAN CLUB

37TH ANNUAL GAMES, SEPT. 7, AT JONES'S WOOD, 67TH AND EAST RIVER. ALL THE PROMINENT ATHLETES OF THE WORLD WILL BE PRESENT. DUNCAN C. ROSS WILL WRESTLE AGAINST ALL COMERS FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

TICKETS, 50c.

C. G. NICHOLSON, Secretary.

DALY'S THEATRE. Broadway and 30th St.

To-night at 8:30. Matinée SAT. at 2:30.

EDWIN CLEARY'S FRENCH CO., in the Great "MUSICAL PLAY WITHOUT WORDS,"

L'ENFANT PRODIGUE.

Continuous Vaudeville. 23d St. & 6th Av. PROCTOR'S Gaiety Comedy 50c., 25c., 15c.

Lectures.

MOHAMMED ALEXANDER RUSSELL WEBB

will lecture

at CHICKERING HALL

(5th Av. and 18th St.)

ON FRIDAY EVENING, SEPT. 29, 1893.

Subject—"THE FAITH OF ISLAM."

Sale of seats will commence to-morrow morning at Chickering Hall ticket office.

ARYAN THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, 144 Madison Av.—Prof. CHAKRAVARTI of Allahabad, India, a high-caste Brahmin, will lecture on SUNDAY EVENING, Sept. 3, at 8:15. The regular meeting on TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 5, will be addressed by Prof. CHAKRAVARTI and Mrs. ANNIE BESANT of London. Tickets for the latter may be had on application.

Dry Goods.

A. F. JAMMES,

909 BROADWAY AND 13 WEST 30TH ST.

Special sale of Castor Gloves, in all shades and sizes, reduced from $1.25 to 59c.; also, great bargains in Ladies' Lisle Thread Combination Suits, positively worth 98c., reduced to 59c. for this week only. Ladies' Lisle Thread Undervests only 19c., former price 48c. Lisle Thread Stockings, ribbed and plain, all sizes, at 29c., sold elsewhere for 50c. We call special attention to our immense variety of French Jewelry, Perfumery, Stationery, Waists, Underwear, &c.

Amusements.

NIBLO'S.

Lessees and Managers, CARL & THEODOR ROSENFELD.

ENTIRELY RENOVATED.

MORE BRILLIANT THAN EVER BEFORE.

COMMENCING TUESDAY, SEPT. 5,

Fourth American Season of the Celebrated

LILIPUTIANS.

FOR THE FIRST TIME,

A TRIP TO MARS.

NOVEL STAGE EFFECTS.

Act 1—The Magic Closet. People of normal size will be changed into dwarfs in view of the audience. This illusion is an invention by Manager Carl Rosenfeld.

THE GREAT EUROPEAN SENSATION,

"THE FLYING HEADS."

Act 2—The heads of the Liliputians only provided with wings will swing unsupported in midair toward Mars in full view of the audience. This illusion is an invention by Manager Carl Rosenfeld, and created an immense sensation in Europe several years ago.

Act 3—The Water Fountain and Falls. The March of the Characteristic Boats. The Liliputian Chariot, drawn by the four smallest ponies in the world.

Act 4—The return of the Liliputians from Mars to Earth.

MORE THAN 200 PEOPLE PARTICIPATE IN THIS PRODUCTION.

MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

SEATS NOW ON SALE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. and Irving Place

GILMORE & TOMPKINS.......Props. and Mgrs.

EXTRA MATINEE LABOR DAY.

Eugene Tompkins's Grand New

BLACK CROOK

BALLETS, MARCHES, SPECIALTIES, AND FRENCH QUADRILLES.

MATS. WED. AND SAT. AT 2. EVE. AT 8.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Ev'gs at 8. Mat. Sat. at 2.

MATINEE MONDAY.

FOUR MORE WEEKS | DE WOLF PANJANDRUM | HOPPER.

TO-MORROW AFTERNOON

REAPPEARANCE OF DELLA FOX.

Also,

EVERY EVENING at 9:30, MATINEES at 3:30,

LOIE FULLER,

—LA LOIE—

IN HER WONDERFUL DANCE CREATIONS.

HARRIGAN'S THEATRE.

M. W. HANLEY.......Manager

EXTRA MATINEE LABOR DAY.

DAN'S TRIBULATIONS.

BY EDWARD HARRIGAN.

MUSIC BY DAVE BRAHAM.

WEDNESDAY—MATINEES—SATURDAY.

KOSTER & BIAL'S. 34th St., West of Broadway.

EVGS. AT 8:15. SATURDAY MAT. AT 2.

THIS WEEK.

THE GRAND BALLET, VERSAILLES.

CLARA QUALITZ. Première Danseuse.

SPECIALTY ARTISTS:

CARMENCITA, SENORITA TORTAJADA. MONS. GUIBAL.

THE DELINA SISTERS TRIO. THREE JUDGES, BARRA TROUPE. MLLE. PAQUERETTE, MAUDE ST. JOHN.

NEXT SUNDAY, GRAND CONCERT.

BIJOU THEATRE, B'way, near 30th St.

J. WESLEY ROSENQUEST.......Manager

Evenings at 8:30. Matinées Wed. and Sat.

SPECIAL MAT. (To-morrow) LABOR DAY.

RUSSELL'S COMEDIANS

and the American Dancer, AMELIA GLOVER,

Presenting the "BRAND-NEW EDITION" of

THE CITY DIRECTORY.

EVERYTHING NEW.

STAR THEATRE.

LAST WEEK—LAST WEEK.

LOTTIE COLLINS.

"Naughty Substitute" and "Marguerite."

AND BY REQUEST TA-RA-RA.

NEW BOSTON HOWARD ATHENÆUM SPECIALTY COMPANY.

EVE. 8:15. MAT. WED. AND SAT. 2.

STAR THEATRE.

COMMENCING MONDAY, SEPT. 11, 1893.

First joint appearance in the metropolis of FREDERICK WARDE and LOUIS JAMES,

Presenting Henry Guy Carleton's Romantic Drama,

THE LION'S MOUTH.

SALE OF SEATS COMMENCES THURSDAY.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.

OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN.....Owner and Manager

Commencing MONDAY, MAT. SEPT. 4.

CHAUNCEY OLCOTT,

In the successful Comedy Drama

MAVOURNEEN.

NEXT WEEK—HERRMAN & LOIE FULLER.

ELDORADO. Daily at 5. Nightly at 8:30. Grand open-air Circus and Vaudeville Show. TO-DAY—Promenade Concert, 3 P. M. Circus at 5. Vaudeville entertainment. Balloon ascensions. La Petite Freddie, the mighty Arabs, Prince Leo, King of Wire Walkers, Little Piddlewink. Admission to all, 25c. only. To-morrow, Monday (Labor Day,) extra matinee. Special attractions. West 42d St., West 14th St., Christopher and Barclay St. Ferries.

PALMER'S THEATRE. Eves. 8:15. Mat. Sat.

CROWDED TO THE DOORS NIGHTLY.

RICE'S Surprise Party in Barnet and Pflueger's 1492

A show of to-day, not of yesterday. Rice's Columbian Guards march. New daily hints from Paris by R. H. Macy & Co. New melodies and whimsicalities. Always something new.

LABOR DAY MATINEE TO-MORROW.

100th Souvenir Night Oct. 16. Foyer Art Gallery.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St. and 8th Av.

THE GREAT PATRIOTIC NAVAL DRAMA,

THE WHITE SQUADRON

EXTRA MATINEE LABOR DAY.

Evening at 8. Mat. Wednesday and Saturday at 2.

NEXT WEEK—MAVOURNEEN.

14TH STREET THEATRE, Near 6th Av.

J. WESLEY ROSENQUEST.......Manager

EXTRA MATINEE TO-MORROW, (Labor Day.)

W. H. POWERS'S ELABORATE PRODUCTION.

The Romantic Irish Drama, GLEN-DA-LOUGH.

J. K. MURRAY, THE IRISH COMEDIAN AND VOCALIST. CLARA LANE, THE IRISH NIGHTINGALE.

TONY PASTOR'S, 14TH ST. MATINEES TUESDAY & FRIDAY.

George F. Murphy and Kitty Kursale, Nellie L'Estrange, Mlle. Bertoldi, Kelly and Ashby, Edward Leslie, Meehan and Raymond, Josie Gregory, and others.

MATINEE TO-MORROW, LABOR DAY.

CASINO. Broadway and 39th St.

FAREWELL CONCERT TO-NIGHT

ON THE ROOF GARDEN. LAST TIME THIS SEASON.

ALL THE FAVORITES WILL APPEAR.

50 CENTS—ADMISSION—50 CENTS.

EDEN MUSEE. WORLD IN WAX.

ONLY 25c. TO-DAY.

Danko Gabor's Hungarian Band.

Every Afternoon and Evening During the Week.

GRAND VAUDEVILLE PERFORMANCE.

CALIFORNIA, MEXICO, TEXAS, CHINA, Japan, Australia, Hawaiian Islands, Central America.—Special rates for freight or passage; choice of routes; private cars to rent; special tourist parties; free maps and pamphlets. E. HAWLEY, A. G. T. M., Sou. Pac. Co., 343 B'way, and 1 Battery Place, N. Y.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway and 40th St.

ANOTHER GREAT SUCCESS!

LIBERTY HALL.

Evenings at 8:15. Regular Matinée SATURDAY.

Brooklyn Amusements.

COLUMBIA THEATRE.

Washington and Tillary Sts., Brooklyn.

EDWIN KNOWLES & CO.......Proprietors

(Edwin Knowles, Daniel Frohman, and Al Hayman.)

TO-MORROW, MONDAY, | SEPT. 4,

Special Holiday Matinée, and every evening during the week. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday. H. C. De Mille's drama, entitled

THE LOST PARADISE,

with a great special cast of players.

MONDAY, Sept. 11, One Week,

MISS MARIE WAINWRIGHT in a répertoire of popular plays.

REPEAL TO BE PUSHED HARD

AN "ERA OF BUSINESS" STARTS IN THE SENATE THIS WEEK.

Mr. Voorhees Proposes that There Shall be No Unnecessary Delay—Will Ask that Sessions Begin Daily at 11 O'clock After Monday—Debate Yesterday Upon the Dolph Bill to Appropriate Money to Enforce Chinese Exclusion—Referred to Foreign Relations Committee.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Upon the motion of Mr. Voorhees, the Senate to-day agreed to meet hereafter at 11 o'clock, and it will begin to carry out that order on Monday. The Indiana Senator did not push the Repeal bill to-day, and in a speech he referred to the fact that it had been before the Senate but a short time, and that he was desirous of giving proper opportunity for its discussion.

But he intends to push it next week and to call for a vote after there have been speeches by its opponents and the talking seems to flag.

The outlook at the end of this week is better than it was last week before the vote in the House was taken, and there is no doubt that it will soon become apparent that the return of the President will be followed by activity on the part of the Administration in furnishing reasons for believing that the Executive will do its part toward helping the country back to a condition of financial quietude, confidence, and prosperity.

One of the matters brought up in the morning hour in the Senate was a joint resolution to amend the Constitution relating to the election of Senators by the people. It was introduced by Mr. Palmer, (Dem., Ill.,) and, with a like joint resolution introduced at last session by Mr. Mitchell, (Rep., Oregon,) was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

The routine business having been all disposed of at 12:15, Mr. Voorhees (Dem., Ind.,) rose and said:

"I ask that the order of business be temporarily set aside, not losing its place, in order that the Senator from Oregon (Mr. Dolph) may proceed with remarks which he desires to make on another subject.

"I do this the more readily when I reflect that the repeal bill has been before the Senate only three days really—it was reported on Tuesday and printed on Wednesday. This is the last day of the week. Next week will open the era of real business.

"I trust that we will make progress from hour to hour.

"I feel warranted to-day, inasmuch as I am not advised that any Senator desires to speak on the bill to-day, to take the course which I indicate. After the Senator from Oregon shall have finished his remarks I shall be very glad if other Senators will be ready to go on. If not, I will indicate at the time what I desire."

"In view of what the Senator from Indiana has said as to next week being a business week," said Mr. Hale, (Rep., Me.,) "I suggest to him whether it would not be advisable, either on Monday or Tuesday, for the Senate to come together at 11 o'clock instead of 12. There are no committees at work, and time may as well be spent here as elsewhere. I know that the Senator has represented himself as being very desirous of putting forward the debate. If we meet at 11 there can be by 4 or 5 o'clock instead of one speech, two or three speeches."

"I give notice now," said Mr. Voorhees, "that on Monday I will ask to take the sense of the Senate on the question of meeting at 11 o'clock. I give that notice now so that Senators may consider the matter. I have an old-fashioned idea of the will of the majority being carried out. I do not expect to control matters except through a majority of the Senate, and I give notice now that on Monday I will ask the Senate to consider the propriety of meeting at 11 o'clock from Tuesday on and proceeding with the business before us."

"I am very glad to hear the Senator give that notice," said Mr. Hale.

The repeal bill was then laid aside informally.

The House Urgent Deficiency bill was reported back from the Committee on Appropriations and passed, with an amendment for the payment of pages of the Senate from the 1st to the 15th of April last.

Mr. Dolph (Rep., Oregon,) addressed the Senate in advocacy of a bill heretofore introduced by him appropriating $500,000 to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to enforce the Chinese Exclusion act. He said that he was not now, and never had been, a radical on the Chinese question, but he wished particularly to correct some current erroneous impressions in reference to the Geary act. He went on to make a statement to show the undesirable features of Chinese immigration and to summarize the facts which had led up to the passage of the Geary act.

He defended the provision for Chinese registration, and said that he himself was more responsible for that provision than any man in the United States, for he had drawn it. All the talk against it came generally from religious organizations, which seemed to have obtained their information from ignorant newspaper reporters. It was absolutely necessary, he said, if the law were to be executed intelligently, that the provision for registration should be preserved.

In almost every State in the Union American citizens who desired to vote had to be registered, and yet not one had ever thought of that requirement being degrading or humiliating. So, also, persons who desired to marry were required to register and obtain license.

No one need fear that the Chinese Government would retaliate upon Americans in China. The Chinese Government was not in a condition to retaliate. Bad advice had been given to Chinese laborers by the Six Companies.

And now it was gravely proposed that the law should be repealed. That would be indeed an extraordinary proceeding, inconsistent with the dignity of the United States. If, however, the Chinese Government should come to the United States Government and say that the Six Companies had prevented Chinese laborers from registering, promise that they would now comply with the law, and ask an extension of time, there would be no insuperable objection to the granting of further time.

As deportation was not the purpose of the law, but was to be simply a penalty, the granting of further time would not be incompatible with the general purpose of the law.

Mr. White (Dem., Cal.,) remarked sarcastically that the Senator from Oregon (Mr. Dolph) had been badly treated in the Senate in the fact that his name had not been engrafted on the Geary act. He (Mr. White) did not pretend to know anything definite in regard to the history of the Geary act, but he did know that the best feature of it was the registration provision, and that that provision had been incorporated in the bill as it came from the House. He had heard that the Senator from Oregon had, in the conference committee, drawn up the present registration clause, but he was not the father of the registration idea, because that idea had been incorporated in the original House bill. He concurred with the Senator from Oregon as to the necessity of passing such a measure, and that an appropriation of the money necessary to carry it out should be made at once.

Mr. Teller (Rep., Col.,) defended the Geary act and the registration clause in it. There was nothing in the act, he said, either cruel or unusual—nothing in it which should have created the slightest objection on the part of the Chinese Government. The nation which could not clean its borders of a hostile and alien element was not a nation with full prerogatives and rights. And so all Governments had provided how, and under what conditions, aliens should be admitted, how they should be deported—either voluntarily on their own part or by force if they declined to leave.

The Geary act, he said, had been spoken of as a violation of the treaty with China. A legislative abrogation of a treaty was not a violation of a treaty. The violation of a treaty carried with it an implication of misconduct by the Government violating it, but the abrogation of a treaty carried with it no such inference.

The hour of 2 o'clock having arrived and the House bill to repeal the Sherman act having been laid before the Senate, it was, on motion of Mr. Harris, (Dem., Tenn.,) laid aside informally in order that the discussion on the Geary act might proceed.

Mr. Gray (Dem., Del.,) agreed in the main with Mr. Teller as to the policy of encouraging Chinese immigration, but he had a very decided opinion as to some of the recent legislation on the subject being a violation of the plighted faith of the nation, and a violation of such a character as had been entirely unnecessary. He did not believe that this great country could violate its treaty obligations wantonly and ruthlessly without a resultant evil to the country itself.

There was a way and a mode by which the United States could have honorably rid itself of its obligations in the matter. There never had been any time, while the recent Chinese legislation was being considered in Congress when the United States could not have obtained by diplomacy a modification of the treaty and have accomplished all that it was sought to accomplish. If that were so, it was certainly a duty due to national self-respect to have resorted to that mode of accomplishing the result.

Mr. Mitchell (Rep., Oregon,) asked Mr. Gray how he reconciled that statement with the fact that after a treaty had been negotiated with China having for its purpose the exclusion of Chinese labor, and after the Senate had amended that treaty and it had been sent back to China, it had been held there by the Chinese Government for months and months without its being accepted. He added that it never had been accepted.

"It was held there," answered Mr. Gray, "for months and months by the Chinese Government because at that very time this legislation, which proposed, ruthlessly and violently, to set aside treaty obligations, was being discussed in this or the other house."

"The Scott bill was not introduced in the House of Representatives until this treaty had been for several months in the hands of the Chinese Government," said Mr. Mitchell.

"How many months?" Mr. Gray asked.

"Several," was the answer.

"We should not," said Mr. Gray, "impose upon the Chinese Government, with which we recognize the duty of having treaty relations, the obligation of undue haste or of proceeding with more precipitation than we would feel inclined to proceed in a like case. The time which elapsed after the return of the treaty was not more than sufficient (if it was even sufficient) to enable the Chinese Government to consider the matter.

"But I rose principally to enter my protest against the proposition of the Senator from Colorado that the legislative abrogation of a treaty cannot be considered in the nature of the violation of a treaty. The Government of a country with which we have treaty relations has nothing to do with our executive department or our legislative department as such, but with the Government as a totality. I grant you that we can abrogate a treaty by legislation, but in doing so we may do it in such manner as to be an absolute violation of our plighted faith."

Mr. Call (Dem., Fla.,) spoke of the recent Chinese legislation as being harsh and unjust and calculated to defeat the missionary efforts of religious organizations and to interfere with commerce.

After some further discussion the Dolph bill was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and the Senate, after a short executive session, at 3 P. M. adjourned till Monday at noon.

TO PARADE ON LABOR DAY.

Preparations by the Central Labor Union for the Event.

The Central Labor Union has for over a month past been making preparations for its great labor parade to-morrow, Labor Day. This will be the eleventh labor parade that has been held under the auspices of the Central Labor Union.

The Central Labor Union is largely composed of English-speaking unions that have been many years in existence and have become conservative in their methods. The Central Labor Union has for several years past been conservative itself and its parades have been conducted with order and decorum. It always objected to the display of red flags unless they happened to be the flags of individual unions. However, most of the unions that have red flags and are of Socialistic tendencies have left the Central Labor Union and formed the Central Labor Federation, which is controlled by the Socialist-Labor Party.

At one of the recent meetings of the Central Labor Union a delegate asked his colleagues whether or not they intended to invite the unemployed crowds that had stormed Walhalla Hall to march in the parade on Labor Day. The suggestion of doing such a thing raised quite a storm. The indignant delegates replied that the Central Labor Union and its component unions were law-abiding organizations and did not want any rioters among them. Any bona fide, respectable union could join in the parade, but an irresponsible mob that might make offensive and riotous demonstrations on the route would not be tolerated. So strong was the opposition in the meeting to the suggestion to invite the riotous unemployed that the delegate who made the suggestion dropped it.

There will be two sections and four divisions in the parade to-morrow. Delegate James E. Edwards of the Tile Layers' Helpers' Union has been elected as Grand Marshal of the day. Mr. Edwards is a Scotchman, over 6 feet in height, and is regarded as the giant of the Central Labor Union. Some sarcastic persons remarked that Mr. Edwards had been taking lessons in riding so as to keep a firm seat on his steed, but it turned out that he had served in the British Horse Guards and is an excellent horseman. Mr. Edwards's aides will be James McClurken, James P. Archibald, and John McKim.

The first section will have three divisions, and will have Frank Balmes for Marshal. The First Division will be marshaled by George Brutschen and will contain the Hexagon Labor Club of Tile Layers' Helpers, the Mosaic Tile Layers' Union, the Granite Cutters, the Ornamental Plasterers, the Electric Wiremen, the Phœnix Labor Union of Brassworkers, the Iron Molders, and the members of the Theatrical Protective Union.

The Second Division will have Frank Regan for Marshal, and will contain the Wood Carvers, the Machine Woodworkers, the Amalgamated Carpenters and Joiners Unions, and the Gilders and Picture Framemakers.

Richard Kirwin will be Marshal of the Third Division, and there will march in its columns the Horseshoers, the Operative Plasterers, and the Plasterers' Helpers.

The Second Section will have only one division, the Fourth. James Cuddahy will be Marshal of the section. Here will march the United Brewers, the Beer Drivers, the Atlantic Coast Seamen's Union, Typographical Union No. 6, and others of the printing trades.

The unions will form about Cooper Union and Eighth Street. At 9 o'clock the procession will start, going to Broadway, across Broadway to Waverley Place, to Fifth Avenue, down to Fourth Street, to Broadway, and down Broadway to the City Hall Park. Here they will wheel to the left across the park by the City Hall, where they will be reviewed by their friends, and go to Park Row; then turn back to Broadway through Mail Street, and march down Broadway to the Battery, and cross over to Staten Island, and spend the remainder of the day at a picnic at New Drop.

These organizations will parade to-morrow: Central Labor Union, Building Constructors' District Assembly No. 253, Bricklayers' Union No. 35, Volunteer Firemen's Association, Unique Club, Bohemian Benevolent Association, James B. Brown Association, "The Kickers" Social Organization, Jacob Niederer Benevolent Association, Riverside Democratic Club, James W. Brangan Club, Volunteer Firemen's Association of Morrisania, Cherokee Club, Frederick Kempfner Association, M. Lay Association, Hellgate Republican Club, employes of M. L. Morse & Co., Henry T. Henning Association, Montgomery Conclave, Knights of Sherwood Forest; Robert Ott Association, Canal Club, Joseph Abram's Association, Commodore Kastendieck Clambake, David Barry Association, James Mulligan Association, Thomas F. Coleman Association, and L. H. Muller Association.

All of the down-town business Exchanges will be closed to-morrow in observance of Labor Day as a legal holiday. The doors of the Custom House will only be open long enough to allow the entrance and clearance of vessels.

Want J. Proctor Knott for Hawaii.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—It is learned to-night on excellent authority that ex-Gov. Knott of Kentucky came to Washington by request of Secretary Gresham, who tendered him the Hawaiian mission, which Mr. Knott declined. Whether the declination is final is not known.

PROMISE OF BETTER TIMES

A GROWING BELIEF THAT THE STRAIN IS ABOUT OVER.

Hoarded Currency Flowing Back to the Banks—Financiers Talk Hopefully and Merchants See Signs of Business Activity this Fall and Winter—All Depends on the Repeal of the Silver Purchasing Act, and That It Will Be Repealed Is Taken for Granted.

Signs of returning confidence and cheerfulness in business circles are beginning to manifest themselves. A general belief that the silver-purchasing act will soon be wiped off the statute books has inspired hope and courage in the breasts of the manufacturers, the merchants, and the great army of producers as well.

The banks are gradually getting back their hastily withdrawn deposits, and the hoarded currency is returning into circulation. Encouraging advices come from the West and South about the ability of the grain and cotton growers to get their enormous crops to market, and railroad companies, which for the past six weeks have been staring ruin in the face, are becoming quite pert in their expectations of a big traffic this month and the next.

A cheery, buoyant feeling crept into Wall Street yesterday. An unusually favorable bank statement—for these times—came out, and the prices of stocks took a quick upward turn. Many conservative business men ventured to express the opinion that "the panic has culminated."

Oscar S. Straus, the well-known importer, of 42 to 49 Warren Street, expressed his opinions on the prospects for a prosperous Fall and Winter trade as follows:

"One of the greatest political economists who ever lived said that 'nine panics out of ten are moral and not material diseases.' I regard the recent panic as purely one of moral fright. It was due entirely without a question to a lack of confidence in our financial system. The material condition of our country is as good as ever, and therefore the panic could not possibly have been occasioned by material causes.

"I have no doubt whatever that with the final repeal of the Sherman silver law, which we are all confidently expecting, confidence will be restored. The lack of it was occasioned by a distrust of the sufficiency and guaranteed value of our circulating currency. The repeal of the Sherman law will remove that distrust, and when that result is obtained the tide of prosperity, already turned by anticipation, will actually turn and flow with renewed activity in the same direction as it has run for the past twenty years.

"It is a well-understood fact that the present stagnation and depression is not due to over trading or speculation, but entirely to the lack of confidence in our financial institutions by those people who withdrew their cash from them to hide it away. Ignorant of the risks they ran, they could not be persuaded or convinced that their cash must necessarily be in a far safer position with our national banks than in the vaults of safe deposit companies, or even their own private hiding places. These people are being brought to their senses. They are redepositing their funds in the banks, and the currency withdrawn from circulation in the uneasiness of the moment is thus being returned to its natural channels as a commercial medium, facilitating all kinds of business.

"Just as the late panic and depression came upon us very suddenly within a short space of time, so surely do I think that a speedy resuscitation of commercial activity is a foregone conclusion. I am convinced that business of all kinds will spring quickly into renewed life. The recent crisis has made such an impression upon business men generally that they have been brought to see stubborn facts in their true light, which they have hitherto been determined not to recognize, although they were compelled to acknowledge their existence. The almost unexampled era of twenty years' unclouded prosperity which this country has enjoyed has really led many men to expect that it was a sort of a settled thing. They have taken the good times as as eternal fixture, never dreaming to meet with any setback. They have either overlooked the fact which has been so thoroughly demonstrated in the Old World that increased population and competition must reduce the ratio of profits. Extravagance has been the order of the day, following closely on the heels of easy times. But the recent panic has clearly shown that profits will undoubtedly be less in the future, so also must extravagance be lessened and economy be taken into more serious consideration. Our luxuries must be curtailed and our industry and economy more closely followed and studied.

"At first I thought it better to delay the consideration of the tariff question until some time after the silver controversy is disposed of. One instability at one time seemed a sufficient burden to be dealt with and got rid of. I have altered my opinion to some extent about this. Upon due consideration, I have arrived at a decision in my own mind. As long as a fear exists that changes are to be made in our tariff, so long will there be a great lack of confidence. The truth had better come out at once, and I really think the tariff difficulties should be taken up at once. Not until complete confidence is restored, and left without any further danger of attack, shall we really regain our former commercial activity and financial and business prosperity."

Henry Hentz, President of the Coffee Exchange, when asked whether the present business conditions warranted the expectation of a speedy return to activity in business and manufacturing, replied:

"I expect that when the Senate passes the silver repeal bill we shall have a gradual improvement in business. There is no reason, in my opinion, to expect otherwise. I think that it would be a mistake to take up the tariff question at the present session of Congress. It would be better to delay action on that question until the Winter session, and thereby give the country an opportunity to recuperate from the effects of the Sherman act.

"There is a better feeling in business circles now, because people believe that the Sherman Silver-Purchasing act will surely be repealed before long. The delay in the repeal of that act has been checking business."

Mr. Hentz said that so far as his information went the banks of New-York were just about holding their own. They would not be likely to strive for business until after the settlement of the pending question before Congress. Mr. Hentz drew attention to the self-evident fact that at no time during the financial stringency had the business men been hoarding money. "Currency only appears to have been hoarded," remarked Mr. Hentz. "Had the business men hoarded anything they certainly would have hoarded gold."

Sketch Club Members Enjoy Themselves.

Moved by artistic instinct, perhaps, the New-York Sketch Club held its regular monthly meeting and had a banquet at Delisle's Roof Garden Restaurant, on the top of the Central Building, Liberty Street, last evening. About fifty members of the club were on hand early, and, while waiting for the feast to be served, after the club meeting, they watched the changing views of the sky between the going down of the sun and the coming up of the stars.

The banquet was one of Delisle's best efforts, after which came eloquence from the more prominent members of the club and its invited guests. Among those who were present and spoke were President of the club Fred Hirsh, Treasurer H. S. Parkhurst, Secretary F. H. Quimby, and Messrs. Tilton, Luce, Mullgardt, Josselyn, Klingerfeldt, Marsh, Edwards, Pettit, Brown, Pittman, Melendy, and Pierson.

Bark E. W. Stetson Saved.

NASSAU, Sept. 2.—The British steamer Legislator, from Liverpool for New-Orleans, put in at this port to-day with the American bark E. W. Stetson, from New-York for Havana, in tow. The bark encountered a hurricane during the passage and was leaking badly. Three men were washed overboard, and the Captain and six men deserted the vessel at sea. The second mate and six of the crew remained on board.

ONE DAY'S FIRES IN NEW-YORK.

(From 1:30 A. M. Saturday to 1:30 A. M. Sunday.)

2:25 A. M.—Ninety-ninth Street and First Avenue; G. Fox; damage, $25; cause unknown.
6:45 A. M.—59 Marion Street; Patrick Dirbin; damage, $10; cause, explosion of a kerosene lamp.
12:20 P. M.—175 Eldridge Street; Samuel Bernstein; damage nominal; cause, an escape of gas.
1:30 P. M.—171 East Seventy-seventh Street; S. M. Gross; damage, $5; cause, an explosion of gas.
2:30 P. M.—1,499 Broadway; A. E. Austin; damage, $500; cause unknown.
3:35 P. M.—521 West Thirtieth Street; H. Pinner; damage, $25; cause, a pot of resin overflowing.
6:50 P. M.—169, 171, 173, and 175 East Eighty-fourth Street; divers occupants; loss, $6,500; cause, stepping on a match; insured.
7:25 P. M.—643 Lexington Avenue; M. S. De Moye; damage, $10; cause, matches setting fire to a curtain.
7:30 P. M.—335 and 337 Grand Street; Charles Wagner and Saul Brothers; loss, $16,000; cause unknown; insured.
7:50 P. M.—183 Lewis Street; Henry Harris; damage, $100; cause unknown.

A DEEP-SEATED COUGH cruelly tries the lungs and wastes the general strength. A prudent resort for the afflicted is to DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a remedy for all troubled with asthma, bronchitis, or any pulmonary affection.—*Advertisement.*

TO OUR READERS AND FRIENDS.

For the purpose of aiding the readers of "The Times" to purchase their newspaper with unfailing regularity, whether in the city or in the country, whether on steamboat or on railroad train, or at the Summer resorts, will our friends kindly fill out the accompanying blank and forward it to "The New-York Times," Printing House Square, New-York City, whenever they have been unable to procure "The Times" of any of the dealers:

To the Publisher of "The New-York Times":

....1893.

A copy of your paper could not be had at..........o'clock to-day of the newsdealer

at..

....

The reason assigned by him was..

....

Be particular to indicate if this occurs on a railroad train or steamboat, and to give sufficient information to facilitate the investigation which will be IMMEDIATELY undertaken of EVERY complaint that reaches the office of "The New-York Times."

SIXTH ARTILLERY REUNION.

Veterans of the War Hold Their Annual Meeting.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Sept. 2.—Owing the to threatening aspect of the weather the fourth annual reunion of the survivors of the Sixth New-York Artillery, which was held at the fair grounds here to-day, was not so largely attended as had been expected. Fifteen hundred persons were on the grounds when the exercises began at 11 A. M.

Chauncey M. Depew, who was expected to deliver an address, was not present. Capt. Joseph B. Eakins of the Twelfth Police Precinct, New-York, who is President of the association, opened the proceedings. President James Wood of the Westchester County Historical Society and several members of the society were also present.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Col. Stephen Baker, President; George R. Hendrickson, First Vice President; John Gedney, Second Vice President; Capt. H. B. Hall, Third Vice President; Lieut. F. Morris, Fourth Vice President; Major Frederick Shonnard, Custodian; Watson C. Vredenburgh, Sergeant of the steamboat squad, New-York, Treasurer; L. H. Bleakley, Secretary, and John D. Crawford, Corresponding Secretary.

A vote of thanks was tendered to Capt. Eakins, the retiring President, for the services rendered to the association. Capt. Eakins was among the first to enlist in the Sixth New-York Artillery, and served three years, taking part in most of the important engagements of the war in which the regiment participated.

Capt. Joseph B. Eakins.

A reception was given to the survivors of the War Committee, after which the business meeting adjourned, to meet Sept. 2, 1894, at Yonkers, where the association will be the guests of the Kitching Post, G. A. R.

At a special meeting of the Westchester County Historical Society, held in Floral Hall on the fair grounds, President Wood in the chair, on motion of Gen. William H. Robertson the following resolution was adopted:

Whereas, This society gladly avails itself of this opportunity, on the thirty-first anniversary of the muster into the service of the United States of the Sixth New-York Artillery Regiment and the fourth annual reunion of its survivors, to express its deep sense of gratitude to the officers and men of the regiment for their noble conduct, not only in the matter of enlistment but throughout the war; for their enviable reputation in the army; for their moral and fighting qualities; for their inestimable sacrifices, and their brilliant and heroic record written in blood on more than fifty battlefields; and

Whereas, For these sacrifices and these services, this society holds them in grateful remembrance, and the citizens of this Senatorial district, as organized in 1862, have abundant reason to be proud of the Anthony Wayne Guards and of their patriotic services in the field, therefore,

Resolved, That the President of this society be requested to deliver a copy of this resolution to the President of the Fraternity of the Survivors of the Sixth Regiment, New-York Artillery, at the annual reunion of the association to-day.

JAMES WOOD, President.

JAMES B. LOCKWOOD, Secretary.

Letters of regret were read from Moses G. Leonard, a member of the War Committee and Provost Marshal of the Eighth Senatorial District, and from George C. Kebbe, son of the Colonel of the regiment, regretting their inability to be present.

Addresses were delivered by Major Gen. William H. Morris, James Wood, and Gen. William H. Robertson.

Gen. Morris gave an interesting account of the circumstances which led to the organization of the Sixth New-York Artillery. When the war broke out he was at West Point and had concluded to take command of the One Hundred and Thirty-fifth New-York Infantry, which was afterward organized as the Sixth New-York Regiment of Artillery. He said he was advised not to take command by his brother officers on the ground that it was composed of green men and his reputation would be at stake if they ran away, as other green men had done, when called into action. Just about this time he received a letter from his father informing him that the organization was composed of his friends and neighbors in Westchester County.

"Knowing the character of the men of Westchester County," he continued, "I at once accepted the command and have never regretted it."

Gen. Morris graphically described several of the engagements in which the Sixth New-York Artillery took part, and eulogized the men for their splendid services in the field. He said the regiment was under fire 106 times during the war, and displayed matchless bravery at the battle of the Wilderness, during the Gettysburg campaign, at Spottsylvania, Bethesda Church, Baskets Farm, Slaughter Pen, North and South Anna Rivers, Coal Harbor, the siege of Petersburg, and Cedar Creek.

President Wood of the Westchester County Historical Society complimented the men on their fighting qualities and general behavior while in the field.

Gen. Robertson, Chairman of the War Committee which organized the regiment, after paying a high tribute to their patriotism and eulogizing the heroism of the men on the battlefield, said he believed the United States would eventually inaugurate a movement which would have the effect of disbanding the standing armies of Europe.

"The United States," he said, "is the only Government in the world that dare make such a proposition. If any other nation ventured to do so it might be claimed they were actuated by fear. But everybody knows that this country fears nothing. In a few years, I believe, the standing armies of the world will be disbanded."

Of the War Committee appointed by Gov. Morgan after the call for troops by President Lincoln, there are only eight members living—William H. Robertson, Chauncey M. Depew, M. J. Leonard, Chauncey Weeks, Louis J. Morris, John Jay, and S. D. Gifford. Two of them were present at the reunion—William D. Robertson and S. D. Gifford.

At the close of the exercises a collation was served to the members and guests in the Floral Building.

MR. LORILLARD TO RETIRE.

Disgusted with Racing Mismanagement, He Will Sell His Race Horses.

Slowly but surely the effects of the mismanagement of affairs on the running tracks of the East since John A. Morris accomplished the destruction of the American Jockey Club, forced it into dissolution, and himself and his Louisiana Lottery methods to the fore, are making themselves felt. Already, since the notorious and disgraceful meeting at the Monmouth Park began, Mr. Frederick Gebhard has retired from the turf in disgust. Mr. J. G. Follansbee is trying to dispose of his horses so that he may also be able to retire.

Now comes the announcement that Pierre Lorillard is going to sell out and leave the turf. The reason made public is because of poor health and a desire to spend the Winter in California. As Mr. Lorillard has never raced his horses in Winter, the sale of his horses would not be necessary to permit of his going to California or anywhere else he wished. The fact is that he, too, is dissatisfied with the queer turf management that cropped out at Monmouth Park, and he is not at all in sympathy with the Morris and Dwyer methods, knowing that they can bring but evil to the turf interests.

Mr. Lorillard was the creator of the Board of Control which has tried to manage racing in the East, and which is just now a rather non-existent body, owing to the internal troubles it has been having. A rule of one of its members, Monmouth Park, has been defied by the Coney Island Jockey Club, and there is now understood to be a desire existing among some of the members to ask for the expulsion of J. G. K. Lawrence from the body because he will not bow the knee to the mandates of the lottery king, John A. Morris, who represents his own interests and no one else's in the body that rules the turf.

Mr. Lorillard's sympathies are entirely with the Coney Island Jockey Club, which is a club of gentlemen and not a proprietary affair like that at Morris's track or the one at Monmouth. That he was dissatisfied with things at Monmouth was an open secret, and it is believed that the way in which races were run there for the benefit of the stable of M. F. Dwyer and the betting ring, coupled with the fact that a dissolution of the Board of Control is looked for in the immediate future, are the causes which lead to his withdrawal from the turf at this time. He will continue to breed race horses at his farm in New-Jersey, and he may possibly race some of them at some time in the future. At least this is the way in which his retirement from the turf is attempted to be smoothed over by the Morris-Dwyer crowd.

AN OLD-FASHIONED CONTEST

THIRTY-SEVEN RUNS SCORED ON THE POLO GROUNDS.

The Louisvilles and the New-Yorks Had a Lively Batting Game in Which Errors Were Plentiful—Catcher Grim Was Struck on the Head with a Pitched Ball and Rendered Unconscious—Only 16 of the 37 Runs Tallied Were Earned—Brooklyn's First "Whitewash."

"Fritz" Pfeffer and his Louisville Colonels have been playing a strong game on this trip, and 5,000 spectators journeyed to the Polo Grounds to see them play yesterday. They were sorely disappointed. The exhibition was by long odds the worst of the season. Errors on both sides were plentiful; the men played without any life or spirit; the contest was slow, tiresome, and uninteresting, and the only redeeming feature was that the Giants won.

With the score 15 to 3 in favor of New-York, Kelly relieved Wilson, and later on Baldwin took Petty's place. Grim, the Louisville catcher, met with what might have proved a bad accident. He was in a stooping position while at the bat, and was struck on the back of the head with a pitched ball, rendering him unconscious. At first it was thought that his skull was fractured, but, luckily, this did not prove to be the case. Weaver relieved Grim.

Of the 37 runs scored only 16 were earned. This alone gives an idea of the field work of both teams. The score:

LOUISVILLE.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	NEW-YORK.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
T. Brown, cf.	2	2	4	1	0	Stafford, cf.	2	2	2	1	1
O'Rourke, rf.	4	2	0	0	0	Ward, 2b.	2	3	1	4	2
Grim, c.	0	1	0	0	0	Doyle, rf.	3	1	6	0	0
Weaver, c.	2	1	1	1	0	Davis, 3b.	4	1	0	3	2
W. Brown, 1b	2	4	13	0	0	Connor, 1b.	2	3	15	0	1
Twitchell, lf.	0	0	0	0	1	Burke, lf.	2	4	0	0	0
Pfeffer, 2b.	1	1	1	6	0	Wilson, c.	0	0	0	0	1
Pinkney, 3b.	1	1	0	1	1	Kelly, c.	1	1	2	1	0
Denny, ss.	1	0	5	4	2	Fuller, ss.	2	2	1	3	0
Wittrock, p.	1	2	0	2	0	Petty, p.	2	1	0	2	1
						Baldwin, p.	2	2	0	2	0
Total	14	14	24	15	4	Total	23	20	27	16	8

Louisville.....2 0 1 0 6 0 3 0 2—14
New-York.....2 1 3 9 0 1 6 1 x—23

Earned runs—Louisville, 5; New-York, 11. First base on errors—Louisville, 3; New-York, 4. Left on bases—Louisville, 10; New-York, 5. First base on balls—Off Wittrock, 5; off Petty, 3; off Baldwin, 2. Struck out—By Wittrock, 1; by Baldwin, 2. Home run—Petty. Three-base hits—Stafford, Ward, Connor. Two-base hits—W. Brown, Ward, Doyle. Sacrifice hits—Grim, Twitchell, (2;) Davis, Wilson. Stolen bases—Wittrock, Stafford, (2;) Ward, (2;) Davis, Connor, Burke, (3;) Fuller. Double plays—Wittrock, Denny, and W. Brown; Denny and W. Brown; T. Brown and Pfeffer. Hit by pitcher—Wittrock, Weaver, Burke. Passed balls—Kelly, 2; Wilson, 1; Weaver, 1. Umpire—Mr. Hornung. Weather pleasant. Attendance, 5,000.

BROOKLYN'S FIRST "WHITEWASH."

Capt. Foutz's Men Failed to Score Against the Clevelands.

For the first time this season the Brooklyns failed to score a run yesterday in their contest with the Clevelands. Cyrus Young, the big farmer pitcher, was in grand form, and he proved a complete enigma to the heavy hitters of the local club. "Dan" Brouthers being the only man able to make a fair showing against his curves.

Sharrott pitched a fairly good game against the Western players, but the poor hitting of his colleagues sacrificed all chances of success.

Ewing's double, a steal, and Tebeau's hit gave Cleveland 1 run in the third; McAleer's double and two outs 1 in the fourth; three-baggers by Childs and McKean, a single by Ewing, and a double by Tebeau 3 in the seventh, and Childs's single and Burkett's double 1 in the eighth.

Good catches were made by McAleer, Burkett, Tebeau, and Griffin, while pretty stops were executed by Childs, McGarr, Daly, Shoch, and Hatfield. The score:

CLEVELAND.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.	BROOKLYN.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Childs, 2b.	2	2	3	6	1	Griffin, cf.	0	0	6	0	1
Burkett, lf.	0	1	2	0	0	Daly, 2b.	0	0	1	5	0
Ewing, rf.	2	2	0	0	0	Brouth'rs, 1b	0	2	11	0	0
McKean, ss.	1	1	1	1	1	Foutz, lf.	0	0	2	0	0
Tebeau, 1b.	0	2	12	1	0	Hatfield, 3b.	0	0	1	3	0
McGarr, 3b.	0	1	0	3	1	Lachance, rf.	0	0	1	0	0
McAleer, cf.	1	2	2	0	0	Shoch, ss.	0	1	1	4	0
O'Connor, c.	0	0	6	2	1	Kinslow, c.	0	1	4	0	1
Young, p.	0	0	1	1	0	Sharrott, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total	6	11	27	14	4	Total	0	4	27	12	2

Cleveland.....0 0 1 1 0 0 3 1 0—6
Brooklyn.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Earned runs—Cleveland, 5. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 3. Left on bases—Cleveland, 9; Brooklyn, 6. First base on balls—Off Young, 1; off Sharrott, 4. Struck out—By Young, 4; by Sharrott, 2. Three-base hits—Childs, McKean. Two-base hits—Burkett, Ewing, Tebeau, McGarr, McAleer. Sacrifice hits—Burkett, McKean, McAleer, O'Connor, Young, Daly. Stolen bases—Burkett, (2,) Ewing, (2,) McKean, Brouthers. Wild pitches—Sharrott, 2. Passed ball—O'Connor. Umpire—Mr. Lynch. Weather favorable. Attendance, 4,600.

Other League Games.

AT BOSTON.

St. Louis.....0 2 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—3
Boston.....0 2 1 0 3 0 0 0 ..—6

Base hits—St. Louis, 7; Boston, 6. Errors—St. Louis, 3; Boston, 2. Batteries—Breitenstein and Buckley; Nichols and Bennett. Umpire—Mr. Mullen.

AT CHICAGO.

Baltimore.....3 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 2—6
Chicago.....0 2 0 0 0 0 0 2 1—5

Base hits—Baltimore, 13; Chicago, 10. Errors—Baltimore, 1; Chicago, 3. Batteries—McMahon and Robinson; Hutchinson and Schriever. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

AT PITTSBURG—FIRST GAME.

Washington.....0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 1—3
Pittsburg.....0 4 0 0 0 0 6 2 ..—12

Base hits—Washington, 12; Pittsburg, 14. Errors—Washington, 4; Pittsburg, 2. Batteries—Esper and McGuire; Killen and Earl. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

SECOND GAME.

Washington.....0 1 3 1 1 0 1 1 1—9
Pittsburg.....0 2 0 4 5 1 0 0 ..—12

Base hits—Washington, 16; Pittsburg, 11. Errors—Washington, 5; Pittsburg, 3. Batteries—Meekin and McGuire; Ehret and Mack. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

AT PHILADELPHIA—FIRST GAME.

Cincinnati.....0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—2
Philadelphia.....0 1 0 1 2 0 2 0 ..—6

Base hits—Cincinnati, 6; Philadelphia, 14. Errors—Cincinnati, 2; Philadelphia, 2. Batteries—Parrott and Vaughan; Taylor and Clements. Umpire—Mr. Mr. McQuaid.

SECOND GAME.

Cincinnati.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—1
Philadelphia.....1 2 0 0 3 6 1 1 ..—14

Base hits—Cincinnati, 9; Philadelphia, 17. Errors—Cincinnati, 4; Philadelphia, 0. Batteries—Sullivan and Vaughan; Weyhing and Cross. Umpire—McQuaid.

Standing of the Clubs.

	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.		Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Boston	75	32	.701	Cincinnati	51	55	.481
Pittsburg	64	44	.593	Baltimore	50	57	.467
Philadel'a	63	44	.589	St. Louis	47	61	.435
Cleveland	57	47	.548	Chicago	43	64	.402
New-York	57	49	.538	Louisville	40	62	.372
Brooklyn	54	52	.509	Wash'g'n	37	71	.343

The Orange Boys Played Well.

ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 2.—The Orange Athletic Club defeated the Westfield Athletic Club on Orange Oval to-day. The game was a close and exciting one to the end of the seventh inning, when the visitors went to pieces. The score:

Orange A.C.....0 0 1 0 0 0 0 5 3—9
Westfield A.C.....0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—1

Batteries—Gilroy and Murphy; Frances and Dowd. Base hits—Orange, 7; Westfield, 9. Errors—Orange, 4; Westfield, 6.

Produce Exchange Operators Won.

The New-York Produce Exchange telegraph operators played a close game of baseball yesterday with the Imperials of Newark. It was a lively and exciting contest. The score:

Imperials of Newark.....1 0 1 0 0 2 2 0 0—6
N. Y. Produce Exchange.....0 0 5 3 0 0 0 0 0—8

NEW-JERSEYS WON.

They Now Lead in the Metropolitan Cricket League.

The tie between the New-Jersey Athletic and Staten Island Cricket Clubs for the lead in the race for the cricket championship of New-York was broken yesterday at Bergen Point. The two clubs had previously maintained an unbeaten record, and in the expectation of seeing a close and exciting struggle a large crowd gathered to witness the contest.

The Staten Islanders batted first, but could make no stand against the fine bowling of C. H. Ellis and M. R. Cobb, both of whom got down to splendid work right from the start, with the result that A. E. Patterson and J. H. Lambkin were the only men to score double figures, while the total reached only 58.

The New-Jerseys then assumed the defensive and had the game won with only four men out. C. H. Ellis made 26 in twenty minutes, and H. A. Young exhibited rare patience for 30, which took him exactly one hour and forty minutes to compile. T. G. Clarke also hit out well, and the final result was a victory for New-Jersey by 83 runs and two wickets to spare.

The score:

STATEN ISLAND CRICKET CLUB.

A. E. Patterson, c. Clarke, b. Ellis	16
F. T. Short, b. Ellis	2
J. H. Lambkin, b. Ellis	15
N. S. Walker, Jr., b. Ellis	0
R. Bokeby, b. Cobb	0
S. H. Barton, b. Cobb	0
H. MacNutt, b. Cobb	0
H. N. Townsend, not out	5
E. H. Pool, st. Payne, b. Cobb	5
J. Balmer, l. b. w. b. Ellis	1
J. L. Pool, b. Ellis	0
Byes	11
Leg byes	3
Total	58

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.
M. R. Cobb	13	7	17	4
C. H. Ellis	13	3	27	6

NEW-JERSEY ATHLETIC CLUB.

C. H. Ellis, c. Balmer, b. J. L. Pool	26
H. A. Young, b. Barton	30
H. Maxfield, b. E. H. Pool	8
M. R. Cobb, b. E. H. Pool	0
F. G. Payne, b. E. H. Pool	5
A. Gunn, b. E. H. Pool	1
T. G. Clarke, not out	39
F. C. Davis, l. b. w., b. J. L. Pool	7
T. Clarke, b. Lambkin	7
W. F. Lewis, not out	11
G. R. Cooper, did not bat	0
Byes	5
Leg byes	2
Total	141

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.
H. MacNutt	5	0	23	0
H. N. Townsend	9	0	31	0
E. H. Pool	9	5	16	4
J. L. Pool	15	5	33	2
N. S. Walker, Jr.	3	0	6	0
S. H. Barton	3	0	13	1
J. H. Lambkin	2	0	12	1

RUNS AT THE FALL OF EACH WICKET.

Staten Island.....8, 35, 38, 38, 38, 38, 40, 57, 58, 58
New-Jersey.....32, 50, 50, 58, 60, 100, 112, 119

Brooklyn Cricketers Beaten.

The Brooklyn Cricket Club sustained a surprising defeat at Prospect Park yesterday, when, contrary to all expectations, the Newarks gained a victory over them by 40 runs. The batting of A. H. Stratford was the great feature of the game, and the result was mainly owing to his exertions with the willow, while, in company with C. Moore, he also did great work with the ball.

The score:

NEWARK.

A. H. Stratford, b. Brown	45
F. Copley, c. Keogh, b. A. S. Durrant	1
F. W. Stratford, st. Hurditch, b. Brown	0
T. Gilbert, b. H. S. Durrant	23
C. Moore, b. A. S. Durrant	3
F. Birch, not out	14
W. Hackett, b. H. S. Durrant	0
E. McWhood, c. Brown, b. H. S. Durrant	2
B. Stanford, run out	1
T. Oakley, run out	0
C. Bowman, c. A. S. Durrant, b. H. S. Durrant	1
Byes	1
Leg byes	1
Wides	1
Total	92

BROOKLYN.

H. S. Durrant, b. C. Moore	1
G. Tuttle, b. C. Moore	13
C. P. Hurditch, c. Oakley, b. A. H. Stratford	7
A. S. Durrant, c. Gilbert, b. A. H. Stratford	9
A. Brown, b. C. Moore	5
H. Helmo, b. A. H. Stratford	1
W. A. Gray, not out	10
A. A. Adams, c. Gilbert, b. C. Moore	0
E. G. Keogh, b. A. H. Stratford	3
C. Helmo, b. A. H. Stratford	0
A. H. Olton, c. Bowman, b. Moore	3
Total	52

CHAMPIONS TO COMPETE.

An Excellent Entry List for the New-Jersey Athletic Club Games.

Monday will be a red-letter day in athletics in this section of the country. The New-Jersey Athletic Club, the leading organization in the State of New-Jersey, will hold its annual carnival of sports at the club grounds, Bayonne City, N. J. A very fine entry list has been received. In the 100-yard run W. M. Richards, intercollegiate champion and now of the New-York Athletic Club, is on scratch. E. W. Allen, the ex-Yale flier, is on the post of honor with him. The handicapper has made the limit 7½ yards, and many aspiring champions have been given that handicap.

In the 300-yard run Allen and Richards are scratch men. This is expected to be the race of the year. At the Riverside games last Saturday Allen ran very close to the record, and it is expected that on the New-Jersey track, which is the best in this part of the country, Allen will wipe out Myers's record, made twelve years ago; in fact, he will be forced to if he desires to win this race, as the boys at Travers Island think Richards, at this distance, cannot be beaten. On Richards and Allen handicaps are given ranging from two to twenty-five yards. Among the other fliers in this race are P. Vredenberg of Princeton College, who has two yards; George Schwegler, New-York Athletic Club; W. M. Craft, and others.

The mile run is, indeed, a peculiar handicap. T. Conneff is on scratch, where he should be after his sensational mile of last Saturday, and we have for once the peculiar sight of an American champion, George Orton, on the twenty-yard mark. Should Conneff decide to start in the mile race, it is expected Orton will refuse his handicap and come back to scratch, as he has repeatedly written that it is his desire to meet Conneff and have it settled who is the one-mile champion of America. The limit in the mile race is 170 yards. In the 220-yard hurdle race fifteen entries have been received and Fred Puffer, the New-Jersey flier, is the scratch man. The limit is 18 yards. Puffer is now running in exceptional form, and it is strongly hinted he will about do the record for the track.

Tommy Shearman and Sam Liebgold, both champions, are scratch men in the one-mile walk, and it is expected that the race between these two will be worth a journey to witness. Both boys have been walking very fast this Summer, and the winner will be, in reality, the champion of America. Eleven prominent walkers have entered in this race. Thirty-five aspirants for honors have entered in the half-mile run, and the scratch men are George W. Orton of Toronto, E. Hjertberg of New-Jersey, H. E. Billings of New-York, and Malcolm E. Smith of New-Jerseys. The knowing ones think it looks like a soft thing for Orton. In the running broad jump, E. W. Goff, the champion, is scratch man. He has been jumping very well, and it would not surprise his clubmates to see him make a new record at this game. Twenty-two broad jumpers have entered, and the handicapper has placed the limit at 2 feet 9 inches.

The four-mile international race will be the most sensational one of its kind ever held in this country. Both Conneff and Day have been running some remarkably fast trials, and there is not the shadow of a doubt but what the American records will be smashed, in fact the New-Jersey Athletic Club has already promised record medals for this race. Conneff, since his return from Boston, has been doing his work on Manhattan Field, and on Thursday last ran a three-mile trial, his final effort in 14:40. Day, on the other hand, has been taking very good care of himself and has the greatest confidence in his ability, and promises to run the race of his career. The New-Haven contingent arrived in New-York City last night, and, while they are not saying much about Mr. Hunter, they feel positive he will show the New-Jersey boys he has not forgotten how to run. E. Hjertberg, the two-mile champion, expects to be well up in the front, while the Xavier fliers, Andrew Walsh, the one-mile champion, and W. O. Keefe, the ten-mile champion, and A. J. Dunlap, are notorious stayers, and expect to be well up when the lap bell is rung.

WINDLE AND TYLER.

They Gathered in the Prizes at the Birmingham Bicycle Races.

BIRMINGHAM, Conn., Sept. 2.—Whether the crack riders had fooled the Crescent Cycle Club or the club had fooled the public a crowd of 7,000 people could not figure out to-day. Of all the cracks that had been advertised the only ones to appear were Windle and Tyler, with Warren a good second-class man. Windle and Tyler working together took every event in which they were entered, and Warren attended to the rest. The track record of 2:19 3-5 was lowered 3 2-5 seconds by Windle in the last heat of the day the final of the mile open handicap. Aside from this the performances were poor.

Summaries:

One Mile, Open, 3:10 Class.—E. W. Heyer, Hartford, won; John J. Adams, Hartford, second; L. W. Sullivan, New-Haven, third. Time—2:41.

One Mile, International, Diamond.—Harry C. Tyler, Springfield, won; W. W. Windle, Millburn, second; A. W. Warren, Hartford, third. Time—2:34.

Mile Handicap, Connecticut Riders.—Warren, Hartford, (scratch,) won; C. Ford Seeley, Hartford, (40 yards,) second; F. T. Catlin, New-Haven, (65 yards,) third. Time—2:23 4-5.

Half-Mile Handicap, Open.—Warren, Hartford, (scratch,) won; O. G. Spencer, New-Haven, (40 yards,) second; J. J. Adams, Hartford, (50 yards,) third; George H. Steerzing, Hartford, (50 yards,) fourth. Time—1:10 3-5.

One Mile, 2:35 Class.—Frederick Hawley, Brooklyn, won; E. W. Heyer, Hartford, second; F. J. Titus, New-York, third. Time—2:28 3-5.

Half Mile, Open.—Windle, won; Tyler, second; Arnold, third. Time—1:17 1-5.

Mile Handicap, Open.—Windle (scratch) won; Durand McLean, Brooklyn, (145 yards,) second; F. T. Catlin, New-Haven, (130 yards,) third; Warren, (60 yards,) fourth; O. G. Spencer, New-Haven, (150 yards,) fifth. Time—2:16 1-5, breaking track record.

ORANGE CANOE CLUB REGATTA.

Close Races on the Passaic—Ianthes Did the Best Work.

The Orange Canoe Club of West Arlington, N. J., held its fourth annual regatta yesterday afternoon on the Passaic River in front of its clubhouse. The course for the paddling races was one-half mile straightaway; for the sailing races it was triangular, and about three miles in length. A large number of visitors watched the races from the balconies of the clubhouse or from the adjacent house of the Arlington Canoe Club. The entries included all the best racing men on the river, and the races were all well contested.

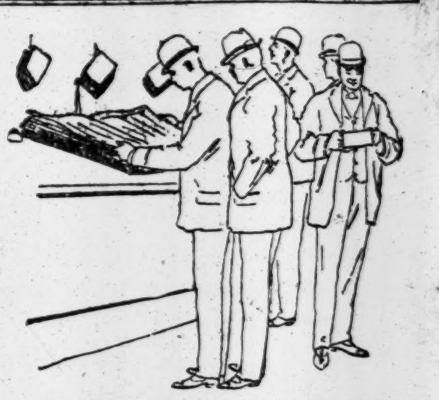
The Ianthe Canoe Club of Newark did the best work, securing five of the ten events. The Rutherford delegation secured three and the Orange men obtained the remaining two. The club four paddling race was won by the Ianthe crew, as was generally expected would be the case. This four holds the championship of the country, having never been defeated, either on home waters or at the annual canoe meets. It was organized three years ago.

The senior sailing race was between George Douglas of the Ianthe Canoe Club and George Manley of the Orange Canoe Club, and was watched with great interest, as Manley is the present holder of the sailing championship of the Passaic, while Douglas did very good work at the canoe meet in the Thousand Islands last month. Manley's canoe soon filled with water, and Douglas won easily, but offered to resail the race. His offer was accepted, and he won the resail, also, by several lengths. No time was taken in any of the races.

After the regatta the women who were present were treated to a trip up the river in the club's big war canoe.

Summaries:

Paddling, Any Canoe.—G. W. Petty, Rutherford CC, won; Frank McLees, Rutherford CC, second.



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Sailing, Seniors.—George Douglas, Ianthe CC, won; George Manley, Orange CC, second.

Sailing, for Cruising Canoes.—William Smiley, Orange CC, won; B. R. Roome, Arlington CC, second.

Sailing, Juniors.—George Manley, Orange CC, won; B. R. Roome, Arlington CC, second.

Paddling Club Fours.—Ianthe crew, Harry Farmer, Barron Fredricks, E. B. Boggs, and Joseph Stewart, won; Rutherford crew, G. W. Petty, Frank McLees, D. W. Bain, and W. D. Barkley, second.

Sailing Manœuvring and Upset.—George Douglas, Ianthe CC, won; George Manley, Orange CC, second.

Paddling Seniors.—George Douglas, Ianthe CC, won; Mark Freeman, Ianthe CC, second.

Paddling Juniors.—George Petty, Rutherford CC, won; H. Allen, second.

Paddling Tandem, Canoes of 30 Inches Beam or Over.—Harry Farmer and George Douglas, Ianthe CC, won; Fred Collins and J. Collins, Bayonne CC, second.

Hurry-Scurry and Upset.—W. D. Barkley, Rutherford CC, won; D. W. Bain, Rutherford CC, second.

The Regatta Committee was: W. H. Smiley, Chairman; H. M. Andresen, and L. E. Fisher. The Reception Committee was: J. E. Rogers, Chairman; George Smith, and W. Hanson.

PARET DEFEATS HOBART.

Some Lively Tennis Playing on Staten Island Courts.

Fifteen ambitious tennis players entered the tournament of the Staten Island Athletic Club, which is a part of the Labor Day carnival, the finals being scheduled for Monday morning. Simpson and Fish, the Chester Hill candidates, failed to show up, but the other thirteen had a great time chasing the elusive ball yesterday afternoon. All fell by the wayside except Paret and Lowrie, who will tussle to see which one is to get the Athletic Club's gold medal, the loser being solaced with a silver one. Judging by yesterday's form, Paret will feel the unusual pleasure of winning a tournament.

Paret certainly showed up in remarkable form. After disposing of an easy opponent, he faced his old opponent, John Hobart, who had just downed his clubmate McMullen after a sharp contest. Hobart started off at a Nancy Hanks clip, and soon had six games and the first set to his credit. Paret hardly getting a point. Hobart's supporters looked pityingly at the Knickerbocker man, but the latter played some first-rate tennis, blocking and volleying cleverly, and passing Hobart repeatedly when the latter approached the net. Paret got to 5—2 in the second set, but Hobart made one of his braces and tied the score. Then Paret ran the set out, 7—5.

The courts were rather soft and slippery from the recent rains, and the contestants as well as the balls slid about the courts in laughable style. The third set was a repetition of the second, with a slightly different score, Paret winning 6—4. A victory over Wemple soon after gave the Knickerbocker player a well-earned place in the finals. Walker, the Staten Island Cricket Club's favorite, was beaten by Thomas rather unexpectedly. Thomas's endurance triumphing over his opponent's slightly superior skill.

Fred Lawrie played in his usual good form, and Delmar, Bailey, and Thomas bit the dust in straight sets, Lawrie performed the remarkably amusing feat of smashing the ball while in the act of sitting down hard in the lap of mother earth. He picked himself up amid applause and won the point, his opponent being too much overcome to play tennis. He will meet Paret in the finals, and if the latter puts up the game he did to day it is likely that Lawrie will come out at the short end.

The summary follows:

Men's Singles.—*Preliminary Round*—A. S. Bailey, Staten Island CC, beat J. V. Simpson, Chester Hill TC by default; T. H. Lawrie, New-York TC, beat J. A. Delmar, Knickerbocker TC, 6—0, 6—3; K. S. Walker, Staten Island CC, beat H. Smith, New-York AC, 6—3, 6—3; George C. Thomas, Staten Island AC, beat H. T. Fish, Chester Hill TC, by default; J. P. Paret, Knickerbocker TC, beat Ernest M. Price, Staten Island AC, 6—0, 6—2; John F. Hobart, New-York TC, beat Charles W. McMullen, New-York TC, 6—3, 7—5; Alfred C. Clark, Knickerbocker TC, beat E. V. Daly, New York City, 6—4, 6—3.

First Round—F. H. Lawrie, New-York TC, beat A. S. Bailey, Staten Island CC, 6—1, 9—7. George C. Thomas, Staten Island AC, beat K. S. Walker, Staten Island CC, 2—6, 8—6, 6—3. J. Parmly Paret, Knickerbocker TC, beat John F. Hobart, New-York TC, 0—6, 7—5, 6—4. Ernest Y. Wemple, Staten Island TC, beat Alfred C. Clark, Knickerbocker TC, 6—1, 6—4.

Semi-Final Round—Fred H. Lawrie, New-York TC beat George C. Thomas, Staten Island CC, 6—2, 6—4. J. Parmly Paret, Knickerbocker TC, beat Ernest Y. Wemple, Staten Island CC, 6—2, 6—2.

A Lively Race by Cabin Cats.

COLLEGE POINT, L. I., Sept. 2.—A race of the Knickerbocker Yacht Club for cabin open yachts took place this afternoon. The race was sailed over the triangular course opposite the clubhouse at College Point to Riker's Island and Clausen's Point and return. Only four boats entered, but it was the most exciting race of the season. The starters were the yachts Jim, Capt. I. J. Merritt; Myra, Capt. G. K. Rosenquest; Violet, Capt. G. A. S. Wieners, and Doris, Capt. W. F. Evans.

The signal to start was given at 3:45. The first boat over the line was the Jim, followed closely by the Violet and Myra. The Doris was disabled shortly after the start. The weather was pleasant and there was a strong breeze. The boats sailed three times over the course to make the ten-mile course fixed upon by the Regatta Committee.

The Jim crossed the line in 1 hour 15 minutes. The race was in charge of G. K. Rosenquest and G. A. S. Wieners of the Regatta Committee. A collation followed the race at the clubhouse.

Next Saturday will be ladies' day regatta for all classes. The course will be from the clubhouse at College Point to and around Execution Lighthouse on the sound and return.

Race Horses at Auction.

Before the first race at Sheepshead Bay yesterday, twelve race horses in training, the property of W. O'B. Macdonough, C. Fleischmann & Son, and others, were sold by a representative of Tattersalls. The animals sold were, with two exceptions, a poor lot, as the prices show:

Ronald, ch. c., 4 years, by Rossington-Secret, by Longfellow; J. Castle	$1,300
Fort Worth, ch. c., 3, by Luke Blackburn-Tullahoma, by Great Tom; J. B. White	1,050
Woodban, ch. c., 3, by Woodlands-Gilban, by King Ban; H. A. Newton	150
The Hunter, b. g., 3, by Springbok-Edith, by Saxon; G. Miller	100
Doctor Chris, ch. c., 2, by Luke Blackburn-Rosa Buckden, by Rossiter; W. Beckett	350
Chestnut gelding, 2, by The Ill Used-Cordelia, by Matador; H. L. Jones	400
Scholastic, ch. c., 2, by Sir Modred-School-girl, by Pat Molloy; Excelsior Stable	975
Black Douglass, blk. c., 2, by Hidalgo-Sister to Jim Douglass; W. Beckett	600
Parasang, b. f., 2, by Cyrus-Getaway, by Balfe; W. J. Speirs	2,000
Milan, ch. f., 2, by Midlothian-La Scala, by Joe Hooker; Fred Lowe	2,700
Bayard, ch. c., 3, by Hyder Ali-Cordelia Planet, by Planet; J. Flynn	650
Tremor, b. c., 2, by Tremont-Ma Belle, by Charaxus; C. M. Lewis	100

For other Sporting News see Page 3.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 2.—The eight-story chair manufactory of Heywood Brothers, at 1,010 Race Street, was damaged by fire this morning to the extent of $30,000. The loss is covered by insurance.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 2.—A large part of the business portion of the town of Magnolia, Ark., was destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss, $40,000; insurance, $22,000.

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98c.,	were	1.75	3.98,	were	7.00
1.29,	were	2.00	4.98,	were	8.00
1.49,	were	2.50	5.98,	were	9.00
1.98,	were	4.00	6.98,	were	11.00

AT THIRTY-NINE CENTS.

China Drapery Silks......all colors.

Floral and Japanese—plain and bordered; worth sixty-nine cents.

Fancy Silkolines and Furniture Sateens 9¾ cents.......regular price 20 cents.

Extraordinary offering of

FINE SATIN BROCATELS.

Magnificent colorings— 50 inches wide.

THREE DOLLARS..positively worth six dollars.

Satin finish Tapestries—all colors,	69c
French Linen—50 inch,	39c
Jute Furniture Tapestries—50 inch,	29c

UPHOLSTERY FRINGES.

Cotton, Wool, and Silk......All widths.

2¾c.,	were	08	49c.,	were	79
9¾c.,	were	20	59c.,	were	1.00
39c.,	were	69	98c.,	were	2.00

All colors to match Tapestries.

Sheepskin Mats.

16x25,	One Dollar;	were	1.59
19x30,	Dollar Fifty;	were	2.49
16x36,	Two Dollars;	were	3.49
23x35,	Three Dollars;	were	5.49
23x56,	Five Dollars;	were	7.98

Closing Sale of Fancy Silks.

Brocades and Changeables, including elegant styles and finest qualities.

49c;	were	79	98c;	were	1.59
69c;	were	1.09	1.29;	were	2.49
89c;	were	1.39	1.98;	were	3.98

Challenge Sale. Last Week.

This week must see the end of many things.

Hand-painted China silk Scarfs,	25c; were	75
Silk Scarfs—emb'd bolting ends,	49c; were	1.25
China Silk Headrests—lace ruffle,	79c; were	1.98
Japan Silk L'mbr'quins—gold em'd,	5.98; were	10.50
Leather and Cloth Shopping Bags,	19c; were	50
Fancy Leather Combination Books,	35c; were	69
Fancy Plush Photo Albums	29c; were	98
Fancy Cotton Laces—3 to 6 inch,	5c; were	20
Black Spanish Guipure—6 inch,	5c; were	20
Oriental Laces—5 to 10 inch	12½c; were	29
Chantilly Flouncing—42 and 45 in,	69c; were	1.00
45-inch Emb'd Skirtings,	37c; were	75
27-inch Emb'd Flouncings,	29c; were	59
Fine Embroideries—4 to 10 inch,	19c; were	49
Fine Embroideries—2 to 6 inch,	12½c; were	20
3½-inch Satin Gros Grain Ribbons,	18c; were	30
2½-inch Satin Gros Grain Ribbons,	14c; were	21
Ladies' Laund'r'd Chambray Waists,	1.25 were	1.98
Col'd and White Emb'd H'dk'fs,	12½c; were	25
Ladies' Extra Fine Emb'd H'dk'fs,	25c; were	40
Ladies' Hemstitch Japan Silk,	12½c; were	19
Others—finer,	25c; were	40
Men's Col'd and White Border,	7c; were	15
Men's fine hemstitch Linen,	17c; were	29
Men's fine linen Initial,	39c; were	59
Men's Japan Silk Initial,	39c; were	59
Imported Opera Glasses,	1.59; were	3.98
Gold Eyeglasses and Spectacles,	1.98; were	4.25
Fine Steel Spectacles,	39c; were	75
Gold-Plated Eyeglass Chains,	59c; were	1.00
Men's Col'd Bal. Shirt and Drawers,	29c; were	50
Men's French Bal. Shirts & Drawers,	39c; were	60
Men's Col'd Lisle Shirts & Drawers,	49c; were	85
Men's Stripe Outing Shirts,	29c; were	60
All-silk Windsor Scarfs,	12½c; were	25
Men's Solid Color Half Hose,	19c; were	40
Ladies' Fast Black—Hermsdorf dye,	19c; were	29
Children's Fine Rib—fast black,	15c; were	25
Children's Derby Rib—fast black,	19c; were	29
Children's Black Lisle Rib—all sizes,	24c; were	37
Ladies' Rib Lisle Vests—all colors,	39c; were	60
Ladies' Rib Silk Vests—all colors,	49c; were	85
Stripe Wash Poplin Skirts,	29c; were	60

Jewelry and Silver Ware.

Challenge Sale.		Last Week.
Rolled Gold Plate Necklaces,	19c; were	49
Solid Gold Sleeve Buttons,	91c; were	2.00
Gold and Sterling Watch Chains,	98c; were	2.50
Solid Gold Diamond Chip Scarf Pins,	74c; were	1.50
Rolled Gold Bonnet Pins,	39c; were	75
Solid Gold Pins and Earrings,	98c; were	2.00
Rhinestone Earrings,	19c; were	49
Garter Clasps,	9c; were	25
Real Shell Hairpins,	25c; were	75
Bone Hairpins—assorted designs,	14c; were	39
Bone Hairpins—dozen,	9c; were	19
Silver-Plated Dinner Knives—dz.,	1.38; were	2.50
Do. Tablespoons and Forks—dozen,	1.38; were	2.50
Do. Teaspoons—dozen,	76c; were	1.25
Rogers' Teaspoons—set of 6,	84c; were	1.50
Do. Dessert Spoons—set of 6,	1.49; were	2.25
Do. Tablespoons—set of 6,	1.98; were	3.50
Do. Table Forks—set of 6,	1.98; were	3.50
Berry Spoons and Cake Knives,	98c; were	2.00
10,000 Japanese Folding Fans,	4c; were	19

Wash Dress Fabrics.

"A merry time while it lasts."

AT FOUR CENTS AND THREE-QUARTERS.

Fancy English Flannels, Non-shrinkable.

Blue, Pink, Rose, Tan, Gray, and Black-and-White, Stripes, Plaids, Checks,

The very best. Sold elsewhere at a shilling.

At Three Cents and Seven-eighths.

Ginghams and Chambrays; Challies and Cambrics, Light and Dark.................were 8 to 12½c

At Five Cents and Three-quarters.

Staple Ginghams and Lace Stripes; also finest Dress Cambrics that were 12½ to 18 cents.

At Seven Cents and Three-quarters.

Sateens and Percales, Indigo Blues and Novelties; were 15 and 20 cents.

At Eight Cents and Three-quarters.

Imported Ginghams, 32-inch. were 35

At Twelve Cents and a Half.

French Sateens—plain and Brocade, and best Scotch and French Ginghams, that were up to 40 cents.

This is the last week of the "Challenge" sale!

Table Linens and Towels.

Elegant Satin Damask

DINNER SETS,

heaviest and finest imported—hand-drawn openwork borders—deep knot fringe—Cloths, 2½ to 4 yards long, with dozen napkins to match,

9.98 were 18, 12.98 were 24.

Hemstitch Damask Sets,

all sizes, 2½ to 4 yards,

$7.98.........................were $14 and $16.

All-Linen Towels—knot fringe,	11c; were	.19
Extra large Damask and Huck,	15c; were	.25
Very fine Double Damask Towels,	49c; were	.75
Turkish Bath Towels—15x36,	4½c; were	.08
Turkish Bath Towels—18x39,	7½c; were	.12½
Twill Toweling—19 inch,	4¾c; were	.07
Check Glass Toweling—18 inch,	8½c; were	.12
Turkish Toweling—22 inch,	19c; were	.29
All-Linen Table Damasks,	12½c; were	.25
Ex. heavy All-Linen—54 inch,	33c; were	.45
Ex. heavy All-Linen—60 inch,	37c; were	.50
Fine German Double Damask—63 in,	49c; were	.62
Still heavier and finer—68 inch,	64c; were	.80
All-Linen Napkins—⅝ size—dz.,	68c; were	1.15
All-Linen Napkins—⅝ size—dz.,	98c; were	1.35
All-Linen Napkins—¾ size—dz.,	1.49; were	2.25
Fine Double Damask—¾ size—dz.,	1.74; were	2.50
Fringed white Linen Lunch Cloths—3 yds.,		.98
Fringed and Col'd border Cloths—2 yds.,		.73
Fine Cardinal Table Covers—2 yds.		.98

Notions.

Challenge Sale.		Last Week.	
Tailor Thimbles, dz.,	2c	Basting Cotton, dz.,	8c
Fancy Belting, pc.,	12c	Silk Twist—box of 25,	17c
Silk Belting, pc.,	12c	Spool Silk, dz.,	28c
Black Belting,	5c	Tape—large rolls,	4c
Spoon Steels,	8c	Silk Gartering,	12c
Horn Bone—all sizes,	4c	Initials, dz.,	3c
Waist Steels, all sizes,	10c	Hat-Pins, dz.,	5c
Double Bone Casing,	5c	Shoe Buttons, gr.,	3c
Rubber Shields,	5c	Clinton Safety Pins pap.	4c
Stockinet—No. 4,	10c	Needle Cases,	5c

SQUARE DEALING.

To take advantage of necessities of others in times of distress is beneath the dignity of a merchant......To aggravate distress is worse......Currency is temporarily scarce......That which we receive is neither hoarded nor sold......It is deposited, as usual.

Any to whom we give our checks who desire them cashed for outlay in this city can obtain our indorsement, and the Bank will pay them in currency.

WE DO NOT SELL CURRENCY at any price, BUT WE DO SELL DRY GOODS lower than they have been sold FOR MANY AND MANY A DAY.

Ladies' Wraps and Dresses.

Two Thousand

JACKETS, BLAZERS, and CAPES,

The Best Styles,

Two Dollars to Sixteen Dollars; were $4.98 to $34.98.

All far less than half price.

All fine quality goods.

Black and Colored Newmarkets.

Five dollars,	Best styles,	were 10.98
Six dollars,	Best styles,	were 12.98
Seven dollars,	Best styles,	were 14.98
Eight dollars,	Best styles,	were 16.98

Gossamers and Cravenettes.

Four Lots.

Two dollars,	Best styles,	were 2.98
Two fifty,	Best styles,	were 3.98
Nine dollars,	Best styles,	were 12.98
Twelve dollars,	Best styles,	were 15.98

Eton Suits and Stuff Dresses.

The finer the goods the greater the loss.

Five hundred as follows:

Five dollars,	were	Thirteen dollars.
Seven dollars,	were	Eighteen dollars.
Nine dollars,	were	Twenty-five dollars.
Ten dollars,	were	Thirty dollars.

ABOVE DRESSES are just about one-third regular prices. They are without exception new and strictly all wool.

By far the greater part are silk lined.

Are they bargains?

Great Offering of Dr. Scott's Electric Corsets.

Dr. Scott's Ventilated,	39c; usually	.75
Dr. Scott's Jean,	49c; usually	1.00
Dr. Scott's Nursing,	59c; usually	1.00
Dr. Scott's Dress Form,	69c; usually	1.25
Dr. Scott's Abdominal,	98c; usually	3.00
Dr. Scott's Black Sateen,	98c; usually	2.00

Dr. Scott's Corded Waists.

Misses'——with straps,	39c; usually	.75
Ladies'——with straps,	59c; usually	1.50

THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS,

Yea, tens of thousands, in first-class merchandise will go this week as they have never gone before.

IT IS A VERITABLE SCANDAL

CONDITION OF CRUISER ATLANTA ALMOST BEYOND BELIEF.

Not a Subject for Repairs, but for Rebuilding—Extracts from the Report of the Board of Inquiry—Astounding Revelations About a Ship the Officers of Which Have Reported Her in Good Order—Clear Case of Neglect and Misrepresentation.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Every man in the country must trust that the condition of things discovered on board the United States steamer Atlanta is not to be taken as an indication of loss of discipline and thoroughness in the navy, but the discoveries already made justify the suspicion, which may be removed upon further examination, that, for several years, the Atlanta has been commanded and in the care of officers who have made perfunctory examinations of the ship, and have made reports that were so recklessly formal that they have not begun to tell the truth.

What must strike every one as a mistaken sense of honor for the negligent predecessor in command of a vessel is supposed to have prevented one commander after another of the Atlanta from discrediting the reports already made. If that sort of feeling is to be encouraged, it will be but a matter of time before all the ships of the navy will be so impaired by neglect as to make it necessary to rebuild or abandon them.

The Navy Department goes on accumulating information in regard to the Atlanta and gathering evidence of gross negligence on the part of those on board. The material which has been dug out of the ship's records at the Navy Department is not simply interesting—it is startling. There is exhibited a remarkable ignorance of the condition of the Atlanta on every hand until the ship was put out of commission and it was left for a board of survey and a court of inquiry to discover defects which hazarded the lives of all on board and make necessary now the expenditure of many thousands of dollars. It is not a matter of repairing—it has developed into a matter of actual rebuilding.

The Atlanta "scandal," for so it has come to be regarded, has been thoroughly discussed in the department in an attempt to solve the reason for the tardy discoveries. If the board of survey is to be believed, the serious defects are not of recent origin. The first intimation that the Atlanta was in need of alterations beyond casual repairs came to the department from the board of survey at Norfolk, whose inspection was the usual one of ships placed out of commission. The board's report reads:

"We have held a strict and careful survey of the Atlanta and report * * * We find the vessel generally not in a good state of preservation. It is our opinion that the condition of the ship as to cleanliness is not satisfactory, and in many compartments rust and corrosion are painted over. The condition of deterioration is not such as can be wholly ascribed to ordinary wear and tear of the service.

"We find the coal bunkers and the fire-room bulkheads much corroded. The water-tight doors to and in the coal bunkers and the protective deck hatches and scuttles are badly corroded and in such condition that effective use would be out of the question. Many of them are corroded in places so that they have not been closed for many months.

"The ship has a list to starboard of about six degrees, for which we are unable to account. This allowed the water in the fire-rooms to lie on the inner bottom, and, taken in connection with the accumulation of dirt, the inner bottom has delayed the examination of the ship, and the completion of this report.

"We find the skin of the ship below the platform decks in magazine, shellrooms, and storerooms covered by sheathing to be considerably corroded, and to require the removal of the sheathing, and scaling and painting. * * * We find the surface of the inner bottom cemented throughout, and it is, therefore, impossible to ascertain its condition. It must be thin, as the cement has worked down around the rivets and seams and shows inside the double bottom."

The expert testimony that the defects represented several months' negligence directs the attention of the department to those who have during the past two or three years been attached to the Atlanta. The ship has been under the command during that period of Capt. J. W. Philip, Capt. F. J. Higginson, and Capt. John R. Bartlett in succession. Each of these officers stands well in the service, and against none of them would have been directed the suspicion of shirking responsibility or neglecting duty.

One theory advanced by a prominent official of the department is accepted as possessing some plausibility.

"Undoubtedly," says this authority, "the present disgraceful state of affairs grew out of an original condition of neglect. Those who succeeded the period of laxity may have shrunk from the disagreeable task of exposing the culpability of the predecessors. With this mistaken notion of honor to fellow-officers and pride of service the injury increased. Probably each new commander hoped that some accident would spare him the trouble of reporting to the department the true condition on board the Atlanta until his negligence in this has added him to the list of those who have failed in an important duty to the department."

Those who recall a recent sudden change in the command of the Atlanta now look back with better understanding, they think, on the incidents which led to the relief of Capt. Higginson by Capt. Bartlett. For several days it appeared to Secretary Herbert at Washington that Commander Higginson was purposely delaying the Atlanta at New-York when it was desired that she sail for Nicaragua. The correspondence which passed between various department people and Capt. Higginson has, to some observers here, a deeper meaning than the petulant quibbling with which Capt. Higginson was charged.

The question now asked is whether there was a significance in the telegraphic messages beyond what appears on the surface. Did Capt. Higginson realize the danger which is intimated by the reports of the experts since the ship has gone out of commission? Another officer in Washington goes so far as to say that each new commander of the Atlanta realized the contempt which would follow a betrayal of his predecessors and that he appreciated the extent of blame and the hopelessness of reaching a responsibility for the wrong done. There was always the chance that the ship would be repaired with none of the scandal which is now destined to enshroud the conduct of affairs on board this ship. Such a suggestion invites an inquiry regarding the period of this shielding of the culprits. There is nothing in the report of the Board of Survey, a brief but pointed document in itself, to aid in establishing the original fault. At best, the work of covering the errors has been going on "for many months."

Fortified by the discovery of the surveyors and the findings of the charitably-inclined court of inquiry, the department people have continued their search for information regarding the administration of affairs on the Atlanta. No page of the ship's record is left unscanned and no incident which will contribute to the departmental reason for punishing those at fault will escape.

The correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES has had an opportunity of examining some of the documents upon which the department will base its action in the Atlanta case. Extracts are made from the log of the ship without attempt at thoroughness. For convenience, rather than for want of material, the quotations from the Atlanta's log are selected from the last six months during which the ship was in commission. The entries of other periods contain with immaterial variation the wording of the extracts here given. Other names appear as signatures, but the information which is thus vouched for is probably as accurate during each period of time into which logbooks are divided.

It is pertinent to state that the day of twenty four hours is divided into six watches of four hours each and each watch is in charge of an officer, sometimes on the Atlanta a Lieutenant, sometimes an ensign, and sometime a naval cadet. These officers record in a few lines in the logbook the events during the different watches, such as drills, arrests, conditions of weather, and incidents of voyage generally.

Among other matters of which mention is made are the inspections on board ship and the result. Each day's entries are "examined and found to be correct" by the navigator of the ship; in the case of the Atlanta, during the period from which quotations are made, Lieut. J. C. Wilson. Each book when completed is also "examined and found to be correct" by the commanding officer, who also administers this personal authenticity when he turns over the command to another, as was the case during the six months here drawn upon. So the contents of the logbook examined by THE NEW-YORK TIMES's representative have the verification of both Capts. Higginson and Bartlett.

The entries, taken casually, with such extracts as have a bearing on the condition of the Atlanta, are as follows:

Jan. 14—8 to 12 A. M., ship at San Domingo.—Examined all air ducts, frames, sea valves, sluices, and water-tight doors. Found in good order.
H. S. WARING, Lieutenant.

Jan. 16—12 to 4 P. M., en route to Port au Prince.—Exercised signal boys for an hour. Closed water-tight doors at 2:45. R. H. LANE, Naval Cadet.

Jan. 21—4 to 8 P. M., off Port au Prince.—Opened and examined all double bottoms in the engineers' department. Found all in good condition except No. 55, which needs painting.
C. B. BRITTAIN, Ensign.

Jan. 28—8 to 12 A. M., en route to St. Thomas.—Examined double bottoms, frames, water-tight doors. Found in order.
F. PRESTON, Naval Cadet.

Feb. 4—8 to 12 A. M.—All compartments, valves, sluices, water-tight doors, and double bottoms were examined and found in order.
H. S. WARING, Lieutenant.

Feb. 11—12 to 4 P. M., en route to Havana.—All compartments, valves, gates, water-tight doors, and double bottoms were examined and found in order.
H. W. HODGES, Lieutenant.

Feb. 14—8 to 12 A. M. at Havana.—Board made examination of double bottoms, water-tight doors, drains, and reported them in good order.
C. B. BRITTAIN, Ensign.

Feb. 18—4 to 8 A. M., at Havana.—All valves, gates, water-tight doors, and double bottoms were examined and found in order.
G. R. CLARK, Lieutenant.

March 4—At Key West.—Opened and examined during the week the double bottoms under engine room, fire rooms, and shaft alley. No dirt or water in them. All in good order.
J. C. WILSON, Navigator.

March 11—En route to Hampton Roads.—All valves, gates, water-tight doors were examined by executive officer and found in order.
G. R. CLARK, Lieutenant.

March 18 and 25—Opened and examined all double-bottom compartments in engine and fire rooms and shaft alley and, excepting compartment 29, found all to be in good condition. ENGINEER'S LOG.

March 31—Examined all valves, gates, water-tight doors and found in order.
G. W. WILLIAMS, Ensign.

May 13, 8 to 12 A. M.—En route from New-York to Kingston.—All sea compartments, air ducts, valves, sluices, water-tight doors, and double bottoms were examined and found in good order.
H. S. CHASE, Lieutenant.

May 11, 8 to 12 A. M.—En route to Kingston.—Exercised at collision drill; doors closed in 30 seconds. G. R. CLARK, Lieutenant.

May 24, off Greytown, 8 to 12 A. M.—Collision doors closed and opened in twenty seconds each way.
W. S. WARING, Lieutenant.

May 27.—All double bottoms under fire rooms could not be opened, fire rooms being strewn with ashes. FROM ENGINEERS' LOG.

May 29.—Relief of Capt. Higginson by Capt. Bartlett and certification of all entries preceding by the former.

June 23, 8 to 12 A. M., off Greytown.—Exercised in closing collision doors. All compartments, water-tight doors, and double bottoms were examined and found in order. H. S. WARING, Lieutenant.

It is remarkable to read, over the signatures of officers who conducted the exercises, that the collision doors were closed in so many seconds, such as the entries under dates of Jan. 16 by Mr. Lane and May 24 and June 23 by Mr. Waring, when the board of survey say within six weeks of the last date, in speaking of the rust on certain of the water-tight doors: "Many of them are corroded in places so that they have not been closed for many months." On this same point the forgiving court of inquiry also says in the report hitherto published in these dispatches:

"The court regards the condition of the water-tight doors in the engineers' department as the most serious defect in the Atlanta's condition. As a rule they would not shut. It was the exception when one would. * * * The court is convinced that the doors would not have served the purpose for which they were intended in case of collision."

Quite as much at variance are the entries copied from the engineer's log under dates of March 18 and 25, and Navigator Wilson's entry on March 4, that compartments and bottoms in engineer's department were in good condition, with no dirt or water in sight. The board of survey saw dirt and corrosion which had been painted over, while the doors in the coal bunkers were "badly corroded and in such condition that effective use would be out of the question:"

No such appalling state of affairs was impressed on the vision of the engineers or the executive officer who, on March 11, found everything "in order."

Add to these special efforts to find out the condition of the ship the ordinary methods of examining, which appear very methodical and very ordinary, the justification will be apparent for the remark of the court of inquiry that "the court finds on the part of the officers an ignorance of the condition of these doors which is to be regretted."

While these reports move to regret the Selfridge court, its poignancy is probably enhanced by a series of "reports" from the Atlanta since Sept. 30, 1890. Capt. J. W. Philip was in command of the ship at that time, and he had a permanent Board of Inspection consisting of Lieut. Commander A. R. Couden, Passed Assistant Engineer W. F. Worthington, and Lieut. H. S. Knapp. The object of the board was to examine the ship and report to the Bureau of Construction any defects. The blank form furnished states:

"This report should embrace only those compartments where have been discovered defects. The omission of a compartment will be considered a certification of the fact that the cement, plating, drainage arrangements, &c., therein are in perfect condition."

The reports submitted make no mention of serious defects. The report for the quarter ending June 30, 1891, was submitted by Lieut. T. B. M. Mason, Passed Assistant Engineer G. E. Baird, and Ensign A. L. Norton, Capt. Higginson being in command. The report says the bulkheads are in good condition, but that "all compartments are found to contain water, which may come through leaky seams or through leaky man-hole gaskets." Later, under Capt. Higginson, a board consisting of Chief Engineer H. H. Cline and Lieut. G. P. Colvocoresses made an inspection and found drains and valves in good condition and compartments, "so far as could be seen," in good condition.

The next report was made by Engineer Cline, Lieut. Commanders W. H. Webb and G. A. Bicknell. There is still no mention of anything which could not be repaired on board. The last report, dated July 1, 1893, was made by Lieuts. J. C. Wilson and H. S. Waring and Passed Assistant Engineer W. M. Parke. Only three compartments are named, and two of them were not examined. The third is No. 35, of which it is said: "The condition of the cement, paint, plating, frames, and other parts was good."

Six inches of water leaked into the compartment through a hole in the main drain pipe. The water was pumped out, the compartment cleaned, and the leak repaired. So when the ship was turned over to the Norfolk Navy Yard the Atlanta was, excepting an insignificant leak in a drain pipe, in "perfect" condition, according to reports from authorized persons on board.

There is no mention anywhere of a hole eaten through a bulkhead in the shaft alley, no reference to the fact that this bulkhead, "upon which the safety of the engine rooms depends," was weakened. There was only a casual reference to the presence of water as an intruder easy to be mopped up; while the court of inquiry found the constant dripping, presumably for some time, "from a drain pipe in the starboard wing bunker abreast of the engine" had "corroded the hull to such a degree as to reduce the original thickness one-half." There was enough water and dirt on the inner bottom to interfere with the inspection of the Board of Survey.

This accumulation was caused by a six-degree list of the ship, a fact omitted from the quarterly reports of the Philip, Higginson, and Bartlett permanent boards.

No report since Sept. 30, 1890, from any of the boards, on all of which served an engineer officer, contains remote reference even to the corrosion of the boiler bearings discovered by the surveyors and the court of inquiry. Everything in good order, says the engineers' log. All compartments, all valves, all bulkheads examined and found in good order, say the watch officers. Nothing of any consequence in need of repairs or that cannot be remedied on board, say the permanent boards of inspection.

The court of inquiry, within a month of the date of the last report from the Atlanta and with the echoes of the closing collision doors reverberating through the ship, finds a dangerous list to starboard, a corrosion of the skin of the ship, a wearing away of the cement, a rusting of the water-tight doors, general uncleanliness, corrosion in the compartments painted over, and the "condition of deterioration not such as can be wholly ascribed to the ordinary wear and tear of the service."

The court of inquiry found long-neglected leaks in drain pipes, holes in bulkheads eaten by piles of hot ashes and drippings from unrepaired pipes, water-tight doors rusted in place, boiler bearings corroded, the hull thickness decreased one-half, and a dilapidated result of negligence, justifying the official application of such a rare adjective as "discreditable."

These comparisons justify the severe punishment of the offenders.

Naval Reserve Cruise Ended.

The annual cruise of the New-York State Naval Battalion is ended. The New-Hampshire, with the reserves on board, returned to this port yesterday. She arrived at her dock at the foot of East Twenty-eighth Street at 3:30 P. M. She left Cold Spring Harbor, L. I., at 8 o'clock yesterday morning. She was towed by two tugs and should have reached here at 2 P. M. Head winds delayed her.

Commander Miller expressed himself as very well satisfied with the result of the cruise.

But one accident occurred during the cruise. Last night, while the long boat was being taken in at Oyster Bay, the block and tackle slipped and struck Privates Starbuck and Norton. Norton was knocked overboard and Starbuck was hurt on the spine. Starbuck's injury was not serious.

Congratulations to Mr. Gladstone.

The following cable message was sent yesterday by the officers of the Irish National Federation of America to Mr. Gladstone:

The Irish National Federation of America, on behalf of the millions of our race on this continent, congratulate you and the Liberal Party, whose honored leader you are, on the constitutional victory achieved in the passage of the Home Rule bill.

We greatly acknowledge the loyalty and fidelity with which you have kept your promise to the Irish people under difficulties insurmountable to any but the higher order of statesmanship. We earnestly hope that God, who has bestowed upon you such wonderful mental and physical powers, will prolong your life and enable you to complete the great work of ending internecine strife, bringing peace and strength to the empire and peace and prosperity to Ireland.

Dr. THOMAS ADDIS EMMET, President.
EUGENE KELLY, Treasurer.
JOHN BYRNE, Chairman Executive Committee.
JOSEPH P. RYAN, Secretary.

Will Remain Open Until Oct. 1.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., Sept. 2.—The United States Hotel will remain open until Oct. 1 as usual, notwithstanding rumors to the contrary.

LA LOIE INTERPRETS LAW

SHE DECLARES SHE WILL NOT DANCE AT THE STANDARD.

Not Bound, She Says, by the Contract Between Col. J. M. Hill and Mr. Grau—So To-morrow She Will Illustrate Serpentine Art Only in Boston, at the Columbia Theatre in Brooklyn, and at the Broadway Theatre in This City—She Discourses Wisely Sitting Under a Palm.

Loie Fuller, on whom the gods have lavished many gifts, and among them the faculty of being her own best press agent, sat yesterday evening, like Enoch Arden, under a palm tree. It was in the rotunda of the Hotel Waldorf, and she was lamenting, as well as inclined to repudiate, a sale instead of looking for one. The transaction which she was disposed to invalidate for sundry reasons and divers causes, like the duck that goes a swimming, was the contract by which Robert Grau agreed to lease her to J. M. Hill as an attraction of to-morrow evening's performance at the Standard Theatre.

It is an interesting characteristic of her who has achieved fame and fortune via a serpentine career that she is not only her own best press agent, but her own most reliable and most accurate legal adviser. Her construction of contracts and her correctness in reducing them to practical terms is not to be equaled by any practitioner of law.

It is, perhaps, worth telling how Miss Fuller, authentically introduced to her compatriot public as La Loie, got a chance to reassure those of her friends who will learn, by favor of THE NEW-YORK TIMES, how sharply and how well she understands her engagements.

During the week it has been published broadcast that Miss Fuller is to appear, with apparent simultaneousness, at three different theatres, to wit: between the acts of "Fanny" at the Standard Theatre, between the acts of "Panjandrum" at the Broadway Theatre, and, finally, between the acts of a play unknown at a theatre hitherto unidentified, in Boston.

The more the matter was reasoned out the more prodigious seemed the marvel, La Loie, the Loie of all Loies, (and she is, curiously, the only one in the business,) being a small if lively body, manifestly incapable of bridging Boston and New-York with a bound, no matter how easily she might conjoin two theatres at different points of Broadway.

So a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES went to the Broadway Theatre first, (being unable, for obvious reasons, to reach Boston at half an hour's notice,) and asked Mr. Ben Stevens, the affable person in charge of De Wolf Hopper's fortunes, whether the rumors were true so far as "Panjandrum" was concerned; to which, with a steely glare, as of one offended by being trifled with, the affable Mr. Stevens said:

"Wherever else she don't play, she will play at this theatre on Monday night—and don't you forget it."

For fear of forgetting it, the reporter took copious notes of the same.

Then he went down to the Standard Theatre, and, at the risk of impalement by wandering beams propelled by workmen of various kinds, and overturned pots of fresco capsized by men who were not working at all, he eventually came across Col. J. M. Hill.

"I wish you to observe, in behalf of THE NEW-YORK TIMES," said Col. Hill, without giving its reporter a chance to get in an introductory word, "that this is the most beautiful theatre in New-York."

The reporter availed himself of his opportunity.

"Is it true," he asked, "that Loie Fuller is going to dance or perform or in some manner appear on Monday night at the most beautiful theatre in the world?"

Col. Hill's delicate Grecian profile passed under a cloud.

"Wherever Miss Fuller may *not* appear on Monday night," he said, "you can bet a thousand dollars she will appear right here on that date."

Omitting Boston from the list of sources of possible information, the reporter hurried round to the Hotel Waldorf to obtain Miss Fuller's views on the subject, feeling, somehow, that she would be at least in some degree interested in the singular migrations of personality guaranteed in her behalf. It was thus that he encountered La Loie sitting under the palm tree.

The very first speech of that vivacious and altogether delightful young woman was characteristically startling. She said, in the cold, deliberate tone of one announcing a very ordinary commonplace fact:

"On Monday next I intend to perform at a theatre to be hereafter decided upon by, and under the management of, Mr. McDonald and Mr. Drohan; at the Columbia Theatre, in Brooklyn, under the management of Mr. Charles Frohman, and at the Broadway Theatre, in this city, under the management of Mr. Benjamin Franklin Stevens."

Then, with a gracious and conciliatory yawn, La Loie attacked a water ice.

The reporter could barely believe his sense of hearing.

"Would you mind being specific?" he asked despairingly.

Among her other gifts, La Loie possesses infinite good nature.

"Under the management," she replied, "of Fred McDonald and J. D. Drohan I appear at a theatre in Boston, which must be unnamed at present between you and me, during the course of a play to be hereafter settled upon, at 3 o'clock next Monday afternoon. That evening, at 8:15, under the management of Charles Frohman, I appear at the Columbia Theatre, Brooklyn, during the performance of 'A Lost Paradise.'" Miss Fuller smiled sweetly as she realized the singular correlation of fact and title. "And at 8:30 I appear at the Broadway Theatre in this city under the management of Benjamin F. Stevens. At each house I shall have awaiting me a separate and distinct set of costumes, accessories, properties, gasmen, stereopticons, and other necessary articles. So that the same identical dance, under the same identical conditions, will be repeated in each theatre."

By this time the reporter had recovered his senses and his breath.

"But you do not register in your schedule the time your are due at the Standard."

Miss Fuller smiled again—so bewitchingly this time that everybody at the table caught the pleasant contagion.

"I must look into that," she said. "You see, the contract was made between Mr. Grau and Col. Hill and not between Col. Hill and myself. I have done a great deal for Mr. Grau. I have practically made him a present of the best outlook that ever confronted an American artist on her return from Europe. I have obliged Mr. Grau with the best show of patience and toleration on record. I have given Mr. Grau every chance. Mr. Grau must excuse me if now I begin to give myself a chance. I have the highest regard for Col. Hill and the sincerest, well—compassion for Mr. Grau. But I have no contract with Col. Hill and Col. Hill has no contract with me. Under such circumstances it is, to put it mildly, a very sanguine act on Col. Hill's part to announce me just now as sure to appear at his theatre during the performance of 'Fanny' on Monday. And if he announces it on the strength of representations made to him by Mr. Grau, why, it looks to me as if he were destined to a most deplorable disappointment."

"But surely you have not got the heart to deplorably disappoint the public that adores your multi-colored serpentinity?" protested the reporter. "Surely a little trifling technical defect in the relations of Mr. Grau with you and of you with Mr. Grau is not going to be allowed to interfere with your compensatory appearance between the acts of 'Fanny'?"

Miss Fuller's bright blue eye became cold. She grew serpentine in her sagacity as she has in the dance.

"Defective contracts," she said, "are the bane of our profession, and I can conceive of no greater defect in a contract than to have it signed by the wrong parties."

So while it is settled beyond question that the spiral path of the enchantress will to-morrow tortuously unite Boston and Brooklyn and the Broadway Theatre, it is still uncertain where and when the Standard comes in on her time table.

Swiss Residents to Celebrate.

The Swiss residents of this city will celebrate their national festival to-day and to-morrow at Sulzer's Harlem River Park. The Honorary President for the occasion will be Alfred de Claparède, Swiss Minister to the United States; and the Vice Presidents will be J. Bretschmann, Swiss Consul in New-York; J. Eugene Robert, Swiss Vice Consul; Alfred Merian, Oscar Zollikoffer, Adrian Iselin, Jr., Marco Molo, Henry Abegg, August Houriet, and A. C. Francioli.

The programme for to-day, besides dancing, will include athletic games, prize bowling, and shooting. To-morrow there will be prize shooting and gymnastic exercises by the Swiss turner societies of Hudson County, N. J., Paterson, N. J., and of New-York. Women, men, and children who wish to participate in a prize contest for Swiss national costumes will appear for inspection before the judges to-morrow evening. The costumes must be genuine, and all carnival-like costumes will not be recognized.

THE NEW MINISTER AND THE OLD

Yang Yu Comes to Represent China Tsui Kwo Yin Goes.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Yang Yu, Noble of the Order of the Eight Banners, and Minister Plenipotentiary of China to the United States, Spain, and Peru, paid his respects to the Secretary of State in the diplomatic room of the State Department this morning, while Secretary Gresham returned the salutation by bowing and making a few remarks of welcome. It was the new Minister's first official visit to the Government authorities, and his costume was befitting to the occasion. From his jeweled cap to his embroidered shoes Yang Yu was the typical Chinese nobleman of high rank. He wore robes of soft flowered silk, and on his hands were mitts of stiff jute that allowed no movement of the fingers.

He ascended to the Secretary's floor in the elevator, and immediately went to the diplomatic room preceded by a colored servant in livery and a tall young Chinese interpreter in robes of state. The visit was for the purpose of making arrangements for the presentation of Yang Yu to the President, and it is understood that the question of the exclusion law, with the satisfactory settlement of which the Minister is intrusted, was not touched on.

Secretary Gresham and Yang Yu talked pleasantly through the interpreter for half an hour, but reached no argreement about the time of presentation to the President, as the Secretary said he would have to confer with Mr. Cleveland before he could arrange for that ceremony.

Tsui Kwo Yin, the retiring Chinese Minister, called on Secretary Gresham at noon and the two went to the White House, where the Minister presented his papers of recall and made his official adieus to the President.

In presenting his letter of recall, Tsin Kwo Yin said:

"MR. PRESIDENT: In accordance with the command of my august sovereign, the Emperor, I have delivered to my successor the seal of the legation, and I am about to return to my country. Before doing so it was my earnest desire to be afforded an opportunity to take leave of your Excellency, and I tender you my sincere thanks for this audience. I improve the occasion to make the acknowledgment of the many acts of courtesy and especial consideration which I have received from you and your predecessor and from the other high officials of your Government, as well as from the enlightened citizens of your great Nation, for all of which I carry away with me the most pleasant memories of my sojourn in this land.

"I can only regret that I could not have done more to promote the harmony of the relations between the two Governments, and I express the hope that during the residence here of my successor every impediment which has or may hereafter arise to disturb the uninterrupted friendship of the past may be speedily removed.

"As I say farewell, I pray that health, happiness, and prosperity may attend you, Mr. President, and all your people as long as you shall rule over their affairs."

To these remarks the President replied:

MR. MINISTER: In taking leave of you upon your return to your own country, after having filled for nearly four years the high office of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the Emperor of China, it is due that I should express the gratification afforded to the officers of this Government by their intercourse with one so well qualified by long residence and intimate observation to understand the relations of the two countries and to act intelligently toward the maintenance and development of their best interests.

I may also fitly express my regret that your departure deprives me and my associates in the task of administration of the advantage of your ripe acquaintance with this country and its institutions, and of your kindly co-operation in all that concerns the friendly and mutually beneficial intercourse which this Government is zealous to conserve between the people of the United States and China.

Winning, as you have deservedly done, the cordial sympathy and esteem of all, in public or in private life, with whom you have been thrown, I am pleased to believe that you will bear with you to your native land, not only pleasant memories of your sojourn here, but likewise an abundant conviction of the desire of the Government and people of the United States, in whose name I speak, that good relationship may unbrokenly continue for the future as in the past between the two countries and their inhabitants.

Wishing you, Mr. Minister, an agreeable journey, I beg that you will assure your sovereign and your people of the sincere wish of myself and my countrymen for their constant prosperity and their progress in every path that leads to individual and national happiness.

GATHERING OF GRAND ARMY MEN.

Many Thousand Veterans Will Attend the Encampment at Indianapolis.

Beginning this morning and continuing all day to-morrow, westward-bound trains from this city to Indianapolis will carry throngs of gray and grizzled men dressed in plain blue suits and wearing the simple bronze badge which denotes membership in the Grand Army of the Republic. With many of them will go wives and daughters to attend with their husbands and fathers the annual encampment which opens to-morrow.

By to-morrow night thousands of the veterans of the civil war will be in Indianapolis. The railroads have offered unusually cheap excursion rates this year, and the representation of the Department of New-York at the encampment will be a large one.

The first detachment left yesterday morning over the West Shore Railroad. With the party were many department officials, with their aides, who went as far as Rochester to attend a meeting of the Council of Administration of the department staff. The meeting was held in the Livingston Hotel in that city last evening for the purpose of appointing alternates to take the place of those delegates who cannot attend the encampment.

The Council of Administration is made up of Commander Martin Short of Post 35, R. H. McCormick of Post 5, John C. Shatts of Post 20, D. F. Finley of Post 24, and James S. Graham of Post 1.

The headquarters train will leave Rochester for Indianapolis this afternoon. At Indianapolis the general headquarters of the New-York veterans will be in Room 35 in the Indiana State House. The Department Commander's headquarters will be at the New Denison Hotel.

The New-York Department will offer no candidate for Commander in Chief at the encampment this year, because of the present occupancy of that position by John Palmer of Albany. Some of the candidates mentioned are Gen. E. Burd Grubb, S. H. Hurst of Chillicothe, Ohio; Capt. J. B. Adams of Lynn, Mass., and George H. Innis of East Boston, Mass.

The delegates from this city and Brooklyn are C. Hull Grant, Fred Cossum, J. D. Bell, Charles A. Shaw, A. G. Mills, M. J. Cummings, E. A. Dubey, H. A. Kraus, Joseph H. Barker, Henry T. Pierce, M. C. Murphy, James P. Rogers, George Chappell, Max Reece, John Campbell, David S. Brown, Philip S. Biglin, Isidor Isaacs, Joseph W. Kay, M. H. Whalen, Cornelius Ten Eyck, J. R. O'Beirne, Charles A. Hyatt, F. A. Lederle, Noah Tebbitts, S. M. Truesdell, Arthur Haubold, C. W. McKee, and Frank Goodrich.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 2.—The New-Jersey delegation to the National Encampment of the Grand Army at Indianapolis will start westward to-morrow. Many of the delegates will be accompanied by their wives. Those going are Gen. E. Burd Grubb, Department Commander H. L. Hartshorn, Assistant Adjt. Gen. Hamill, Assistant Quartermaster Gen. J. J. Kent, Department Inspector Haines, Past Department Commander William B. Miller, Past Department Commander R. A. Donnelly, Past Department Commander Charles Burroughs, Past Department Commander Milligan, Past Department Commander Matthews, Past Department Commander F. O. Cole, Mrs. Emma Southwick, President of the Ladies' Relief of the Grand Army, and Mrs. J. A. Atwood and Mrs. J. J. Kent of Trenton of the same order.

The delegates are J. J. Kent and E. C. Stahl of Trenton, C. H. Benson of Jersey City, J. W. Hatt of Orange, Frank Bright of Newark, E. L. Smith of Newark, and George Martin of Camden.

The Fight for Good Roads.

From the Norwich Bulletin.

The campaign for good roads has been a long one, and the battle has been and is being well fought out. The daily press has made itself felt upon the subject, and now the agricultural papers are coming in as a reserve force and striking the finishing blows. Griswold is the first town in the State to make a start, and we are not surprised that her action is being considered worthy of comment and commendation by many papers in the State.

Griswold is to be congratulated upon having set the pace for every enterprising town in Connecticut, and it is safe to say this will not be the last movement the town will make in the way of building good and permanent roads.

Cranberry Crop All Right.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 2.—Andrew J. Rider, Secretary of the American Cranberry Growers' Association, states that this will be a good year for cranberries. At the twenty-fourth annual convention of the growers, held this week, they estimated that there will be 650,000 bushels. New-England will furnish 415,000, New-Jersey 200,000, and the West about 35,000.

EMPEROR WILLIAM AT TRIER

THE CITY DECKED OUT WITH BUNTING AND FLOWERS.

Grand Banquet in the Evening at the Castle in Coblenz—Elaborate Preparations for the Kaiser's Visit to Metz, Where He Will Review the Troops—Many Distinguished Men to be There—Rumors that Cholera Has Made Its Appearance in the German Army.

BERLIN, Sept. 2.—Emperor William left Coblenz for Trier at 6:30 o'clock this morning accompanied by his suite and the Prince of Naples. The Empress followed in a later train.

The municipal authorities of Trier made the most of the imperial reception. The whole city was decked out with bunting and flowers, and triumphal arches spanned the road over which the Emperor and his party passed. After driving through the main streets and receiving an almost continuous ovation the Emperor proceeded to Euren, where he reviewed the Fifth Army Corps. He returned to Coblenz at 4:20, and at 6:30 there was a grand banquet at the castle.

Among the many guests were the Archbishop of Cologne, the Bishop of Trier, all the Generals and other officers who had accompanied the Emperor during the review, and a host of local officials. A grand musical tattoo was given in the Castle Square at 9 o'clock. This was the end of the Emperor's public duties for the day. Although he had been busy for fifteen hours, he conferred with Gen. von Kaltenborn, War Minister, and talked some time with the Italian Crown Prince before he sat down to his supper in private.

The Emperor to-morrow will start for Metz, where preparations have been completed to make his entry a veritable march of triumph. At no previous manœuvres has such a crowd of distinguished men, all interested for the preservation of German unity, been grouped around the Emperor.

Besides the Crown Prince of Italy, the King of Saxony, Prince Ludwig, Prince Leopold, and Prince Ruprecht of Bavaria and the Regent of Brunswick, there will be Prince Gegrge of Saxony, the Grand Dukes of Baden and Saxe Weimar, the Princes of Hohenzollern, the Princes of Hohenlohe, Field Marshal von Blumenthal, Gen. von Haeseler, Chancellor von Caprivi, and Gen. von Kaltenborn-Stachan, Prussian Minister of War.

Upon arriving, Emperor William will proceed first to the military field service, which will be held in the presence of the whole Sixteenth Army Corps. The road which has been cut from the station to the vast plain where the service will be held is spanned by triumphal arches. In the middle of the plain the great imperial tent has been erected. It is surmounted with an immense crown and has at the four corners golden eagles with wings outspread.

After the field service the Emperor will enter the Metz gate leading to the Pariser Strasse and will pass under the arches and over flowers to the Place Esplanade, where, under the shadow of his grandfather's figure in bronze, he will watch the troops march past.

All the municipal authorities, the usual company of maidens in white, and the bands of school children with flowers will welcome him formally to the city. The imperial party will depart for Urville, the Emperor's new country house, at 3:30 o'clock.

The rain and high winds of Thursday night injured some of the decorations in Metz, but the damage was repaired yesterday, and there is promise of fine weather to-morrow.

Emperor Franz Joseph of Austria-Hungary left Ischl this morning to attend the manœuvres in Galicia. It was decided early in the week that he should not leave Ischl until he should be due at the Hungarian manœuvres, which will begin on Sept. 9. The press has raised such a clamor, however, about the exposure of the troops in Galicia to cholera and has reproached the Government so bitterly for assembling a large force from the infected districts that the Emperor felt that he must show his willingness to brave all the perils to which he subjected his army.

Germany and Italy are the only powers which will be represented by attaches at the manœuvres. No other countries were invited to be represented. The district in which the operations will be carried out is swampy, rife with typhoid fever and dysentery, and is bordered with what are known as "cholera spots." Directing Surgeon Kewalski of the Vienna Hospital and the Vienna Board of Health warned the Government that military operations in such a region must tend to spread cholera. The only concession of the War Office, however, was to agree not to call out the reserves from places known to be infected. Rumors have reached Berlin that cholera has already appeared among the troops marching to the field of the manœuvres.

Herr von Kosciol-Koscielski, leader of the Poles in the Reichstag, will succeed Count Posadowski, now at the head of the Imperial Department of Finance, as Chief Administrator in Posen. The appointment is gratifying to the Poles, as it assures to them a dominant influence in the province. Emperor William's pro-Polish policy is watched jealously in St. Petersburg. Advises from Warsaw are that the Pan-Slavist leaders, backed by considerable influence at the Russian Court, are urging the Czar to checkmate the German Emperor by granting Poland nominal autonomy, with the Grand Duke Sergius or the Grand Duke Paul as Viceroy.

A COCKNEY ON THE WORD COCKNEY.

Sala Suggests a Naples Word, Cuccagna, as Its Origin.

From the London Sunday Times.

We shall never, probably, arrive at an agreement as to the real meaning of the word cockney. Camden states that the Thames was once called the "Cockney," and, therefore, a cockney means one who lives on the banks of the Thames. The learned Prof. Skeat prefers to connect cockney with the old English word cokes, a simpleton. Thus "Bartholomew Cokes, Esquire," in Ben Jonson's "Bartholomew Fair." But Chambers derives the word from a French poem of the thirteenth century called "Le Pays de Cocagne," in which he described a city where the houses were made of barley, sugar, and cakes, the streets paved with pastry, and the shops supplied with goods for which no money was charged.

The learned Dr. Cobham Brewer adds that the French at a very early period called the English "Cocagne men," that is to say, beef-and-pudding men. I never heard of that; but I know that Joan of Arc habitually spoke of the English as "goddams."

Still, I would deferentially draw Dr. Brewer's attention to the circumstance that there is an Italian word *cuccagna*, meaning a land of pleasure and delight. In the fourteenth century, on the occasion of public festivals at Naples, it was the custom to erect in one of the squares of the city a sham mountain, which was supposed to represent Vesuvius, and from the crater of this mimic volcano flowed an eruption of sausages, cooked meat, and macaroni, for which the rabble scrambled and fought. The festivity was called a "Cuccagna," from the French "cognac," which had been brought by Charles VIII. to Naples; but the word itself was derived from "coq," an equivalent for a combat, a dispute, or contestation.

Free Silver and the Tariff.

From the New-London Telegraph.

The defeat of free-silver coinage may be looked upon as final. The lesser of the two great evils having been removed, it is in order to promptly attack the greater. The Cleveland Administration, as the exponent of popular will, must address itself to tariff reform without delay. The new tariff ought to be in operation long enough before the next election to show how just and advantageous it is. At the advised rate of progress, the country will be on the eve of another election before the Democrats' changes go into effect, and the party will come before the voters unable to claim credit for the benefit of revision.

Madison Square Bank.

The Committee of Seven which has under consideration the reorganization of the Madison Square Bank met in Lawyer Edward Lauterbach's office yesterday afternoon and determined to apply to the receiver for full information relative to the securities held by the bank. Such information is desired as a basis for a plan of reorganization. The committee will meet again on Tuesday.

May Be Senator "Dry Dollar."

Assemblyman Timothy D. Sullivan, known as "Dry Dollar," is a candidate for the State Senate in the new Eighth Senate District. Several Tammany leaders have said during the past week that he was certain of the nomination. It has long been Mr. Sullivan's ambition to go to the Senate. He has been in the Assembly for many years.

AFTER THE AMERICA'S CUP

THE ENGLISH CUTTER VALKYRIE NOW ON THE OCEAN.

She Has Made a Great Record in Home Waters and Now Is to Try for the Biggest Prize in the Yachting World—Lord Dunraven, Her Owner, a Busy Man in Politics, Literature, Travel, and Sport—Designer Watson's Successes in Boat Building—Skipper Cranfield.

The English cutter Valkyrie is now on her way across the Atlantic to this port. She is coming to try to gain possession of the famous old America's Cup. This old cup was won in England in 1851. It now represents the blue ribbon of the yachting world and has been successfully defended in this country ever since the owners of the schooner America presented it to the New York Yacht Club for a perpetual challenge cup.

Seven times yachts have come here on the same mission as that on which the Valkyrie is coming this year. Five English yachts and two Canadian yachts tried to win the cup, but all went away leaving the old cup still in the possession of the New-York Yacht Club. Each yachtsman who has challenged has been sure that he only had to sail over the course to win, but in the seven series of races only one yacht, the Livonia, ever won a race, and on that occasion the defending yacht, the Columbia, was disabled.

The Valkyrie will probably do as all the other challengers have done. She will sail against

Lord Dunraven.

the defending yacht, whichever one that may be of the four built to keep the cup here, and then sail home again, while the cup is safely locked up in the New-York Yacht Club's safe, to wait for another challenger.

The Valkyrie, however, is a good boat, and she will probably make a stronger bid for the cup than any yacht that ever sailed for it. She has made a great record for herself in England and is the best boat that could have been sent across the water. She is owned by the Earl of Dunraven, a gentleman who is a liberal sportsman and a thorough yachtsman. She was designed by Mr. George L. Watson, the best designer of yachts in Great Britain and a man who has moved along with the times and has shown that he is a progressive man and able to break away from old ideas in boat building.

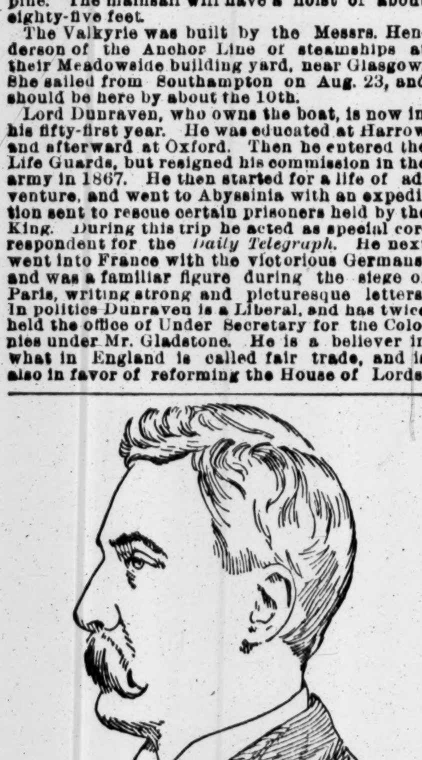
The Valkyrie is in charge of Skipper W. Cranfield, one of the most expert of all the English yacht Captains, and she has a crew of picked men who work like clockwork and are always out to win.

The Valkyrie is about 85.50 feet in length on the water line. Over all she measures 126 feet. Her extreme beam is 20.6 feet, and her draught 16.6 feet. Her main boom is 90 feet in length, her bowsprit outboard 16 feet, and she spreads about 9,200 square feet of canvas. The yacht in model is more like the American model than anything that has ever come over here. The bow of the Valkyrie is like that of the Queen Mab, which means that the stem is convex and there is not a hollow line in it. The great beam of the Valkyrie permits the bow to run well aft, and not a trace of a shoulder is to be seen.

The broadside view of the Valkyrie betokens an extremely powerful vessel, and with the help of her long counter her body is run aft with such fine lines that it is impossible to see where the body ends and the counter begins. The beam is curved well into the counter. Her bottom by aft the mast becomes hollow, not suddenly, but imperceptibly, which, of course, is aided by the excessive camber of her keel, that forms an easy curve from the foot of the stern post to the stem head. But the heel of the cutter is by no means all dead wood. The bilge gradually curves into the heel, which rests on the lead keel of eighty tons that is tapered and curved forward to about the mast. The lead at the heel is, of course, deepest, but it gathers thickness and weight further forward. The mast and spars are made of Oregon pine. The mainsail will have a hoist of about eighty-five feet.

The Valkyrie was built by the Messrs. Henderson of the Anchor Line of steamships at their Meadowside building yard, near Glasgow. She sailed from Southampton on Aug. 23, and should be here by about the 10th.

Lord Dunraven, who owns the boat, is now in his fifty-first year. He was educated at Harrow and afterward at Oxford. Then he entered the Life Guards, but resigned his commission in the army in 1867. He then started for a life of adventure, and went to Abyssinia with an expedition sent to rescue certain prisoners held by the King. During this trip he acted as special correspondent for the *Daily Telegraph*. He next went into France with the victorious Germans, and was a familiar figure during the siege of Paris, writing strong and picturesque letters. In politics Dunraven is a Liberal, and has twice held the office of Under Secretary for the Colonies under Mr. Gladstone. He is a believer in what in England is called fair trade, and is also in favor of reforming the House of Lords,



G. L. Watson.

and has offered a resolution to that effect himself. Lately he has been busy investigating the sweating system of London.

His opinion of liberalism is to allow that a person who does not happen to agree with you may be as honest as yourself, and possibly more farseeing and correct. He is brainy, wealthy, and popular, and, although an Irish landlord, he is regarded as kind and generous, albeit he has frequently stood out for justice to landlords as well as to tenants. He is in favor of the opening of the art museums on Sundays, much to the chagrin of the members of the Sunday Society, of which he was at one time President.

In sporting matters he is an eminent authority, especially on hunting. He has a small stable of race horses, and on the day that the Valkyrie sailed for this country one of his horses won the Freat Ebor Handicap. This was regarded as a happy omen by his friends. He is one of the leading yachtsmen in England, and this year, in addition to the Valkyrie, he had the forty-rater Deirdre built. In addition to these, he owns the wooden cutter Alwida, 33 feet water line, 8.4 feet beam, built by A. Payne & Son, Southampton, in 1890; a thirty-three-foot lugger built at Southampton last Summer, and the cutter L'Esperance, 76.6 feet water line, 15.46 feet beam, and 11 feet deep, built in 1891 by Camper & Nicholson at Gosport. He is Commodore of the Castle Club at Calshot Castle and member of the Royal Yacht Squadron at Cowes, Royal Cork Yacht Club at Queenstown, Royal Southern at Southampton, Royal Victoria at Ryde, Royal Western at Plymouth, Royal Alfred at Kingstown, Royal Clyde at Hunter's Quay, New Thames on the Thames, Royal Southampton at Southampton, and Royal Portsmouth Corinthian at Portsmouth.

Lord Dunraven will come over on a steamer that will leave England about the 16th. Mr. Watson and Mr. T. W. Ratsey will come at the same time. Mr. Ratsey was here with the Thistle to look after her canvas, and he will perform the same service for the Valkyrie.

George L. Watson, the designer, was born at Glasgow forty-one years ago. He exhibited a great fondness for the sea when a boy, and most of his time during school vacation was spent along the shore and in boating at Inverkip, a Renfrewshire coast resort. When sixteen years old he was apprenticed to the Messrs. Napier, the Glasgow shipbuilders, for the purpose of becoming a draughtsman. From Napier's he went to the shipbuilding firm of Messrs. Ingles. In 1874 he started out as a yacht designer on his own account. His first production was the ram-bowed and quaint-looking Peg Woffington. This boat used to cause many a laugh at Watson's expense, but that was before he was a prominent designer. His first success was a five-tonner called the Clotilde, which beat the famous Fairlie boat named Pearl in a series of matches. Following the Clotilde he designed the Vrill, Madge, Verve, and some others.

In 1880 Mr. Watson won fame through the success of the Vanduara, a boat he designed for Mr. John Clark of Curling Hall, Largs. From that time Mr. Watson has been a busy man, and has occupied the foremost place in the ranks of British yacht designers. The more noted of the Vanduara's successors have been the Marjorie, May, Wendur, Valkyrie, (the first,) Tarana, Deerhound, Uleria, Doris, Dora, Ornsay, Queen Mab, Thistle, now the Meteor, and this year the Britannia and Valkyrie.

Mr. Watson has also designed several fine steam yachts. The largest of these is the For-

The America's Cup.

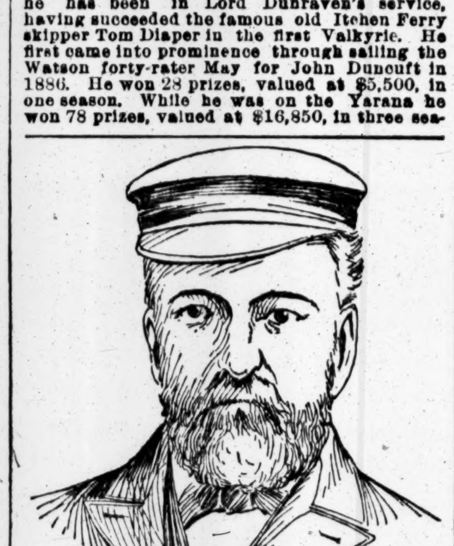
oss, built this year for Alexander Kousnetzoff of Sebastopol, Russia. Next to the Valiant, the Foross is the largest yacht afloat. He designed Commodore E. D. Morgan's flagship, the May, the steel steamer Hermione for the Egyptian Government, the Iris, the Zara, and many others.

Mr. Watson has visited this country twice already, the first time in 1886 and again in 1887. Mr. H. C. Wintringham tells an amusing yarn of Watson's last visit, when he came over with the Thistle.

"The only time I had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Watson was in the Fall of 1887," says Mr. Wintringham. "He was a guest of Mr. Maxwell on the Shamrock when she raced the Titania. It was his first experience on a big centreboard boat and he watched every movement of the board. It so happened that the wind came from almost every direction, and the board was first taken up and then let down, as the case might be. Toward evening the wind freshened into a gale and in beating along the New-York shore we ran in too close and the board struck. 'Ah!' said Watson, 'I see what it's for now; it's for stirring up stones.'"

The Valkyrie is in charge of Capt. William Cranfield, with William Harvey of Wivenhoe as navigator. This is the same Capt. Harvey who brought the Jessica out here in 1891 and sailed her in her races in the forty six-foot class. The crew numbers twenty-two, and ten more are coming over by steamer.

Capt. Cranfield is a big-bodied, cleanly-built Englishman, with a fair face and blonde beard. He has a genial manner, and just the faintest suspicion of a twinkle in his left eye. He comes of a family of sailors, and served his apprenticeship on yachting on board the 60-ton cutter Neva early in the seventies, under his eldest brother Lemon, who had another brother, George, as mate. Since that time Cranfield has been in all manner of craft, and has always done well. For a number of years past he has been in Lord Dunraven's service, having succeeded the famous old Itchen Ferry skipper Tom Diaper in the first Valkyrie. He first came into prominence through sailing the Watson forty-rater May for John Duncuft in 1886. He won 28 prizes, valued at $5,500, in one season. While he was on the Yarana he won 78 prizes, valued at $16,850, in three sea-



Skipper William Cranfield.

sons, and in 1891 he won 15 prizes, valued at $4,500. This was a great feather in his cap, as the Valkyrie was regarded as a beaten boat until he stepped on board. Cranfield is considered one of the best skippers in England.

Since the opening of the English yachting season the Valkyrie has taken part in all the yacht races she could. She has won many races and been defeated on several occasions. She has carried away spars, and the weak spots in her construction that have thus been found have been strengthened. As a result of all this racing she is now in fine trim. Her running gear works easily, and her sailors are thoroughly well drilled and work like machines. Her record in the many races in which she has sailed is given herewith.

In comparing these figures it must be remembered that Satanita allows Britannia 1 minute 37 seconds, Valkyrie 2 minutes 5 seconds, Calluna 3 minutes 10 seconds, and Iverna 7 minutes 59 seconds over a fifty-mile course.

The Valkyrie sailed her maiden race on May 25 in the regatta of the Royal Thames Yacht Club. The course was fifty miles in length round the Mouse Lightship. There was a moderate breeze. It was nip and tuck, until near the finish, between the Valkyrie and the Britannia, when the Valkyrie's bowsprit broke short off. The Britannia finished at 5:26:09, the Valkyrie at 5:33:33, and the Iverna at 5:38:08.

The Valkyrie sailed her next race on May 27 at the regatta of the Royal London Yacht Club. The course was fifty miles in length. The Britannia, Valkyrie, and Irverna started in a whole-sail breeze. The time at the finish was: The Britannia, 5:56:19; the Valkyrie, 5:57:32, and the Iverna, 6:00:32. The Britannia and the Valkyrie indulged in several luffing matches, and the Iverna got the first prize on time allowance.

The next race was under the direction of the New Thames Yacht Club, and was sailed on June 3 from Southend to Harwich, fifty miles. The yachts had a good whole-sail breeze. The Valkyrie finished at 4:42:53, the Satanita at 4:52:58, the Britannia at 4:55:24, the Calluna at 4:59:43, and the Iverna at 5:16:48.

At the regatta of the Royal Harwich Yacht Club on June 5 the Valkyrie started again. The course was thirty-seven miles in length and the wind was light. The Valkyrie finished at 7:21:12, the Britannia at 7:22:37, the Iverna at 8:35:07, and the Calluna at 8:35:50.

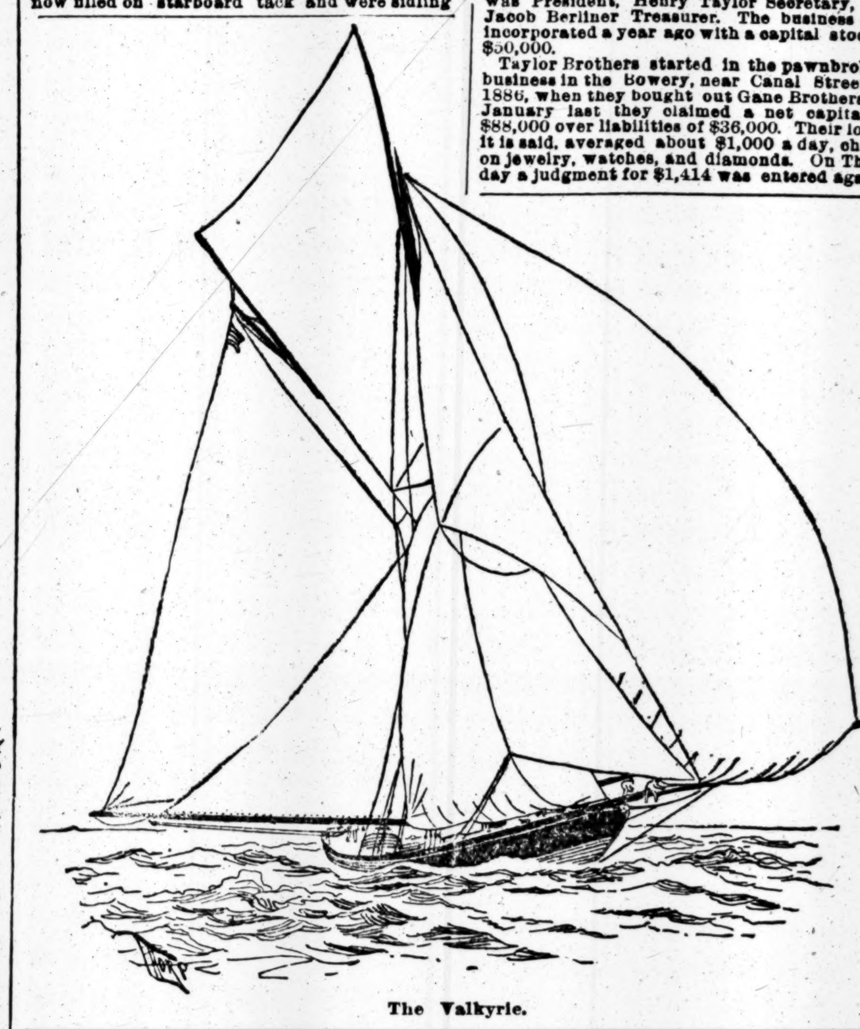
On June 6 another race was sailed over the same course under the auspices of the same club. The wind was light, but fresher than on the preceding day. The Valkyrie finished at 4:32:26, the Britannia at 4:34:35, the Satanita at 4:46:32, the Iverna at 4:58:14, and the Calluna at 5:08:09.

After Harwich the next meeting was on June 10, in the Nore-to-Dover race of the Royal Thames Yacht Club, sailed in a good breeze and in remarkably fast time. The distance was 52½ nautical miles, 19 miles to windward, 15 miles of free reach, and 18 miles before the wind. The elapsed time was 4:53:05, and the Satanita is credited with a speed of 14¾ knots in the hour's reach between two known marks, though she had a tide of two knots or more with her. The Britannia and the Valkyrie were practically tied, the finish being timed: The Britannia, 3:03:05; Valkyrie, 3:03:22; Satanita, 3:08:57; Calluna, 3:10:31; Iverna, 3:21:37; Amphitrite, (schooner,) not timed. The Britannia won by 6 seconds, corrected after a measurement of both boats, with the Valkyrie and the Calluna third.

On June 12 the regatta of the Royal Cinque Ports Yacht Club was sailed over a course of forty-four miles, two rounds of a triangle from Dover Bay around the Varne Buoy and South Goodwin Lightship. The wind was moderate and the sea smooth, all carrying club topsails. The Valkyrie led the Britannia by 2 seconds at the end of the first round, but on the second Britannia was slightly delayed by some fouling of her gear, and later the Valkyrie, after passing the Varne Buoy for the second time, carried away the hanger of her throat halliard block and was compelled to withdraw. The times were: The Britannia, 3:34:12; Calluna, 3:51:41; Iverna, 3:57:32.

The race next day across the Channel to Boulogne and back should have been one of the finest of the season, with a long open course and a strong breeze at times, but it was spoiled at the very start by a triangular foul between the Vendetta, the Valkyrie, and the Britannia. The following description is from *Land and Water*:

"All were carrying big topsails and getting jib topsails and balloon staysails ready. Vendetta had her bowsprit end nearly up to the line and had sprung up on her course clear ahead of Valkyrie, the forty having at once began to luff to avoid getting covered by the big ships. Valkyrie, however, with an eye on Britannia, luffed close round the mark boat, and, her weight carrying her on, she had not room to keep away, but in trying to do so she hit Vendetta on her quarter, and in slewing her round fouled the backstay and brought topmast down. Britannia was like a rat in a trap, and in trying to ease an inevitable foul with Valkyrie fouled the mark boat and then threaded her bowsprit inside Valkyrie's rigging. Vendetta, directly the big ships had done forcing her forward broadside on, swung round, lost her bowsprit and settled close alongside Britannia, and, some gear getting foul she settled with her stern about Britannia's port rigging and her bow almost under the big cutter's counter. Britannia and Valkyrie had now filled on starboard tack and were sidling



The Valkyrie.

along in shore with the forty in charge, Britannia, lying down to the wind, owing to having only leeway on, pressed her mainsail onto Vendetta's port crosstree and the sail split up from foot to head. For ten minutes the trio were foul, and the Valkyrie's crew partly chopped off Britannia's bowsprit. Vendetta first got clear, and then Britannia twisted round, and her bowsprit breaking off, the sister ships got clear, Valkyrie alone coming out of the mess without damage. Meanwhile the rest of the fleet had been racing away, and Iverna and Calluna were in the van, with Mabel, Lais, and Varuna close together, Valkyrie starting off in chase 12½ minutes late.

The Valkyrie had a long stern chase ahead, but at the Boulogne mark she was six minutes astern of the Calluna and but two minutes astern of the Iverna. The finish was timed: The Calluna, 3:23:37; Valkyrie, 3:29:04; Iverna, 3:32:29.

On June 17, the second day, the big ones were all out again, the weather being light but giving a very good race. The course was forty-four miles, about the Solent. The Calluna made a good start, but soon lost the ground and was hung up for some time. The Valkyrie took the lead and gained gradually all day, the finish being timed: The Valkyrie, 4:42:59; Britannia, 4:48:31; Satanita, 4:59:03; Calluna, 5:49:08; Iverna, 5:51:30.

The next meeting of the racers was in another jubilee event, that of the Royal Mersey on June 26. The weather was fine, with a smooth sea and a moderate northwest wind, the course being 60 nautical miles. The Valkyrie led the way, the finish being timed: The Valkyrie, 6:12:42; Britannia, 6:22:47; Satanita, 6:24:42, and Iverna, 6:59:00.

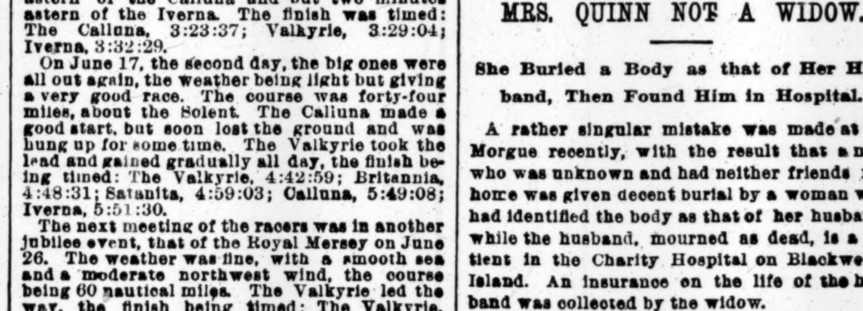
From the Mersey the racers continued on to the Clyde, the first of the great Clyde regattas, that of the Royal Largs Yacht Club, being sailed on June 29 over a fifty-mile course made up of many short legs, the day being clear, with smooth water and a strong northwest wind. The Britannia led all day, but was hard pushed by the Satanita, while the Valkyrie was but third. The Iverna withdrew after the first round. The finish was timed: The Britannia, 3:09:32; Satanita, 3:12:20; Valkyrie, 3:14:37. The Royal Clyde Yacht Club was booked for two days' racing, July 1-3, but the first day was a mere drift, the Britannia finally winning and the Valkyrie saving her time over the Satanita. The race started in a fresh northeast breeze, several of the yachts having one reef in, but the wind soon died out. The finish was timed: The Britannia, 7:12:37; Satanita, 7:14:12; Valkyrie, 7:15:37; Calluna, 7:17:50.

On the second day the wind was light and fluky, but the Calluna took the first place, the times being the Calluna, 4:25:55; Valkyrie, 4:26:48; Satanita, 4:35:22; Iverna, 4:38:14; Britannia, 4:46:33.

On July 4, the day of the Royal Western Yacht Club regatta, there was more wind, but with squalls and calm streaks mixed together. The Britannia led for a time, but sprung her mast and withdrew, and the Calluna also met with a mishap which put her out of the race. Only the Valkyrie and the Iverna finished, the former winning by 11 minutes.

On July 5 the regatta of the Mudhook Yacht Club was sailed in a fresh and squally northeast breeze. The Satanita led for a time, but was passed by the Valkyrie; she finally finished ahead, but failed to save her time on the Valkyrie, the finish being timed the Satanita, 4:37:43; Valkyrie, 4:38:10; Iverna, 5:03:40.

The regatta of the Clyde Corinthian Yacht Club was sailed on July 7, the Britannia being ready with a new mast. The wind was very light and variable, and a poor race resulted.



Sheer Plan of the Valkyrie.

The finish was timid, the Valkrie, 4:59:58; Britannia, 5:01:28, Satanita, 5:03:17; Iverna, 5:05:30.

On July 8 the Royal Clyde Yacht Club held its regatta, a severe thunderstorm striking the fleet early in the day and robbing the Satanita of her bowsprit. The Britannia finally won after a very fluky race, with the Valkyrie 40 minutes astern.

At Royal Clyde Yact Club regatta on July 10, course 50 miles, light breeze, tho Valkyrie beat the Calluna 52 minutes 30 seconds, the Britannia 1 hour 30 minues 11 seconds. The Satanita was not timed and the Irverna gave up.

At the Royal Ulster Yacht Club regatta on July 14, course 50 miles, wind fresh, the Satanita beat the Britannia 2 minutes 31 seconds, the Calluna 7 minutes 21 seconds, the Valkyrie 14 minutes 13 seconds, and the Irverna 19 minutes 40 seconds. The Valkyrie lost through a man falling overboard and having to stop.

At Royal Ulster Yacht Club regatta on July 15, course 50 miles, wind light, the Valkyrie beat the Britannia 1 minute 56 seconds, the Calluna 16 minutes 50 seconds, and the Satanita 22 minutes 59 seconds.

At Regatta of the Royal London Yacht Club off Cowes on July 31 the Valkyrie first met the Navahoe. The course was forty miles and the wind fresh. The time at the finish was the Britannia 3:46:16, Valkyrie 3:47:19, Navahoe 3:47:12.

The next day, Aug. 1, was the race for the Queen's Cup under the auspices of the Royal Yacht Squadron. The course was fifty miles in length, the wind light and the water smooth. The time at the finish was the Valkyrie, 3:57:55; Britannia, 3:59:25; the Meteor, 4:12:15. The Valkyrie was disqualified for turning a buoy wrongly.

In the race for the Town Prize on Aug. 4, over a fifty-mile course in a gale of wind, the Satanita finished at 1:42:15, and the Valkyrie 1:50:30. The Navahoe and the Calluna met with accidents.

In the regatta of the Royal Yacht Squadron on Aug. 4, the Satanita won over a fifty-mile course. The wind was light. The time at the finish was: The Satanita, 2:31:36; Valkyrie, 2:33:45; Calluna, 2:35:56; Navahoe, 2:38:10.

FAILURE OF PAWNBROKERS.

Taylor Brothers Embarrassed by Their Connection with Tanneries.

Taylor Brothers, pawnbrokers at 94 Hester Street, have become financially embarrassed and have given a bill of sale of their business to M. Simons, the father-in-law of one of the partners, for $94,886. It is said that Mr. Simons took the business to protect himself for loans he had made to the firm at various times and for paper he had discounted.

The trouble of the firm, it is said, was not due to anything in the pawnbroking business, as it owed only $7,000 to local creditors, but is ascribed chiefly to its connection with a tanning business in Pennsylvania in which it became interested several years ago. The firm, it is stated, became involved by the failure of M. Berliner & Co., tanners, of Corry and Spartansburg, Penn. The two firms were closely connected, one of the Berliners being a brother-in-law of the Taylors. It is currently reported here that Taylor Brothers indorsed for M. Berliner & Co. to the extent of $45,000. The latter firm failed about two weeks ago with liabilities of about $125,000.

Taylor Brothers were, with Jacob Berliner, the owners of the Columbus Tanning Company of Columbus, Penn., of which David C. Taylor was President, Henry Taylor Secretary, and Jacob Berliner Treasurer. The business was incorporated a year ago with a capital stock of $50,000.

Taylor Brothers started in the pawnbroking business in the Bowery, near Canal Street, in 1886, when they bought out Gane Brothers. In January last they claimed a net capital of $88,000 over liabilities of $36,000. Their loans, it is said, averaged about $1,000 a day, chiefly on jewelry, watches, and diamonds. On Thursday a judgment for $1,414 was entered against Taylor Brothers in favor of Mitchell, Steel & Wise.

The affairs of M. Berliner & Co. are the subject of considerable interest to their creditors in this city, some of whom have brought suit against the firm here with a view of getting hold of some property supposed to be in this State. The firm owes a large amount in this city. Henry Werner is reported to be a creditor for $30,000, Schultz, Innes & Co. for $16,000, Taylor Brothers for $10,000, Charles Werner for $11,000, and M. Simons for $12,000. The stock of the firm in Pennsylvania was sold out by the Sheriff and bought in by Mr. Simons for $6,000. It is claimed by creditors that the stock was valued at from $30,000 to $40,000.

MRS. QUINN NOT A WIDOW.

She Buried a Body as that of Her Husband, Then Found Him in Hospital.

A rather singular mistake was made at the Morgue recently, with the result that a man who was unknown and had neither friends nor home was given decent burial by a woman who had identified the body as that of her husband, while the husband, mourned as dead, is a patient in the Charity Hospital on Blackwell's Island. An insurance on the life of the husband was collected by the widow.

The man whose death and burial are recorded in the books at the Morgue, while he is yet alive, is Marcus A. Quinn, who lived with his wife and four sons and a daughter at 221 East Twenty-fourth Street. He was employed as a private tutor in the family of Warden McNamara of the Almshouse on Blackwell's Island, and necessarily spent much of his time on the island. On the morning of Aug. 7 Quinn left his home for Blackwell's Island and failed to return at the end of the week, as had been his custom. His wife made inquiries of Warden McNamara and learned that her husband had not been at the Warden's house since the Thursday previous. On the 11th the body of an unknown man was found floating in the East River off Pier 9 and was taken to the Morgue, where it was held for five days and then buried in the City Cemetery. Mrs. Quinn called at the Morgue on the 17th and positively identified the photograph of the drowned man as that of her missing husband.

The woman immediately had the body of the drowned man exhumed and buried in Calvary Cemetery. She collected $200 from the Prudential Insurance Company and spent a good part of this money for the funeral.

It was not until last Tuesday morning that Mrs. Quinn learned that her husband was alive and a patient in the Charity Hospital. He has been in the hospital since Aug. 10. He had been picked up in the street by a policeman, intoxicated, and was subsequently taken to Bellevue Hospital and transferred thence to the Charity Hospital.

D. CUCCIO CHARGED WITH FRAUD.

The Importer Said to Have Transferred His Property and Gone to Europe.

Domenico Cuccio, importer of foreign fruits at 24 State Street, is reported to have transferred all his property to his wife and nephew, and to have gone to Europe with his wife and children. J. Aparicio & Co. have brought suit against him for $27,860, said to be due on bills of exchange and drafts made by Fratelli Cuccio at Palermo and accepted by Domenico Cuccio, and also on his notes. D. Cuccio and J. Aparicio & Co. had a joint credit with Lazard Frères & Co. of London for $40,000.

J. Aparicio & Co. alleged that Cuccio conveyed all his real estate in Brooklyn, except one lot, to his wife, Mary C. Cuccio, for a nominal consideration, and conveyed to a nephew another piece of property, with intent to defraud creditors, just previous to when his last note fell due, and left with his wife and family for Europe.

It is said that Mr. Cuccio had considerable property in Brooklyn and New-Utrecht. He started in the fruit business in 1881, built up a business heretofore averaging, it is said, about $600,000 a year, and two years ago he claimed a capital of $46,000. He formerly had business interests in Palermo and in New-Orleans.

Mills Resuming Work.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Sept. 2.—Agent Parker of the Pacific Mills announces that the main cotton mill and yarn mill will be started Tuesday morning, Sept. 5. The lower mills will remain closed another week. Work will be furnished to over 2,000 people by the opening of the two former mills.

HOMESTEAD, Penn., Sept. 2.—Notices have been posted in the Carnegie steel mills that all departments will be started in full Monday morning next. The resumption gives employment to 2,000 men who have been idle several weeks.

THE RED BANK CYCLERS

A FLOURISHING CLUB OF ENTHUSIASTIC WHEELMEN.

Although Only in Existence for a Little Over a Year the Youngster Is Healthy and Growing Rapidly—A Word About Its Officers, Members, and Objects—Its Several Racing Men Who Have Distinguished Themselves in Road Runs—Monday's Races.

RED BANK, N. J., Sept. 2.—The Red Bank Cyclers is a flourishing bicycle club, which has been in existence only a little over a year. This year-old youngster is healthy and growing, and bids fair to be a giant long before it enters its teens.

There are several reasons why the Red Bank Cyclers should make a name for itself and why it is such a popular organization. It was formed by young men who are well and favorably known in the community, and care is taken to admit only to membership those who stand well in the social scale. By this it is not meant that the club is exclusive. On the contrary, young men, high and low, rich or poor, are welcomed as members provided they possess the qualities essential to the making of gentlemen.

The club is just like a single family in its views and opinions regarding bicycle subjects

Harry Curtis.

and the affairs pertaining to the society. This harmonious relation is looked upon with favor by the people of the town, who therefore are in hearty sympathy with the club. The Red Bank merchants, and those in the place who are not engaged in business, are always ready to lend the Cyclers a helping hand. For instance, when the club held a fair on the green last Summer, although the elements were apparently against it, over $500 was cleared. This success was due in a great measure to the efforts of the young women of the town, who worked with a will to aid the Cyclers in their undertaking.

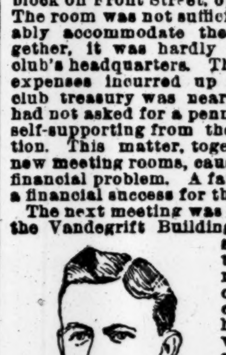
The Red Bank Cyclers was organized on April 6, 1892, with thirty-one charter members and with the following officers: President—Harry Curtis; Vice President—John F. Pope; Secretary—Joseph Field, Jr.; Treasurer—Harry B. Edwards; Captain—Frank Parker; First Lieutenant—Frederick Curtis.

The club prepared its own constitution and by-laws, and these are adhered to to the letter. On May 17 Mortimer V. Pach was elected Secretary in place of Joseph Field, Jr., who had resigned.

Another election was held on July 5, 1892, with this result: President—Harry Curtis; Vice President—Benjamin H. Ford; Treasurer—George Goff; Secretary—Albert Chambers; Captain—Albert Miller; First Lieutenant—Oscar Hesse, Jr.; Second Lieutenant—George P. Kuhl, Jr.; Color Bearer—Harry Hubbard; Bugler—Augustus Voorhees. Bugler Voorhees is just suited for the position, and he will no doubt blow the bugle for the club as long as the club lasts. He is the heavy-weight of the Cyclers, and one of the most jovial members.

At this time the club rented for a meeting room a small unoccupied store in Bailey's block on Front Street, opposite the Post Office. The room was not sufficiently large to comfortably accommodate the members, and, altogether, it was hardly suitable for a bicycle club's headquarters. There had been so many expenses incurred up to this period that the club treasury was nearly depleted. The club had not asked for a penny outside, having been self-supporting from the time of its organization. This matter, together with the need of new meeting rooms, caused the discussion of a financial problem. A fair was held, resulting in a financial success for the club.

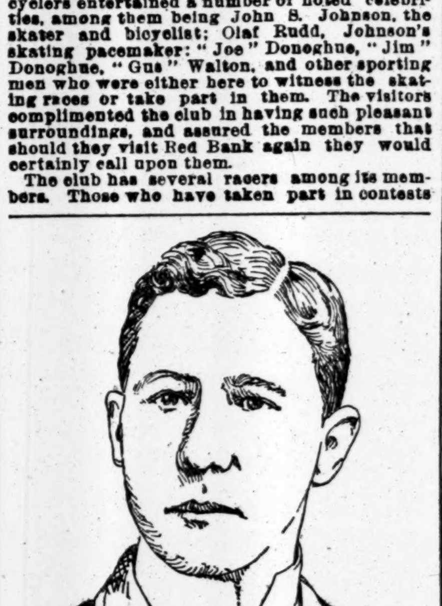
The next meeting was held in new rooms in the Vandegrift Building on Broad Street. A suite of three rooms on the second floor was rented, and here any bicyclist is cordially welcomed. The rooms are handsomely fitted up with bright carpets and nicely-upholstered chairs, tables, and a piano, and the walls are adorned with the pictures of the best-looking members and bicycle-racing champions. A portrait of Arthur Augustus Zimmerman, the world-famed flier, and the idol of the Red Bank Cyclers, occupies a very prominent place in the reception room. "Zimmy" is mounted on a safety, which is held up by William S. Burtis, his partner.



Albert Miller.

Last Winter the club gave a number of smokers, which furnished a varied means of entertainment and enjoyment. They were attended by the best people of the town, who were more than ever favorably impressed with the club. During the national skating championship races during the latter part of the Winter the cyclers entertained a number of noted celebrities, among them being John S. Johnson, the skater and bicyclist; Olaf Rudd, Johnson's skating pacemaker: "Joe" Donoghue, "Jim" Donoghue, "Gus" Walton, and other sporting men who were either here to witness the skating races or take part in them. The visitors complimented the club in having such pleasant surroundings, and assured the members that should they visit Red Bank again they would certainly call upon them.

The club has several racers among its members. Those who have taken part in contests



Benjamin H. Ford.

as the club representatives are "Fred" Frick, Mart Haviland, Joseph Hesse, Mortimer V. Pach, George White, George Goff, Albert Miller, William Allen, Benjamin H. Ford, Oscar Hesse, Jr., Samuel Woolley, and George P. Kuhl, Jr.

A number of races have taken place under the direction of the cyclers. The first event was a relay race held on Decoration Day last year. The distance was twenty-five miles, and the team winning the race consisted of Albert Miller, Samuel Woolley, and Harry Hubbard. The roads at the time were not in the best condition, and the race was made in 1:40.

The last race of the club took place on July 4. It was a road contest, the distance being twenty-five miles. The start was made on the bridge over Throckmorton's gully, and the course was up Front Street to Broad, then to Branch Avenue, then down the Rumson Road to Kemp's Corner, along Kemp's Road to the Fair Haven Road, and up the latter to the corner of Broad and Front Streets. This was ridden over four times. The starters were Mart Haviland, Benjamin Ford, George White, Fred Cullington, George Goff, Albert Miller, Luther Atkins, and William Allen. The race was a handicap, the handicaps ranging from two to ten minutes. Miller, Cullington, and White got off first, they being given ten minutes over the scratch man. Allen had eight minutes handicap, Ford five minutes, and Goff two minutes. Haviland and Atkins were the scratch men. Only five men finished, the others dropping out either because of "that tired feeling" or broken machines. Haviland won, his time being 1:33:55, which was excellent time considering the condition of the roads. The time of the other finishers was as follows: Goff, 1:37:16; Ford, 1:39:22; Miller, 1:48:19; White, 2:04:00. The principal prize was a gold medal worth $20, which is to be raced for once a year in a twenty-five-mile road contest and which becomes the property of the cycler winning it three times.

Haviland has in him the making of a champion. This is the first year he has ever raced, and his performances thus far are considered

Mortimer V. Pach.

almost phenomenal. On Decoration Day he ran a mile race at Asbury Park and finished second in the Monmouth County championship of one mile. The race was won by Harry Martin of Asbury Park, who had to call on all his reserve force to keep from being passed by the Red Bank rider. Haviland is expected to do better next year, and the Red Bank cyclers believe that he will win the county championship from Martin. Haviland is a modest youth and cannot bear to converse about his own performances on the wheel.

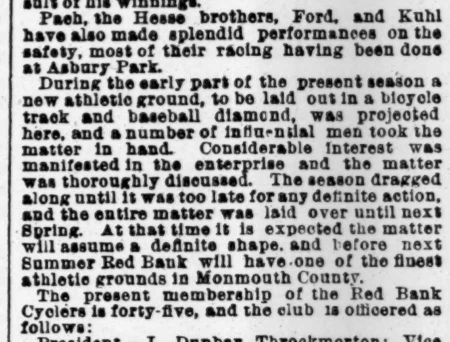
Another of the Red Bank club's fast men is "Fred" Frick, who has, perhaps, rode more races than any other member in the club. His best time for a mile is 2:36, which was made at Asbury Park on Aug. 19. Frick is what might be called an unlucky rider. It seems to be his fortune whenever he has a good chance to win a race to have his wheel break or to be run into by a careless rider, or something of that sort. At Asbury Park on July 4 he met with an accident while practicing before the races were called. His wheel was broken and he was considerably skinned and bruised. He had been in constant training for the races, and would undoubtedly have made a good showing had not his hard luck followed him. Frick has been racing about nine years, his first appearance having been made on a high wheel. He has won several contests, both on the ordinary and safety, and owns a number of medals as the result of his winnings.

Pach, the Hesse brothers, Ford, and Kuhl have also made splendid performances on the safety, most of their racing having been done at Asbury Park.

During the early part of the present season a new athletic ground, to be laid out in a bicycle track and baseball diamond, was projected here, and a number of influential men took the matter in hand. Considerable interest was manifested in the enterprise and the matter was thoroughly discussed. The season dragged along until it was too late for any definite action, and the entire matter was laid over until next Spring. At that time it is expected the matter will assume a definite shape, and before next Summer Red Bank will have one of the finest athletic grounds in Monmouth County.

The present membership of the Red Bank Cyclers is forty-five, and the club is officered as follows:

President—J. Dunbar Throckmorton; Vice President—Mart P. Haviland; Secretary—Benjamin H. Ford; Treasurer—George S. Goff; Captain—James C. Doughty; First Lieutenant—



Oscar Hesse, Jr. Mart P. Haviland.

Albert Miller; Second Lieutenant—George P. Kuhl; Bugler—Gus Voorhees; Color Bearer—Frank C. Storck; Trustees—J. Dunbar Throckmorton, William B. Mount, Harry Curtis, George Goff, and Harry Crossley.

A road meet will be held to-morrow. The races will take place on Broad Street, between Leroy Place and the railroad track. The road there is hard and nearly level, and as the participants are in constant training, fast time is likely to be made. The programme is as follows: Half-mile handicap, open; quarter-mile scratch, open; one-third-mile handicap, open; half mile for club championship, half mile for boys fourteen years and under, open; two-thirds-mile handicap, open; quarter-mile handicap, open. Among the entries are J. Dunbar Throckmorton, James C. Doughty, Albert Miller, Frederick Frick, Mart Haviland, Mortimer V. Pach, George S. Goff, Benjamin Ford, George Kuhl, Jr., Luther Atkins, Albert Haviland, George White, Delford Fisher, Oscar Hesse, Jr., and Joseph Hesse of Red Bank, Forrest Green and Leon Cubberley of Long Branch, Howard M. Johnson of Navesink, E. Stout of Rahway, and A. Philbrick of Little Silver.

CHINAMEN ALLOWED TO LAND.

Collector Kilbreth Decides that Inspector Scharf's Evidence Is Weak.

The Chinese question occupied a good portion of Collector Kilbreth's time in the Custom House yesterday. The cases of the eight Celestials who arrived here from Havana on the Ward Line steamer Orizaba last Monday were looked into. The men had been detained on board the vessel in consequence of the protest of United States Chinese Inspector Scharf against their landing. Mr. Scharf claimed to have sufficient evidence to send the Chinamen back to Havana.

The eight men were ranged before the Collector. Seven of them claimed to be students and one said that he was an actor. All had passports, both Chinese and American. Inspector Scharf produced a man named Collatine who swore that the eight Chinamen were being smuggled into this country by a merchant company. When pressed by the Collector for facts, Collatine admitted that all he knew about the matter he had been told by a Mott Street Chinaman whose name he did not know. Collector Kilbreth said that the evidence against the men was insufficient, and ordered that they be permitted to land.

The nine Chinamen who are still detained on the steamer City of Alexandria, from Havana, will be examined by the Collector next Tuesday.

Sub-Treasury Dealings.

The United States Sub-Treasury had a debit balance of $105,256 at the Clearing House yesterday, of which $100,000 was paid in gold. During the day $55,000 in silver was received at the Sub-Treasury and $20,000 in silver was paid out. Checks to the amount of $500,000, including $175,000 from the Assay Office, were presented, and all were cashed in gold except $25,000, which was paid in Treasury notes.

At the Clearing House about 25 per cent. of the balances were paid in cash.

TALK OF LOCAL CANDIDATES

TAMMANY HAS BEGUN DISCUSSING ITS AVAILABLE MEN.

The Wigwam Not Likely to Have Serious Opposition—Talk of Successors to Controller Myers, Sheriff Gorman, District Attorney Nicoll, and Surrogate Ransom—All but the Sheriff May Be Renominated—Under Sheriff Sexton and Justice Divver Possibilities.

The approach of the time of year when there is usually a local political campaign in progress, finds the combatants who usually participate in these political bouts in a condition far from the ordinary. In fact, from the present outlook, the probability is that the local campaign of this year will be hardly worthy of the name, that it will be a tame, one-sided affair devoid of much of the interest that usually attaches to a political contest in this city.

The Republicans were never in poorer shape to go into a fight, and the Tammany organization, in some respects, is much stronger and better equipped than ever in its history. As to Democratic opposition to Tammany, there is now nothing to indicate that it is to amount to much. Various statements made by politicians of the Otto Kempner type have not borne promising fruit. People who are usually active at this time of year in arranging a Democratic opposition to Tammany through a union with the Republicans are silent now. From the present outlook Tammany will have to contend only with the dismantled Republican organization in the county, although there will be opposition in some of the Assembly districts.

With only the Republicans to contend with, Tammany can elect its men with ease. Poor nominations on the part of Tammany are the only things that would seriously interfere with this pleasant situation, but there is nothing now to indicate that the nominations will not be up to the average.

Important city offices are to be filled this year. The list includes the Controller, Sheriff, District Attorney, and Surrogate, all places of the first importance. Tammany leaders themselves are rarely able to make out a slate prior to the meeting of the Tammany Executive Committee or committee of thirty, just before the County Convention. This is so because so much is trusted to the advice of Richard Croker and his immediate associates in the management of the big organization.

The politicians have been talking more of late about the nomination for Sheriff than for any other office. Several names have been mentioned for the nomination, but the politicians are now of the opinion that Under Sheriff John B. Sexton, the Tammany leader of the Twenty-third Assembly District, is most likely to get the place. This was the opinion expressed during the week by a dozen leaders, but they all followed it up with the statement that there was nothing positive about it, that the matter would not be settled until the Executive Committee meets.

Mr. Sexton, when asked about it by a reporter, declined to discuss the question, saying he had no information. He has been Under Sheriff for many years and has filled that office in a manner that warrants his friends in claiming that he is well equipped for the office. He has a strong backing for the nomination.

The name of Police Justice Patrick Divver has also been heard of in connection with the nomination. His attitude seems to be that while he would willingly accept the nomination if it is tendered to him, he will not make a fight to secure it.

There has been a great deal of talk among Tammany men about the few big offices that fall to those who live below Fourteenth Street. The strength which the Divver Shrievalty boom seemed to display at one time probably sprang from this talk.

Lawrence Delmour, the Tammany leader in the Twenty-fourth District, would be a formidable candidate within the Tammany organization, but he says he doesn't want the office and is not a candidate.

The name of Peter F. Meyer, Treasurer of the Tammany Society, one of the best known real estate men in the city and a close personal and business friend of Richard Croker, has been heard of in connection with the nomination.

Thomas J. Dunn, the Tammany leader of the Twentieth Assembly District, whose name has also been mentioned in connection with the nomination, says he never has been and is not now a candidate for the place.

Well-posted Tammany men have said during the past week that Controller Theodore W. Myers will probably be renominated for a third term. Those who would know are keeping very close about this, as about all other matters relating to the ticket. Mr. Myers is not known as a Tammany man. It is thought just as well to keep the Finance Department of the City Government out of the hands of an out-and-out organization man. Some politicians have been wondering whether Henry D. Purroy's well-known antipathy to the Controller will lead him to oppose his nomination when the time comes.

There has been some talk to the effect that Joseph J. O'Donohue was made City Chamberlain with the intention of making him the nominee for Controller. A close friend of the Chamberlain, however, says there is nothing in this talk, and that he does not want to be Controller, because there is so much work to be done in that office.

Public sentiment is all in favor of the renomination of Rastus S. Ransom for Surrogate, an office he has filled so acceptably for the past six years. His record upon the bench gives Tammany a good opportunity to demonstrate again one of the doctrines it has promulgated of late, that when a judicial officer renders good service he should be continued in office for the good of the judiciary and of the city. Other names have been mentioned, of course, in connection with this nomination, but they are overshadowed by the strong hold that Surrogate Ransom has upon the people.

There appears to be no doubt that District Attorney De Lancey Nicoll can have a renomination if he wants it, but there are some who say Mr. Nicoll would prefer to go back to private law practice, at which he could probably make more money. Mr. Nicoll is not at all likely to announce his intention not to run again, if he has such an intention, until the proper time comes, and the proper time would be when the Executive Committee meets.

Curiously enough, Police Justice Thomas F. Grady has been spoken of this week in connection with the nomination in a rather significant way. Such a nomination would undoubtedly lend interest to a campaign that might otherwise be dull. There has also been much talk to the effect that Grady wants to go back to the State Senate. From the variety of talk about him in a political way it would appear that Mr. Grady does not find broad enough scope for his political ambition within the limits of the police bench.

A great many politicians say Judge Miles Beach will be renominated for the Court of Common Pleas and Judge James M. Fitzsimons for the City Court bench. There appears to be some doubt as to whether Judge Henry P. McGown of the City Court will be renominated, but many people are of the opinion that he will be. This is only the beginning of September. Many changes may be made before the beginning of November.

Death Rate Below the Average.

The mortality last week was 759, or 7 deaths more than the week before, but 32 less than the average of the corresponding period since 1887, and the death rate, estimating the population at 1,902,727, was 20.81. Of contagious diseases there were 207 cases and 31 deaths, as follows: Typhoid fever, 21 cases and 9 deaths; scarlet fever, 36 cases, 3 deaths; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 3 cases, 3 deaths; measles, 78 cases, 2 deaths; diphtheria, 67 cases, 14 deaths, and smallpox, 2 cases, 2 deaths. Typhus fever has disappeared.

Rosenfeld's Liliputians at Niblo's.

ENGLISH HOME COURTESY

MUCH OF IT WILL BEAR COPYING THIS SIDE THE SEA.

An English Family Has Two Codes of Manners—One, Charming and Attractive, Rules Its Conduct at Home—The Other, Less Agreeable, Is in Evidence Abroad—Table Manners Worthy of Imitation—Englishwomen as Letter Writers—Respect for the Dead.

"I think the English are the rudest people when abroad and the most polite in their own homes of any nation in the world."

The above is the remark of a lady who has had exceptional opportunities for observation in that station of life described by Mrs. Jameson as the best possible for such a purpose. We quote the exact words of the famous essayist: "It is in the second class of society, which is also everywhere and in every sense the best, that we behold the stamp of national character." The remark first quoted will, therefore, repay investigation, and, as but few Americans can ever hope to know more of the etiquette of the English home than what might be supposed to be "company manners," a few notes from this lady's experience may be of interest.

"Take, for instance, table manners. They represent a different grade of civilization from our own. The difference is especially noticeable between English and American men. The excuse is often made that Americans eat so much at restaurants that they get careless, but any one familiar with life in English cities knows that Englishmen eat at restaurants, though perhaps not in quite so great a hurry, seeing that they find time to 'chaff' the waitresses and play a game of 'draughts' before returning to business. But this is getting away from the subject.

* * *

"No English gentleman would ever put his arms upon the table before a meal or during its progress. A jovial raconteur once told me how he was broken of the habit, not an uncommon one in this country. Having in a moment of forgetfulness allowed his elbow to rest upon the table, he was startled by hearing the master in charge call 'Parkins, bring a plate for Master ——'s bones,' and, the plate being brought, the unfortunate youngster had to put his elbow on it and keep it there throughout the meal.

"No English lady would touch anything but her napkin until every one had been served, and a gentleman would as soon don a pinafore or bib as tuck his 'serviette' inside his shirt collar or spread it across his shirt front. A child who places his bread on the wrong side of his plate, breaks it off with both hands, or butters it in mouthfuls is sharply reproved and watched until the habit is broken. Nor would he be allowed to smear his meat with mustard or arrange it as a sandwich, both of which offenses may be witnessed any day at our first-class hotels, committed by people otherwise well bred.

* * *

"Children are promptly reprimanded if seen to crook their elbows in raising soup to the mouth, and sampling tea or coffee with a spoon is something never done outside the servants' hall. There is a rigid code for the manipulation of fork and spoon. It is a much-disputed point in this country as to the transference of the fork to the right hand for any purpose whatever; but once accustom yourself to the English method—that of never making such a transfer—and our American fashion seems awkward and indefensible. The utmost precision is observed in leaving knife and fork upon the plate when the meal is finished. They must be laid a little to one side, the fork in the position in which it would be used—that is to say, with the tines down. It is a trifle, but it illustrates the careful attention paid by the English to table etiquette.

"When boiled eggs are served the shell is not picked off, much less is the egg turned out into a glass or cup. The top is cut by a blow from a sharp knife, and when one has done eating the shell is reversed in the egg cup so that it may not offend by its untidy appearance.

"Children are taught as a point of etiquette the hygienic rule to drink as little as possible while eating.

"The invariable rule of the hostess bowing to the lady guest as a signal to rise from the table may be considered formal in everyday life, but it is good form, and one to which it is easy to become accustomed.

* * *

"Then, too, there is the etiquette of entering and leaving a room. An English lady never forgets to step back to allow those who should precede her to pass out or in. We might consider it straining a point to carry it out as I have seen done by a middle-class family where there were six married sons, and the wives carefully observed the right of the husband's seniority. But it pleased me to see them one and all fall back for 'the mother' and to note that they insisted upon her taking the most comfortable chair in the most comfortable corner. It may have been old-fashioned courtesy, but it was delightful to see the old lady served first even at her own table, and when she assisted with the carving, as she often did, every one waited until she was ready to begin her dinner. I am not speaking now of state occasions, but the family meals.

"English hospitality and the etiquette thereof have received notice in these columns. It is hardly likely that Americans will offend as guests unless they forget the requirement of a letter of thanks for the entertainment, which must be written immediately after the visit. An English girl is taught to answer promptly and in detail every communication she receives from acquaintances or friends. Not only this, but she must acknowledge every courtesy. She must write a note of thanks for an evening's entertainment at a friend's house and a letter of thanks the very day she returns from an extended visit. All these points are as binding as our 'party call' after a formal dinner. You must never assume that, because your hostess has tried to impress upon you that they 'are very plain people,' they are therefore indifferent to social observances."

* * *

Most English girls instead of an autograph album keep birthday books, to which they constantly refer and by means of which they make note of the birthdays of their friends to whom they send some little token, more often a loving letter, or at least a card on that day. That is one of the sweet courtesies for which American women will be sure to plead that they have no time, but they might adopt the practice of sending to relatives, sons, or brothers, or lonely old people who are far away. I have seen more than one young Englishman radiant because of a batch of birthday letters he had received, one from each member of the home circle. "It's so awfully jolly, dontcher know, to think they all remembered you in time," he said, half ashamed of his boyish delight, though he needn't have been. We Americans don't find fault with that sort of thing in the younger sons who come out here to make or marry a fortune.

English cathedrals are not the places in which to see the spirit of courtesy which prevails among those who worship together. One must go into the suburbs, where the second class of society dwells, to become familiar with the *camaraderie* of neighbors and acquaintances on Sundays. They may snub one another during the week, (as a matter of fact, they do, for human nature is the same the world over,) but they greet one another, if not with a "holy kiss," with a pleasant smile and in a fashion seen nowhere in this country save in those few Southern States whose families boast an ancestry of English gentlefolk and who have inherited their manners.

* * *

There is one other division of English etiquette which strikes an American as worthy of note, and that is in connection with the dead. On the day of a funeral every house in the immediate vicinity has the blinds lowered until the last carriage has passed. Every boy is taught to lift his hat as the hearse goes by, whether it be the funeral car of the noble or the pauper's hearse. During the interval between the death and the time that the body is removed, often a week, no shouting must be indulged in by the children of the neighborhood and no games must be played near the desolated home. The merest acquaintance sends a card, by a servant, bearing a message of sympathy, but there is no intrusion upon the mourners, except by the most intimate friends. Those who attend the funeral services always wear black gowns, bonnets, and gloves, and all letters of condolence must be written upon black-edged paper and inclosed in an envelope to match.

English ladies do not go to the grave, though there have been some notable exceptions during the last few years in the cases of wives of prominent men. Their departure from the old custom is one of many indications that Englishwomen are preparing to take their rightful place in the world—that they are no longer content to be regarded as helpless creatures; but may the day be far distant when they shall lose the gentle courtesy which is the charm of the English home!

* * *

It has sometimes seemed to one familiar with both countries that we, in our anxiety to implant independence in our children, have somehow forgotten to teach them the minor morals, the details of refinement that our less ambitious English sisters rank next below the seven cardinal virtues.

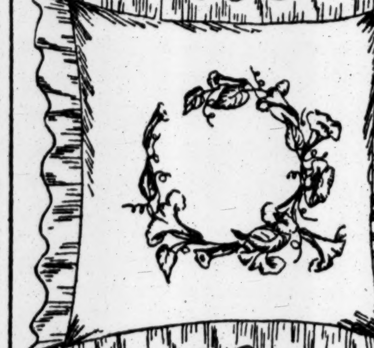
Much might be written concerning the public manners of the English. It is rather amusing to read the strictures of a music-hall comedienne on the manners of American ladies, and to hear her condemn us for the unpardonable offenses of buttoning our gloves or straightening our bonnets while in a "tram." It is perfectly true that an English lady does not do these things in public, but one has been known to close every window near her in an omnibus in spite of the protests of the other passengers, and, not content with that exhibition of selfishness, she took out a newspaper and carefully stopped up the cracks in the one back of her own seat. An English lady will not talk loudly when in a public conveyance. She will also sit stonily and let you, a stranger, wander up and down in search of a guard when she could convey the information you are seeking in one short sentence. But she is so dreadfully afraid of making an acquaintance not highly proper that she would not for the world make any effort to accommodate you. And in return for the strictures about the impoliteness of those among us who do not thank a gentleman for the seat he relinquishes to them, it may be well to recall the action of a "'bus" full of Englishmen who insisted that the guard should not allow two ladies to get into it for shelter from a heavy rain because it chanced to have standing room only. It is small wonder that where such courtesy to the sex prevails a woman should never fail to acknowledge most gratefully the condescension of a man.

SOME NEW PILLOW COVERINGS

That Are to Replace the Pillow Sham and Bolster Roll This Autumn.

The day of the pillow sham and of the round bolster is past. The very latest decree of fashion calls for frilled and embroidered slips of linen lawn, and ordains that in them and their lining all the color of the bed drapery shall concentrate. White spreads are promised for the near future, and the pillows are to become the important features of the bed.

The edict has come suddenly, and, as such things are apt to do, without any reputed

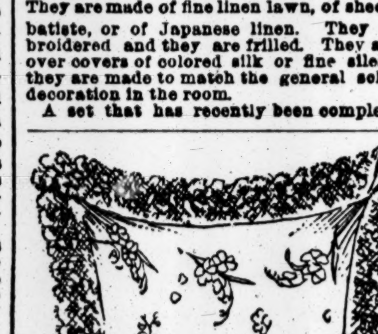


For a Young Girl's Room.

source; but it is an edict, nevertheless, and already has had its effect. It is the wise woman who, while her rooms are yet wrapt in this Summer's casings, will employ these last few weeks of her Summer leisure and come home fully equipped.

The pillow slips that are the correct thing for Fall and Winter use are very dainty things. They are made of fine linen lawn, of sheer white batiste, or of Japanese linen. They are embroidered and they are frilled. They are used over covers of colored silk or fine silesia, and they are made to match the general scheme of decoration in the room.

A set that has recently been completed and



Sweet Forget-Me-Nots.

that is to belong to a young girl's room has a wreath of morning glory for its design. One of the slips is given in the drawing below, but, of course, in it no sense of color can be obtained. The room itself is all in soft old ivory and tender pinks, for its owner disdains anything crude and tolerates only subdued tones. The wall paper shows a convolvulus design, and the wreath for the pillows is in harmony with it.

The lining, or the under slip, is of old pink silk, the cover itself of Japanese linen that has a surface almost as silky as silk. On the linen the wreath is embroidered in the most perfect and charming way. The work is all done with fine wash-color fibrelle. The flowers and the buds are embroidered with pale old pink and the leaves with subdued tones of olive, the entire design being worked solid. Over the colored silk the linen takes just a suggestion of color, and, with the fine frill as finish, the slip is charming as need be. It is fastened at the centre of the back with buttons, buttonholes, and a flap, and so can be removed and laundered at will, but for the plebeian purpose of rest there are other pillows which are plainly covered with white and which are kept out of sight during the day.

Another even more elaborate design shows a monogram obtained in a peculiar way. The material of the slips is fine, sheer linen lawn, which is perfectly transparent and takes the color of whatever is beneath. The lining is gold-colored silk.

The main coloring of the room is golden brown, with bits of yellow here and there, and daisies are conspicuous as a motive in the decoration. The pillow slips combine a modified wreath of the flowers with the monogram of their owner. The former is embroidered with silks—white for the petals, yellow for the centres, and olive for the leaves and stems. But the latter is made in a far simpler

A Wreath of Daisies.

way. The design was first drawn upon paper, then traced on to fine but closely-woven cotton cloth or muslin and cut out in the neatest possible way. It was next pasted in exactly the correct position upon the silk slip, and now is seen through the transparent corn. The effect is excellent, and the process not quickly discovered. The solid letters look almost as if they had been woven into the lawn, and give a most substantial air to the slip.

The third pillow that is given here is to embellish a young bride's room. It has been worked by a dear friend, and is meant to convey all the sentiment the flowers suggest.

The material in this case is Persian lawn, and the frill is of soft lace, but the general characteristics are the same as those of the foregoing two. The under slips are of pale blue India silk. The tiny flowers are scattered over the surface in irregular profusion. The full bloom blossoms are, of course, worked in blue, with centres that consist each of a single French knot in yellow, but the buds, which are copied direct from nature, show palest old pink, a tint that is not so often used. The leaves are all in medium olive shades, and the graceful sprays, thus worked, produce a most beautiful whole.

AUTUMN MILLINERY NOVELTIES.

Would Napoleon have died any happier if he had known the glory that awaited him at the century's close? Crowning men King at his pleasure was a small matter beside this crowning of all the pretty women with his hat.

The Napoleon hat is the fad of the moment. It scarcely is safe to say the hour, though the fancy may continue through the Winter. Some of the imported Napoleons are wonderfully pretty. Looking at them no one could be persuaded that the points at the sides would be as undemonstrative as they are when set upon a jaunty head.

The Napoleon is not intended for heads that are less than jaunty. Fluffy hair and saucy eyes and laughing lips, rather than the grave, stern face of the original wearer, are needed to make this hat attractive. Here is one of gray stiff felt, with the revers, that turn back in front and behind, faced with black. In each of the points nestles a small, white bird, and white-tipped black aigrettes stand up above them, waving softly when the hat is moved. Black tips are at the back, held by jet ornaments, and on the front is set a bow of black satin ribbon. The three-inch ribbon is folded and tied in a flat bow, with two laps, two ends, and a hard knot.

* * *

There are big Napoleons and little Napoleons, and they are made of felt, of velvet, or all of jet, the latter to be used with velvet relief. The small felt Napoleons will make natty street and traveling hats. These come in several serviceable shades of brown and gray, and will be newer than the Alpine. There is much cream felt this Fall, a deep yellow cream, upon which black velvet looks particularly rich.

An alpine of this cream felt is bound in black velvet, and has a black velvet band, with a jockeyed bow at one side as flat against the crown as though glued to it. A light greenish blue is a favorite color in the felts, and lotus pink is noted frequently. The felt gimps come in all the hat shades, and are used to make the crowns of hats and bonnets having brims of velvet in a darker tint of the same color.

* * *

The spider-web wire frames used in the Spring for flower bonnets have felt baby ribbon wound upon them, and make almost as pretty novelties as when they were interlaced with flower stems. Felt flats are finished with printed or embroidered edges or are bound. Chenille cord is wound round and round for crowns, and, being beautifully shaded, makes a fitting centre for a brim of iridescent beads or spangles.

The gray gimp, worked up with darker gray velvet and ornaments of steel, with, perhaps, the addition of white lace, is seen repeatedly. Gray is not usually so prominent in the Autumn work, but it is specially acceptable if Fall hats must be brought out thus early, as, combined with white, it offers a quiet transition from Summer to Winter headgear.

A pretty example of the gray hats is a turban with gimp crown. Gray velvet is folded loosely around the crown to form a brim and falls at each side in an ear. White applique lace drapes the velvet, and the hat is completed by steel ornaments.

Another gray hat has a black velvet brim, while the crown is of light gray velvet in ruffle shirring, packed close, one ruffle against the other, making a soft, thick pile with rippled surface. A gray gimp crown has a brim of jetted net, the net draped to fall over the edge in Spanish style. The hat is round, of medium size, and has a triple Alsacian arrangement of spangled net wings and velvet ends.

* * *

White satin ribbon is used in four and five-inch widths. Black tips are on about nine hats out of ten. They are rather demi-plumes than tips, however, the old short tip appearing very seldom. The black tips or plumes are touched with white at the end often, and the white ones with black. A black felt, with crown of white gimp, has two quite long plumes of snowy white tipped with black. This hat has a cleft front, and is given strings of black velvet an inch and a half wide.

The satin-faced velvet ribbon and the satin-faced moire and gros grain are used for strings of exaggerated length, the three-inch width prevailing. A striking bonnet is of open-work jet, with a thick jabot of wide red-purple velvet ribbon encircling the face and developing into strings that fall from the ears. It looks like an old lady's cap for state occasions.

* * *

The graceful disposal of the plumes is one of the features of the Autumn millinery. Ingenuity is shown in their arrangements also. Plumes are laid flat beneath the brim, running forward from the back and curling up over the front edge. Long loops of wide ribbon are used in the same way.

A hat of fuzzy, short-napped plush, shot gray and green, is faced with green velvet. It is a plaque with deep shell fluting running to the back, where there is a reversed brim. Green plumes run under the fluting to curl over the edge in front, and peep out at the back and sides to lie on the hair or turn coquettishly upward.

A trimming device on this hat is too remarkable to be passed by. It is employed again and again, especially for children's hats. It consists of several pointed ends of wide ribbon—often as many as seven or eight—bunched in Indian scalplock fashion and bound by rings of steel or by bands of felt cut from the hat brim, bent backward around the ribbon and the end fastened again to the brim. Three bunches of dark-green ribbon are on the hat just described, one at the back and one at each side of the back.

A pink velvet plaque is left flat, but deeply slashed in square tabs, and bound with white gimp. Through each of the slashes a little white bird peeks up from under the brim. Set fairly and squarely in the middle, and standing straight up, is a bunch of white satin ribbon thrust through narrow napkin rings of steel. Another hat has a black velvet brim, cut in four windmill tabs, that are bound with white gimp and turned abruptly upward.

* * *

Large curved buckles with one long prong are of steel or jet, or colored and white stones. These are clasped over the side of hats, holding in place two half-length plumes, one turned forward, the other backward. Single plumes are set on with rosettes and turn forward, rising gradually toward the front; or backward, drooping over the hair; or stand upright, one on each side, in the duplicate style of trimming so insisted upon last Winter. This double trimming is too ugly to be revived, as it is in a measure.

Tiny rosettes of piece velvet are made useful in various ways. Some have the velvet edged with narrow lace. A big chou of black velvet on a round turban has a white aigrette planted in the middle. Ceil blue satin is gathered in large loose rosettes on hats of brown velvet. Brown hats are offered in beautiful shades of the richest velvet, in soft and stiff felts, and in combination.

Brown passementerie wings are laid over brown velvet. A light cinnamon-brown felt is associated with bright hunter's green velvet. A turban of golden-brown velvet has the velvet folded loosely over the crown and raised on each side in a triangular ear, pointing forward. Nestling between these velvet points is a great chou of ceil-blue satin. Against the velvet lift on the right side, which is a trifle higher than that on the left, is set a brown plume turned forward and held by birds, whose plumage mingles brown, blue, and yellow.

* * *

Sets, of hat and collarette, are brought out in handsome designs. One of brown velvet and white lace has the scarf callarette of a breadth of velvet shirred into a round boa, the shirring opening now and then into puffs, and at the ends into a straight scarf edged with a deep fall of yellowed lace.

The hat which matches this boa is of the same velvet, with brown aigrettes springing from rosettes of velvet edged with coffee-colored valenciennes a half inch wide. Ears of velvet droop at the back of the little hat, and heads of beaver plush, with black bead eyes, are grouped around the edge in threes and twos.

Silk Persian lamb is made up in a shoulder cape collarette, having a box plait in the back, which extends in a square tab below the edge of the cape. The collarette fastens at the left of the front, and there is a wide turn-over collar. The collarette is finished with a six-inch flounce of white silk lace in a pattern like cluny. Long ends of three-inch black moiré satin-faced ribbon fall from rosettes of the same ribbon at the throat, and at the bottom of the tab is the back. The lining is white satin.

The hat accompanying this has a large, low, round crown folded over with the Persian lamb. The brim, which is narrow at sides and back, projects somewhat in front, though not at all in poke shape. This brim is draped in white lace, and black tips turn forward and backward over the crown.

* * *

The ostrich tips and half-length plumes are curled after the manner of the Prince of Wales tips, turned inward from each side toward the rib, and spread into the full width of the feather at the end. Some are set on to droop directly over the brow.

Ecru lace, black velvet, and black-tipped yellow plumes combine in a hat to be worn with a collarette of notable beauty. This is made of two black-tipped yellow ostrich plumes turned forward from the back to clasp the neck in their soft embrace. They are tied in front with strings of narrow black satin ribbon, and meet in the back under a great bow of wide black satin ribbon, the loops of which turn all ways and look as though the faintest breath of air would set them revolving. In the centre of this bow is a jet buckle studded with two mosaic balls of jet, and falling from it are two long ends of the ribbon.

Black satin ribbon is accordion plaited and ruched in a blue satin stock. The front fastens with two rosettes of ceil-blue satin, from which fall the usual long black ribbons, duplicated in the back, with the addition of loops and a spangling jet ornament. The hat which completes this set is of black velvet, faced with blue satin, trimmed in blue satin rosettes and black tips, and finished on the edge with a ruche of accordion-plaited black satin ribbon. Its shape is one of the undefined, medium models which tilt and turn, and are as graceful and charming as if they were strictly new, which they are not. A modification of the Napoleon crown is on brims of every description.

* * *

The goura feathers used in such quantities this Autumn are the plumage of the blue-crested pigeon. In their natural color these feathers are a blue lead, but they are bleached and dyed to every shade. They are fine, fernlike feathers, and lie against the lovely velvets and satins in delicate tracery.

Jet is turned out as light and airy as the feathers themselves. Waferlike jet is cut and pierced into rings and leaf bangles. The jet wirework is in innumerable designs. Snakes are wrought in close beadwork. Queer coronets are made of jet teeth or tusks curving inward. Big balls strung on wires make whole bonnets, and ball fringe and ball pins are among the decorations. The most decided novelty in jet is the stiffened Brussels net figured with minute round spangles. This makes and trims hats, and is very desirable. A trimming prepared of it is a barb with broadened ends that will be useful to the amateur trimmer. The round spangles are used without the net to cover velvet brims.

The steel ornaments and the bonnets in steel beads and cloth of steel with bullion embroidery, like many, many other pretty things, must be glanced at hereafter.

AT THE BEACH.

The waves cream up on the shingle
 In the sheen of the silver moon;
Faint flower scents float and mingle;
 The winds in the pinetops croon.

A girl at her window sitting
 Wafts from her finger tips
The kiss that a far-off lover
 Never has had from her lips.

And the dew grows heavy with perfume;
 The night owl hoots in his tree;
A sail gleams white in the darkness,
 Where the fisherman skims the sea.

Out on the long gray sedges
 The beaded drops are pearled;
The robins dream in the hedges,
 And angels are watching the world.

—*Harper's Bazar.* ELIZABETH CHISHOLM.

HER POINT OF VIEW.

Dr. Mays will be surprised at the inference which some paragrapher has drawn from his paper in the August "Century" on "Breathing Movements as a Cure," which inference is to the effect that the wearing of corsets prevents consumption in women and is, therefore, a strong point on the side of those who wish to and do wear these articles of clothing.

Although this conclusion is possible, perhaps, from the premises presented, it is a hasty and surface one, admitting wide qualification, and, moreover, it introduces an issue upon which the paper does not bear in any degree. In his researches for data upon his subject Dr. Mays secured tracings of the breathing movements of several classes of women, full-blooded Indian, partially and semi-civilized, and civilized, getting results proportionately different.

He found that the civilized woman, accustomed for generations to restricting clothing, uses the upper part of her breathing apparatus more thoroughly than her savage or semi-savage sister or than do men.

And as we are all supplied with more lung surface than we habitually need, it chances that the portion left unemployed by Indian females and men, but perforce brought into service by the corset-wearing woman, is the upper part or apex of the lungs.

And this, it seems, is the most common seat and genesis of pulmonary troubles.

Now, as the most reliable statistics show that women enjoy a greater immunity from consumption than men, a connection between the two facts is suggested. It is not established or even positively assumed.

But it is just here that some careless reader and hasty writer has seized upon and made his "point," viz.: that corsets prevent consumption.

The faulty nature of such an argument in favor of lacing is quickly apparent to any one who will finish the paper. All the serious vices of the habit remain unmoved by it, and its accidental virtue, as Dr. Mays points out, though not in this connection, is readily gained in a much better way.

The fact which the paper does bring out is the value of right breathing as a means to avoid and retard pulmonary affections. The author suggests some simple exercises that any mother will do well to have carried out in her family of children. The best of these is to swing the arms backward on a level with the shoulders as far as possible during each inspiration, bringing them together in front on the same level during each expiration; or to bring the hands slowly to the highest point above the head during inspiration, letting them fall gradually to the side as the breath exhales. The caution is added that a deep breath must be taken and slowly expelled to make these operative.

"Another very serviceable chest exercise," says the paper, "is to take a deep inspiration, and during expiration count or sing as long as possible. A male with a good chest capacity can count up to sixty or eighty, while in a female even with good lungs this power is somewhat reduced. Practice of this sort will slowly develop the lungs, and the increased ability to count longer is a measure of the improvement going on within the chest. Or, again, the taking of six or eight full and deep breaths in succession every hour during the day, either while sitting at work or while walking out in the open air, will have a very beneficial effect.

* * *

Perhaps Chicago's at least one-time appreciation of the proverb "Make hay while the sun shines" is a subject somewhat threadbare, but the following has at least the novelty of absolute truth.

With the fair as an object, a wealthy Toronto family took an apartment in Chicago for the month of August. As the transportation of their own horses and carriage would involve considerable trouble and expense, they decided to depend upon a hired team while in the lakeside city. Immediately on arriving, therefore, they consulted a reliable (?) livery man, who considerately offered to let them have a pair of horses and a landau at the modest rate of $1,000 for the month.

"And it was a shockingly shabby old trap at that," added the woman who told the story. "Did we accept the terms? Oh, no, indeed. It was infinitely cheaper, not to say more satisfactory, to send for our own horses, which we did at once."

* * *

The "fried oyster server" is a novelty in small silver. It has a wide, short blade, handle decoration of shell, cordage, and the like. Another novelty is the exquisite porcelain spoons which accompany the new cafe noir sets, the cups of which, by the way, are tinier than ever before.

* * *

"Speaking of 'Doctor Pascal,'" remarked a literary woman recently, "I am again reminded of Lowell's apt phrase that most French novels should have upon their covers the sign of the old-country inns: 'Entertainment within for man and beast.'"

* * *

As is well known, by no means the least valuable possession of Mrs. Leland Stanford are her magnificent jewels. One Thursday last Winter, as she "received" her weekly guests, all eyes were drawn to a superb parure of rubies and diamonds worn with a gown of delicate gray. The ruby in the brooch was as large as a pigeon's egg. After many of the visitors had gone Mrs. Stanford took occasion to say to an intimate friend: "Do you know these are the first jewels that my husband gave me when he began to think himself a rich man, and this is the first time that I have ever worn them! The other day, when I was dressing, he said, 'It seems to me you do not care much for my first gift,' so I have put them on at the earliest opportunity. Colored stones cannot be worn with every gown."

In some further talk the friend alluded to Mrs. Stanford's celebrated set of diamonds that once belonged to the Queen of Portugal, and their present owner observed: "Almost all my jewels are historic. They will bring their price, and their destiny is decided, so that whichever of us survives the other will see it carried out. They will be sold and the proceeds will go toward the Orphans' Home in San Francisco."

* * *

A pretty set of studs is the tiny sea shells set in silver, and for the belt clasp two larger, perfectly-matched shells mounted in the same metal.

* * *

Ruched ribbon fans are a novelty of the Summer. Ribbon is selected to match the sticks, red, cream, pale blue, and black, and plaited around each stick. The effect is a fluffy fan that is not unlike but much more durable than a feather one.

* * *

A pretty coverlid sent recently to an invalid, a young woman whose friends vie with each other to cheat her protracted illness of its tedium, was composed of pieces of bolting cloth, upon which intimates had written a bit of original verse, a favorite quotation, or perhaps only an autograph. These were joined together and put over a wadded lining of pink silk, the whole edged with lace. Over ninety pieces were in the cover, and it may be assumed their varied messages of love and sympathy were a pleasant study to the weary sufferer.

* * *

Red hair is caused, it seems, by a superabundance of iron in the blood, and this same excess of iron is also the cause of freckles on the peculiarly clear white skin which always accompanies red hair.

* * *

The electric fan of the shops has taken unto itself a new service, that of replacing the laborious hand-fanning process of the hairdressing establishments. The whirling paddles send their air through a large tube, against which the customer's head is placed, an arrangement which will commend itself to women, many of whom are rendered intolerably nervous by the visible operation of these whirligigs.

* * *

It is said by the Philadelphia "Ledger" that the Russian fancy for English and French ways has been superseded by a liking for things American. American women are sought as nurses and governesses, the favorite theatres bring out American pieces, while in St. Petersburg one of the most successful modistes is a New-York woman of the name of Smith.

* * *

A change from the ordinary nurse's cap has been seen this Summer in a sort of cross between the cap and a sunbonnet, the new evolution possessing the virtue of a protection to the maid's face.

* * *

"Yes," admitted the stout woman so loudly that all the other passengers in the street car could hear, "we heard Paderewski last Spring and, of course, he was jus' grand—isn't that hair of his perfectly wonderful—but, do you know, I didn't care for some of his toons?"

* * *

Word comes from Paris of some modification in dinner giving and ball suppers that are likely to creep over to New-York during the coming season. The large dinner boards where the entire company is accommodated under one mahogany are quite obsolete and the small tables laid for eight or ten are seen everywhere. With these tables have come in small ornaments and receptacles for flowers, when used, a number of them securing the necessary display. Electric lights have been weighed in the balance and found wanting, so far as their effect upon the complexion is concerned, and a return to the becoming, if expensive and troublesome, wax lights is announced. A feature of the cotillions and small balls this season is that they have begun with a dinner instead of ending with a supper, the menu served being about that which would usually be served after the fete.

"The menus are made very small," concludes the account, "the shape of a pocketbook, either pink, pale blue, or green, and ornamented with gilded initials or the arms of the house. White damask table linen is used for all grand occasions, but in the country fancy table linen is often seen, woven or embroidered with colors and sometimes with rich guipure insertion let in as a border.

* * *

An authority says of bicycling women that the practice of riding on the wheel ruins a woman's carriage on her feet, which is a pity if it is true. A woman who walks well is not so common that she can be spared, even to ride a bicycle.

* * *

A novel entertainment in England recently at an Earl's country seat was the evolutions of a ladies' fire brigade. Twenty-six young women, among whom some honorable misses were included, went through what was pronounced a most creditable exhibition of pumping, hose practice, and ladder and blanket practice. Of course, they wore a picturesque uniform, making an effective showing on the green, in dark-blue skirts, white blouses, and white sailor hats, with scarlet sashes crossing from shoulder to waist and falling in graceful loops on the skirts. Except that any scheme to keep girls out of doors is valuable, the crying need of a ladies' fire brigade in a community supplied with a county-paid male one is not at once apparent.

* * *

A correspondent writes to this column: "If ever there was a demand for the sort of boys that haven't vim enough even to wear out their clothing in a hurry, there certainly is none to-day. So let the mother of five wide-awake, prankish boys, as recently reported in 'The New-York Times,' take courage, for, though they must inevitably make havoc of the most serviceable clothing made, they are really the only kind that 'pays for raising,' and almost before she knows it their thoughtless, harum-scarum days will be over, and then who so 'blessed among women' as she, the 'mother of men'?

"Meantime, let her not only select the better quality of cloths, but those woven of a hard-twisted thread, (as Scotch tweed,) instead of the softer and more agreeable kinds, and use mohair, instead of silk braid, for binding.

"The same precaution should also be taken in purchasing hose. No matter how fine or expensive, be sure the thread is wiry and hard twisted. More than this, if she will put a large oval-shaped piece, cut from the best part of worn stockings of the same color, over the knees before they are worn, she will find the simple ounce of prevention worth many pounds of cure, and if carefully done as directed below, it will not be noticeable from the right side. Turn the stocking wrong side outward, try on, and mark where the knee comes; lay on the piece with the right side next to the hose, baste it smoothly to position, and with strong cotton thread, (never silk,) cat-stitch the edge without turning it under. To do this take a strong stitch through the patch, but not into the stocking underneath, and the alternate stitches, which come on the latter entirely, only through two or three loops on the wrong side."

* * *

A Summer supper table recently laid had lace-edged slips on its polished oak surface; through the centre delicate yellow flowers in silver bowls were placed, with butterflies poised here and there, adding a charming effect of lightness, and antique silver candlesticks held wax lights with yellow shades.

* * *

Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer, although not a political equality lecturer, nor a temperance advocate, nor the exponent indeed of any one special reform—being in hearty sympathy with all that is progressive and enlightening—is acknowledged to be one of the most popular and powerful women of the day. She was graduated from the University of Michigan, and eight years of her life were spent at Wellesley College, two as Professor of History and six as President. She still remains one of the Trustees of that institution. She is the present President of the "Woman's Educational Association" of Boston, an organization of 250 women that last year raised $50,000 for the Harvard Annex.

Mrs. Palmer is also a member of the Massachusetts State Board of Education, was an Educational Commissioner to the World's Fair from that State, and last, but not least, of her honors is Dean of the University of Chicago. She is highly enthusiastic over the system of coeducation as carried on by this enterprising institution of learning, 25 per cent. of its students the past year having been women.

* * *

It is odd to read in a London paper the suggestion, offered as a novelty and to be considered and acted upon, that travelers should engage rooms in advance at hotels. The writer relates an annoying experience of late arrival and no quarters to be had for the asking. The practice is so general in this country that the veriest tyro in journeying does not overlook it, but it is evidently not so common abroad.

* * *

The death of the first woman to cross the Atlantic in a steamer from England is reported. She made the voyage in 1838 from Bristol, and it took fifteen days.

* * *

Ovid's receipt for wrinkles is given thus: Take equal parts of bean and barley meal, and mix with raw egg. When the mass is thoroughly hard and dry it should be ground or pounded to a fine powder and made into an ointment with melted tallow and butter. This applied to the face at night was warranted to work a wonderful result upon the complexion.

* * *

"An ant hill," says Froebel, "is constructed with one end in view—the care and education of the baby ants; and man will not reach his highest development until the home and the human family are managed upon the same principle."

* * *

In an answer to a correspondent as to why ice cream and lobster should not be eaten at once, a housekeeping magazine replies: "The ice cream lowers the temperature of the stomach so much below the point necessary for good digestion that both it and the lobster will frequently take on putrefactive fermentation processes, and thereby produce illness instead of being properly digested and assimilated. Many vigorous persons constantly take the combination without apparent harm, but the risk they run is great."

* * *

Something rather new in the laundry business is an establishment in this city where the plain pieces, such as bed and table linen, will be done ready for use and the starched pieces done rough dried and without stiffening, a uniform price of 4 cents being charged. With the innumerable laundries that every city boasts these days it is remarkable that arrangements to do the family washing inexpensively to the individual, and yet at a profit to the laundry, have not developed faster. This may be a step in the right direction and may herald the abolition of washing day in the home.

MUD CAKES.

(A Little Girl's Recipe.)

I don't see why the big folks all
 Need to go to cooking school,
For it's easy enough to make a cake
 If you make it by this rule:

First, you must have an apron
 That you're not afraid to hurt,
For in this recipe we use
 For flour sifted dirt.

Then dig with an iron spoon
 A hole in the cool, dark ground,
And put in dirt and water,
 Stirring it round and round.

And then a handful of pebbles
 You'd best put into the dough.
What are these for? In this recipe
 Pebbles are raisins, you know.

And when you get it all thick enough
 You make it into a cake;
Then put it on a nice clean board
 And set in the sun to bake.

Dear me! I'd most forgot to say
 You must sprinkle with sugar, (or sand,)
And when they're done no better cakes
 Will be found in Babyland.

That's all! You see, to learn to cook
 You don't need to make a fuss,
Though mamma says, when she comes to the door,
"Why, Bessie, child! what a muss!"

—*Ethel E. Sleeper in Good Housekeeping.*

AN ENGLISH HOSPITAL ABUSE.

How Private Nurses Are "Sweated" in Some London Institutions.

Speaking of this abuse in the London "Queen," Mrs. Bedford Fenwick, whose career from probationer to Superintendent of a nurses' home permits her to do so with authority, says:

"It is a long story. I suppose the history of the movement dates back pretty nearly to the time, some twenty or twenty-five years ago, when educated women were first introduced into hospitals, instead of the untrained and often incapable women of the charwoman class who were formerly employed. Ladies effected great and valuable improvements in the methods of nursing, but the authorities at first hardly knew how to treat them, and expected them to do the menial work which their predecessors had performed. Then came the introduction of wardmaids, and this grievance was redressed.

"But somehow," she continued, "in our nursing world we have no sooner removed one abuse than another has arisen. We had, for instance, no sooner swept the hospitals of our incapable and oft-times drunken Sairey Gamps, and had put the nursing of our hospitals upon a better footing than an unexpected trouble occurred.

"The hospital authorities began, in short, to perceive that they possessed in their lady nurses an unexpected source of revenue. The public outside the hospitals began to ask for trained nurses. At first, no doubt, the public got what it asked for but gradually some hospitals slipped into the habit of sending out only half-trained nurses to a public which did not know the difference. The temptation was a pecuniary one, and was certainly strong. A nurse at the end of her first year's training will be receiving a nominal salary of from $60 to $80. But let her be sent into private families as a 'fully-trained' nurse, and she is forthwith earning for the hospital authorities two guineas a week.

"Everybody is defrauded by such a system—the private employer who pays at a critical moment for the services of a competent person and does not get them, and the nurse, who is both defrauded of a large sum of money which she has earned and of the training which she entered the hospital on the understanding she should receive. Nor is this all. Ultimately the hospital patients suffer also from this dishonest system. Often the supply of nurses from the private nursing staff runs short, and then nurses are taken out of the wards to meet the demand. You can imagine what disorganization of ward work ensues from such a system."

THE UNFEDERATED WOMAN'S CLUBS.

Some Prominent Ones Have Not Joined the National Body.

It is perhaps not generally known that there are quite a number of enterprising organizations of women without the fold of the much talked of federation. Prominent among these is the Woman's Club of Milwaukee, which, after joining the larger body, resigned just before the famous first biennial meeting, giving as reason for such action that it objected to fraternizing with the other clubs of its State, as recommended by the federation.

At the inception of the federation scheme the "Fortnightly" of Chicago, a most exclusive and purely literary organization, considered long and carefully whether its identification with the new movement would mean for better or for worse, finally deciding to preserve its isolation. The very same women who voted for the nonjoining of the "Fortnightly" declared in favor of the federation of the Chicago Woman's Club, as many of the city's leading women were members of both bodies. The reasons for the latter's federation were many and cogent. It has active philanthropic as well as intellectual interests and it is also more than twice the size of the Fortnightly—which persuasions seemed to point toward the evident advantage of holding communication with kindred societies.

Another, though less known, unfederated club is the Georgia Sorosis, which, though only boasting a few months' existence, has already become incorporated. Its federation will undoubtedly soon follow.

The Woman's Club of Baltimore is a prominent outsider. Its membership, besides being strictly limited as to number, is only eligible to women who have done a certain amount of original literary work, and in all respects it is conservative to a degree. As a motto it has adopted the very appropriate one of its own State—"Parole Femine," which, upon a ribbon scroll beneath the club monogram—all in delicate violet—adorns every belonging of the club. The President of this typically Baltimorean society is Mrs. Lawrence Turnbull, while its Secretary is Miss Lydia Crane.

PERSONAL.

One of the most active and earnest promoters of the university-extension movement, either in the New World or the Old is Miss Jessie D. Montgomery, a young woman whose name is often seen among the contributors to some of the best-known English periodicals, and who is at present Honorary Secretary of the Exeter Centre, England.

* * *

That clever verse and story writer, Mrs. Clara Doty Bates, was once entertained by a well-known woman's club. As she entered the crowded reception room, the President of the club, anxious to make the distinguished presence known, announced loudly and unmistakably: "Ladies, this is Mrs. Clara Baty Dotes!"

* * *

Miss Grace Livingston Furniss, the author of that comedy so dear to the heart of the amateur actor, "A Box of Monkeys," has recently impaled the quaint Island of Nantucket upon her clever pen, with the acceptable result of a short story called "Profit Way." The delightful provincialisms of the place are treated with a spirit and naturalness that are admirable, and especially interesting to habitués of the island.

* * *

Mrs. Coleman E. Bishop of Washington, D. C., chief instructor of the Chautauqua Summer School of Physical Culture, is a striking example of what one may achieve by Delsarte exercise. "I was a stoop-shouldered, sunken-chested, sharp-voiced woman until I began training in this way," she says of herself. "I started in with the regulation ten lessons, but improved so rapidly in health and spirits, and became so firmly convinced of the system's value, that I resolved to devote my life to the work." Mrs. Bishop is by nature a remarkably charming woman, whatever education may have accomplished for her as well, and is now one of the most successful apostles of the modern creed of health and beauty.

* * *

Mrs. Elizabeth Akers Allen, who wrote that sweetest of household songs, "Rock Me to Sleep, Mother," read not long ago at a woman's club another of her compositions, which was much appreciated. It was a song of the "Old-Time-Up-and-Down Churn" of the farmer's wife, and showed the relentless wear of that steel-banded tub. Out of it in the years of its life rolled tons of butter and rivers of milk, and into it, alas, went the youth and beauty, the strength and patience, the health and temper of its weary worker, till, almost too tired to die, she sank to her final rest. Mrs. Allen is a prominent member of Sorosis.

* * *

The only women lawyers invited to read papers at the Law Reform Congress in Chicago are Dr. Emily Kempin of Zurich, Switzerland, and Miss Mary A. Greene of Providence, R. I. The women lawyers of all English-speaking countries are represented by Miss Greene.

* * *

A niece of Charles Reade, Miss Amye Reade, is proving herself an inheritor of at least some of her distinguished uncle's talent. The clever circus story "Ruby" is from her pen, and she is now at work upon a novel to be called "Zerma."

* * *

Lady Tryon has notified the Admiralty, says the *Star*, that she declines the pension to which she is entitled as an Admiral's widow. The amount is £600 a year. It was Lady Tryon's original intention to place the amount at the disposal of the trustees of the Victoria Fund, but the sum collected now being already in excess of that really required, she has simply declined the pension.

* * *

Miss Carlotta Leclercq, whose recent death in England has been reported, will be remembered in this country from her tour with Charles Fechter in the seventies. The *Lady's Pictorial* says of her: "As a girl, Miss Leclercq was famous for her beauty and singular fascination of manners, to the spell of which it is not uncharitable to ascribe some of the enthusiasm of her critics; for, skillful actress as she was, there was nothing in her art to account for all the eulogy lavished upon her efforts in those old Princess's and Lyceum days."

THE CARE OF THE WARDROBE.

Some Suggestions About the Putting Away of Summer Finery.

Pittsburg Dispatch.

It is an accepted fact among women, founded upon good reason, that when one's belongings are valuable and costly, the services of a maid are not a luxury, but a necessity and really an economy. Delicate fabrics need great care in handling and preserving, and fine boots, shoes, gloves, and handkerchiefs are not to be tossed about carelessly and still preserve their freshness. But, without a maid and with a comparatively-simple wardrobe, a meed of care even will be found a great protection.

In putting away Summer wash dresses they must be rough dried, then folded neatly, and packed in a box or trunk by themselves. It is an excellent idea to go over each one and take the few mending stitches that are sure to be needed. Challies, crepons, and Summer silks should be carefully shaken and brushed, spots sponged, bows of ribbon taken off and unmade if possible, or the dust carefully wiped off with a bit of silk dipped in weak ammonia water, and packed away in separate boxes. The same rule applies where laces trim the dresses. If these are washable, they should be washed, otherwise shaken and wound around a bottle or wooden roll.

It is a good plan to let the dresses hang wrong side out in the air, all of a sunny morning—if you live in a hotel to hang in a hot room the same length of time is a good substitute. Rumpled ruches, shields, and bent bones should be taken from waists, and a skilled maid says the waist linings should be brushed down every seam with cologne and water. Feathers and flowers should be taken from the hats and bonnets, wrapped carefully and separately in tissue paper and consigned to boxes where they will not be crushed. The flowers should have each leaf pulled out, and if breathed on before using again will be found as fresh as ever. Parasols ought to be rolled, but have a loose slip cover put on after they are carefully wiped, or if gauze flirted free of dust with a silk handkerchief, and then stood in some safe place and occasionally opened to alter the folds.

AFTER THE SUMMER OUTING

It Is Well to Make Haste Slowly in Beginning Work.

Transition times, says a writer in the Utica *Herald*, are always more or less critical. The good of a Summer outing is often seriously neutralized by the methods of working back to the Winter routine. In particular should care be exercised in the case of delicate persons and children. To start a child off to school the morning after he reaches home from six weeks of roaming the open country, with no thought of books or lessons, is almost cruel. If he must begin the first day of the term see that the home-coming is accomplished a few days earlier, giving the boy or girl a chance to get rewonted to familiar surroundings and take up by degrees the routine of home life again. If he dawdles even, after beginning school, do not chide him for it. An editor said recently: "It is understood in the office that a man is not of much account for a week after his return from his vacation." Give a child more than a week to get started, and look for the good of his outing all Winter.

A word of caution to the boy's mother may not be amiss. Whether she has spent her Summer at home or in some country retreat, the languid days of July and August have seen a relaxation of her usual mode of life. There is a certain vitality in the first cool weather, to which the system readily responds, but it is folly to tax the sudden buoyancy too severely. A touch of crispness in the mornings makes the ambitious house mother think of Winter clothes and preparations for the cozy Winter home, and she is apt to spring at her mountain of work all at once, exhausting her energy and rapidly decimating her stock of reserve strength secured through the idleness of the Summer.

A Lady Who Was Prompt.

From the Bridgeport Union.

A gray-haired lady called at the Town Clerk's office yesterday and wanted to register so that she can vote for members of the Board of Education. As Town Clerk Tracy had not received a book in which to record the names, he advised her to wait a while. The election is a year and a half in the distance.

A Timely Hint.

From the Meriden Republican.

The fact that this is a prudent time to stock coal bins should not be overlooked.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

SUNBURN: (1) A simple remedy for sunburn, which is said to be very efficacious, is watercress tea. Put a handful of cress into a quart pitcher and cover with boiling water. When cold strain and use to bathe the face. In the case of serious burning a lotion made from two tablespoonfuls of fresh lemon juice and a dessertspoonful of glycerine diluted with half a pint of elderflower water can be used to bathe the face at night. (2) It is not necessary to let the hair get wet in sea bathing. An oiled-skin cap should protect it. If it does, it is well to rinse it at once in clear water, to which a few drops of ammonia are added. (3) A hair tonic recommended is made with sulphate of quinia, 10 grains; tincture of cantharides, 2 drachms; rectified spirits, 1 ounce; bay rum, 4 ounces.

INQUIRER: Vegetarians seem to be actuated in their course by two principles, one that meat is too much of a stimulant, unnecessary and unnatural, and another to refrain from food which necessitates the infliction of pain and the taking of life. As to the effect of a purely vegetable and fruit diet on the complexion, this column cannot speak authoritatively. It is a word of caution, in the event of trying this diet, not to begin too suddenly. Disastrous results are apt to follow. Alter your regimen by degrees, permitting the system to become slowly accustomed to the change.

* * *: Toothpicks are certainly never in evidence at good tables. Their use is one of those services that, like cleaning the nails, should be managed privately. Dentists inveigh against any use of the wooden toothpick, as a tiny splint from it sometimes lodges in a tooth, causing trouble. These professional men recommend dental floss or a tiny rubber band drawn between the teeth to remove any offending particles.

"BEAUTIFUL RESTING PLACE"

SUCH IS LAKE KUSHAQUA UP IN THE ADIRONDACKS.

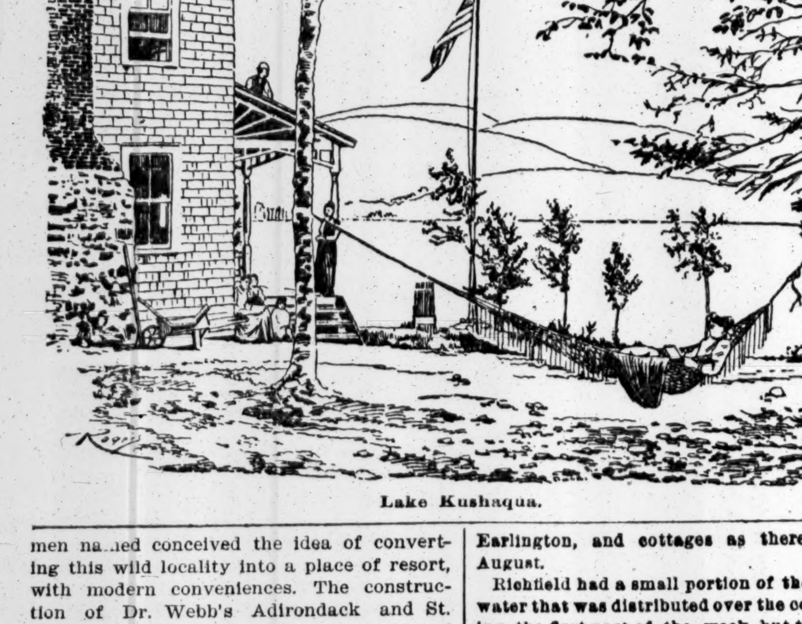
Appropriate Indian Name Bestowed Upon a Picturesque and Health-Giving Locality—What the Enterprise of Two Young New-Yorkers Has Produced in the Wilderness — A Homelike Hotel Amid Balsamic Odors — Fishermen's Luck.

LAKE KUSHAQUA, Franklin County, N. Y., Sept. 2.—Many years ago, long before "the hand of man ever set foot" in this region, wild deer made a pathway through the thick pine forest down to a beautiful lake.

Like a basin of clear, cool water this lake nestled among the mountains, 2,000 feet above the level of the sea. The wild deer are not plentiful in this immediate locality now, but the beautiful lake still nestles. It is a little more than a mile long and from half a mile to a mile wide. Surrounding it are gently sloping banks of verdure and steep, rocky declivities, luxuriant with mosses and ferns. Tall pines and beech trees cast their shadows upon the placid water, and birds of quaint plumage fill the air with weird noises.

Here, too, the nimble squirrel plies his nut-gathering vocation, the shrieking loon darts from point to point, and the gamy trout bite (occasionally) as they used to in the days of yore when coaxed by the native Indians. Tradition has it that the untrammeled red men regarded this charming and secluded spot as "the beautiful resting place," and gave it that name, which in Indian nomenclature is Kushaqua.

Whether this tradition be true or false, the present "lords of the manor," Arthur G. Leonard and Frank C. Smith, applied the Indian name to the lake because they deemed it appropriate. It is but a little more than a year ago that the two gentlemen named conceived the idea of converting this wild locality into a place of resort, with modern conveniences. The construction of Dr. Webb's Adirondack and St. Lawrence Railroad through this section of the Adirondack region was in a great measure responsible for the Messrs. Leonard and Smith's conception. Both gentlemen are ardent lovers of woodland sports. With rod and gun they have explored the Adirondack forests for, lo! these many years. One day they chanced to find the old deer path that led down to the beautiful lake, and they were charmed.



Lake Kushaqua.

Certain prosaic formalities of a commercial nature ensued, and within a few months 6,000 acres of picturesque woodland, with Lake Kushaqua in the middle, became the property of the two Adirondack enthusiasts. Fortunately they were in excellent positions to develop their new possessions to advantage. Mr. Leonard is the valued private secretary of Third Vice President H. Walter Webb of the New-York Central Road, and Mr. Smith holds the same responsible position with Dr. W. Seward Webb. One year ago last month work was begun opening a roadway from the railroad track to the lake, a distance of about one-eighth of a mile. Trees had to be felled, stumps removed, and a thick growth of underbrush cut away. A wedge-shaped promontory commanding a full view of the lake was selected as a site for a building. The first plan of the owners contemplated the erection of a frame structure sufficiently large to accommodate a small club of congenial sportsmen. As the manifold advantages of the place for a popular Summer resort grew upon the Messrs. Leonard and Smith, they determined to convert the clubhouse into a small hotel, and a two-story building having the homelike appearance of a commodious New-England farm house was the result. The roof and sides of the hotel are covered with shingles, and a massive stone chimney rises from the ground to an altitude about equal with the ridge of the gable roof. Broad verandas stretch along the two sides of the building, which overlook the lake. The accompanying picture gives a view of the place from a point near the deer's pathway. To obtain a satisfying idea of the appearance of the house it would be necessary for the observer to get into one of Mr. Leonard's slick little rowboats and take a few pulls out into the lake.

The difficulties of constructing and fitting up the Lake Kushaqua Hotel were many. Competent house builders are not plentiful in the wilds of the Adirondacks. The workingman out here is not only high priced, but he is excessively fond of rest. Through the Winter and Spring the work progressed slowly and the proprietors of the scheme, although energetic young men, encountered many perplexities. At last the house was completed and furnished. It is solidly built and presents an attractive interior. The main assembly room or "parlor" extends clear across the building and has for its chief attraction a broad open fireplace, which frequently, on cool midsummer nights, emits a warm and fragrant breath from blazing birch boughs.

This new hotel was thrown open to the public early in July, and it had been open but a short time when its facilities were taxed to the utmost. For the past few weeks it has had its full complement of thirty-five or forty guests. Families from various parts of this State are here. Many persons who came to stay a few days have remained week after week. The natural scenic beauties hereabouts are unsurpassed and the air, impregnated with the pungent odor of the pines, is as refreshing to the lungs as a draught of cool spring water is to the parched throat of an exhausted wanderer. Boating and fishing on the lake and rambles through the clean and snakeless groves are, of course, the chief pastimes of the guests, but those who desire to extend their trips find plenty of attractive objective points. Loon Lake is but five miles away, and there are picturesque drives to Paul Smith's and Saranac Village.

Kushaqua lies between Loon Lake and Paul Smith's. The station, which is an attractive frame structure, is on the Adirondack and St. Lawrence Division of the New-York Central Railroad, midway between Loon Lake and Rainbow stations. All trains now stop at this station. The St. Regis and Saranac Rivers have their head waters in Lake Kushuqua, and Mountain Pond, which is half a mile back of the hotel, is a noted deer pond. The streams and lakes connected with Lake Kushaqua have been annually well stocked with young fry. Two enthusiastic amateur fishermen from New-York went out from here in search of trout on a rainy Sunday recently. They remained away all day in a pelting rain, which in any other climate than this would have given each of them a full assortment of bronchial and pulmonary complaints. When they returned to the hotel they were soaked to the bone, but they had caught eight fair-sized trout and were happy. A change of clothing was effected in a few moments, and the heroic fishermen reappeared among the guests without a shiver or a sneeze.

A series of Saturday night hops was organized here early in the season. The gentlemen agreed to furnish the music and the ladies graciously supplied decorations for the ballroom and the dancing programmes. The latter are unique and clever. They are made from thin pieces of birch bark stripped from neighboring trees, the names of the dances being printed on the velvety surface by the ladies who are expert with the pen. Occasionally the gentlemen in the hotel find it difficult to get musicians. The musical outfit of the establishment consists of a piano, which stood out in the rain for two days at Kushuqua station last Spring and contracted a painful hoarseness, a tuneful violin, a flute, and an accordion. Native fiddlers and wandering gypsies are usually employed to play these instruments and to "call off." An incalculable amount of enjoyment is extracted from these "hops," however.

A party of seven New-Yorkers—men and women—spent a day at this restful resort a week or two ago as the guests of Mr. Leonard. They departed with deep-seated feelings of regret. Their host treated them, among other things, to a ride on the lake in the peculiar craft known as "the merry-go-round." This craft was built for duck shooting and is warranted to be non-capsizable. Its peculiar and amusing characteristic is its propensity to whirl around when not under control of the oars. The instant that it is left to its own resources when afloat it revolves as though set on a pivot. Mr. Leonard had some idea of sending this boat to the World's Fair to be placed among the curiosities in the Transportation Building, but the guests of the hotel could not spare it.

Next Spring the Lake Kushaqua Hotel is to be enlarged to more than double its present size. Fifty new rooms are to be added. The house will remain in charge of the present competent manager, Mr. George M. Potter, who, assisted by his worthy wife, has thus far made things very homelike and pleasant for the guests.

SEPTEMBER DAYS AT RICHFIELD.

Hotels Still Doing a Good Business in Spite of the Lateness of the Season.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, Sept. 2.—The goal which marks the highest ambition of a Summer resort landlord has been reached, and this year the Richfield bonifaces rode through the 1st of September with so much surplus business that no one seems to realize that the time for the game is over. Mr. Proctor of the Spring House has been trying for the last ten years to establish a September trade with constantly-growing success. Those who stay and try it realize that the talk about September being "the pleasantest month of the year" is not all shop, and this season opens the month with nearly as many guests in the Spring House, Earlington, and cottages as there were in August.

Richfield had a small portion of the supply of water that was distributed over the country during the first part of the week, but the last few days have brought out the four-in-hands again, and driving parties by day and progressive euchre by night have been the week's programme. Mrs. P. J. Kenedy gave a dinner at Five-Mile Point to Mrs. Staples, Miss Octavia Moss, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Earle, Mr. Henry, W. P. Earle second, and Mr. Savage. They made the trip on the Earlington coach and returned by moonlight.

Thursday Mrs. J. E. McElroy brought a party of eleven over from Cooperstown for dinner at the Spring House. The same day the Rev. H. Y. Slattery drove a party of six from Cooperstown for one of Mr. Proctor's dinners. Benjamin Orne, John Townsend, Robinson Beard, and the other owners of fine turnouts are busy driving parties in all directions for dinners, sightseeing, and the mere fun of going somewhere.

The idea of entertaining guests with professional musical talent seems to have spread to the country in the form of concerts to a select few under the patronage of social leaders. The swell affair of the kind this week was a morning concert at Homer Conrad's cottage under the patronage of Mrs. Robert Taller, Mrs. Furnald, Mrs. Baldwin, Miss Baldwin, Mrs. Brown, Miss Agostini, Mrs. Lamont, Mrs. Turnall, Mrs. Goudran, Mrs. Beard, Miss Boyles, and Miss Cressy. Monday morning was the time and Miss Sadie Vere Milne and Miss Clara A. Jewell were the artists.

The Country Club held its last meeting of the season last Saturday, with three colt stakes on the card. The two-year-old stakes was won by Wheeler Brothers' Key Wilkes, Frank White won the prize for three-year-olds with Edward M., and M. Helsinger took the four-year-old stakes with Clematis. Joseph Agostini, William E. Baxter, and C. E. Caney were the judges.

Wednesday morning the guests of the Spring House enjoyed a musicale by Miss Eugenia Lessler, soprano; Miss Jessie Matteson, contralto; F. W. Elliott, tenor, and Ward W. Stephens, pianist.

Judge Solon B. Smith returned to New-York Wednesday.

Capt. and Mrs. C. E. Crowley are among the late arrivals who are welcomed at the Earlington. Henry Seligman has joined his father at the same house.

Recent New-York arrivals at the Spring House are H. Utley, Livingston Keyes, John H. Shults, Jr., M. G. Cavilli, P. Chauncey Anderson, Mrs. Anderson, E. F. Phelan, E. F. Phelan, Jr., Mrs. R. Ogden Doremus, Miss Doremus, F. H. Macey, Mrs. Keyes Rankin, Mrs. D. L. Keyes, Miss Harriette Keyes, Robert W. Taller, Herbert S. Carter, William Krebs, Miss Krebs, Edward A. Hurry, Mrs. Hurry, F. W. Savin, L. Lamont, Waldron P. Belknap, Clarence C. Howard, Samuel H. Lyman, Dr. G. M. Ranson, Mrs. E. Hudson Ogden, John R. Scott, A. M. Pell, Francis M. Jencks, W. W. Stephens, Mrs. Addison Weeks, Miss Weeks, Edward Kearney, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Satterlee, Miss Satterlee, Mr. and Mrs. William C. Rives, Mrs. C. F. Butterfield.

At the Earlington are Mrs. William Dunning, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Lewis, Miss Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Crowley, Miss Crowley, Carl Scheherazach and wife, Henry Seligman, Leo Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. William C. Cook, Dr. Samuel Ketch, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Cook, Col. and Mrs. Piper.

GUESTS DESERTING THE CATSKILLS.

The Big Hotels Closing, but the Smaller Ones Will Remain Open for Some Weeks.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Sept. 2.—The season in the Catskills is rapidly drawing to a close, and every day hundreds of people are returning to their city homes. The season at the Kaaterskill, which closed Thursday, has been considerably lighter than last year, but Mr. Harding, the proprietor, has nevertheless enjoyed a very profitable Summer.

Up at the New Grand on Summit Mountain much life is still stirring and more than 150 guests are yet there. This hotel has had one of its best seasons, and Mr. Cornell, the resident proprietor, has promised that the hotel will positively remain open until Sept. 15, if not later. The Rip Van Winkle, at Pine Hill, is still open, and has about fifty guests. Monday the guests of the Laurel House, at the Kaaterskill Falls, will depart, and the hotel doors will be closed after a profitable season. Mr. Palmer, who owns and manages the Laurel House, expects to open the Palmer House in Lakewood, which he owns, this month.

To-night about 300 members of the Schuetzen Society of New-York are expected in Phœnicia. They will remain there until Tuesday, when they will return, as they came, by a special train over the West Shore and Ulster and Delaware Railroads.

At Stamford, Pine Hill, and Hunter there are still many guests enjoying the cool bracing air of early Fall. The nights are cool, and instead of sitting on porches the guests generally prefer to sit around a wood fire, but the days are delightful.

Anton Seidl and his wife are again occupying their home at Fleischman's, which place is still kept lively by the presence of many of the Fleischman family.

Of all Stamford's guests no one is more fond of the place than Mrs. Henry Seggermann of New-York. She has decided to remain at her beautiful cottage until November.

Miss Churchill, a sister of Dr. Churchill of Churchill Hall, gave a musicale Thursday to

Baron and Baroness Fava and Prince and Princess Ruspoli, who are still in Stamford.

James McK. Arnold of New-York, who has spent the whole Summer at the lodge on the summit of Mount Utsayantho, near Stamford, has returned home. He found the air at that altitude very delightful and healthful.

Among the recent arrivals in Stamford are Mrs. William Fisher, Mrs. A. G. Stevens, Miss Stevens, Mrs. J. J. Slocum, Dr. and Mrs. O. H. Smith, Miss Helen W. Watts, Mr. and Mrs. William B. Dusenbury, Mrs. William Estrell, and Mrs. H. L. Armstrong of New-York; George G. Ward, Mrs. S. M. Pettingill, Miss M. P. Holt, Mrs. George B. Mead, Jr., Miss Daisy Mundy, and S. M. Moneypenny of Brooklyn.

The Week in Cooperstown.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 2.—Cooperstown has not escaped the bad weather which has prevailed during the last week, and the abundance of rainy days has made indoor amusements a necessity. Card parties and impromtu musicales have been popular at the hotels, with the usual amount of dancing.

Mrs. Alfred Corning Clark and her niece, Miss Claffee of New-York, have returned from Alexandria Bay and have been joined here by Mr. Clark.

The Rev. Newell Woolsey Wells of Brooklyn has joined his family at the Summer home of Charles W. Smith of Brooklyn, which is situated on the banks of the winding Susquehanna.

Commissioner John A. Shields of New-York, is here to spend the balance of the season with his family.

Miss Alice Cooper of New-York is spending a few weeks with Mrs. Richard Cooper.

Oscar Craig, Esq., of Rochester, President of the State Board of Charities, is spending a fortnight in town. Mrs. Craig is with him.

The event of the week was the annual tournament of the Athletic Association held on the association's grounds Thursday. The most honors were captured by John Taylor, '92, Cornell.

Boat Parade at Lake Placid.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Sept. 2.—The most interesting event in the out-of-door life here was the boat parade Friday. More than thirty boats, all tastefully decorated, rendezvoused at the southern end of the lake, and proceeded in single file up the western shore to the beautiful camp of E. B. Bartlett. At this point columns of two were formed and a return made to the centre of the course, where the direction of the boat was reversed, one line moving to the right, the other to the left, in a circle. Various other evolutions were performed, the movement in columns of four being well executed.

The boats in their order were occupied as follows: H. T. Knowlton and Miss Elsie Elwell, J. E. Verree and Miss Miner, E. Atkinson and Misses Vausehack and A. Whipple, Mr. Pratt and Misses Kimbell, Mr. Seaman and Miss Bullard, Mr. Atkinson and Mrs. Atkinson, Mr. Colt and Miss Walton, Miss Hathaway and Miss Pierce, E. Graves and Misses Bartlett and Sterling, G. Graves and Misses Graves and Sterling, Cecil Taylor, Mr. Griffin, H. C. Taylor and Mrs. Taylor, Miss L. Huested and Miss Edgar, Miss M. Huested, Miss Huested, and Miss A. Cook, Mr. Colson and Miss Colson, H. Graves and Miss Bartlett, Miss Edgar and Miss Brayton, Miss Talcott and Miss Johnson, Mr. McMullen and Miss Cook, John R. Muurs and Miss Elwell, Mr. Whipple and Miss Mills, and Mrs. Guillauden and children.

Late Summer on Lake George.

LAKE GEORGE, Sept. 2.—The members of the Arion Singing Society of New-York to the number of several hundred, and their wives, little ones, and friends arrived at the Fort William Henry to-day and have taken possession of the hotel and village. The grounds are illuminated this evening, and displays of fireworks are being given on hotel pier and grounds.

Robert Lenox Banks of Albany and Capt. Lee Harris have returned from Little Moose and Saranac Lakes, in the Adirondacks. Capt. Harris, as usual, tells some remarkable fish stories. While at Saranac Lake Mr. Banks caught 120 pounds of trout in four hours, the largest catch ever made in one day on the lake. The largest fish weighed 16 pounds. The next day a trout was caught weighing 20 pounds. In three days' fishing 206 pounds of trout were caught. Many speckled trout were taken, the largest weighing 2½ pounds.

A merry party was given recently at the Summer home of Dr. and Mrs. Jacobi, on the shore of Bolton Bay, in honor of Miss Ethel Putnam. Miss Jacobi and Miss Putnam received the guests.

DESERTING BEAUTIFUL BAR HARBOR

The Transient Guests Are Leaving Fast, but Cottagers Will Stay On.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Sept. 2.—"They seek for happier shores in vain who leave the Summer isles of Maine," but they are leaving. The curtain has been rung down and the drama of Summer life has been transferred to Lenox, the White Mountains, the Hudson, and the many other resorts which fashion has decreed to be the proper places in which to spend the Autumn. The exodus began some days ago, but when the 1st of September dawned the crowd was so great that no accommodations could be obtained by boat or train unless previously engaged.

The transient visitors have gone, but the cottage colony will keep its ranks unbroken for another month and enjoy the beauties and pleasures which are inherent to the place. Calling and cards, dancing and dinners, (formal ones,) are laid aside with the Summer gowns, and now come

"The moonlight row, the camp fire glow,
The sail across the moonlit harbor."

The gayeties which have centred at Kebo Club during August are over, and the last regular dance of the season of '93 has been danced.

The last week has been marked by a number of lectures, readings, and concerts. Prof. Wisner of Paris gave a course of five in French upon Victor Hugo, Mme. Recamier, Alexandre Dumas, and other famous French personages at Mrs. J. J. Emery's, Mrs. J. V. L. Pruyn's, Mrs. Morris K. Jesup's, Mrs. John Lawrence's, and Mrs. Alfred Harrison's cottages.

Two lectures upon English literature, with readings from the early English dramatists, have been given by Mrs. Erving Winslow of Boston at Mrs. J. V. L. Pruyn's and Mrs. Hasket Derby's.

Dr. S. Weir Mitchell of Philadelphia and Prof. Edward Graham Daves of Baltimore gave a reading at Eden Hall, Mrs. T. B. Musgrove's new place on the ocean shore, Wednesday morning, for a patriotic object, as they call it, which is to purchase the land on which are the remains of the fort built by Sir Walter Raleigh on Roanoke Island, N. C., and to mark the spot by a chapel. As this fort was built in 1585, it is by more than a score of years older than the settlement at Jamestown, and was the first attempt at colonization made by the English on the Atlantic coast within the limits of the thirteen original colonies.

Mrs. J. J. Emery gave a reception Thursday afternoon at Steepway's for Miss Adelaide Detchon, the young American who has gained such an enviable reputation in London by her recitations and singing. Friday morning Miss Detchon gave a recital at Mrs. Carroll Mercer's.

Admiral Gherardi of the Brooklyn Navy Yard has been spending a portion of his leave here, where he has many friends.

T. H. Sherman, late United States Consul at Liverpool, and Mrs. Sherman are the guests of Mrs. G. G. Winslow.

A large reception was given by Mr. and Mrs. John S. Kennedy at Kenarden Lodge. The hostess was assisted by her sister, Mrs. Schauffler.

Frederic Coudert is expected very soon to join Mrs. Coudert, who has been spending a number of weeks here.

Among the recent arrivals from New-York are Dr. Paul Hoffman, Miss Margaret and Miss Alida Chambers, Mr. and Mrs. Rhinelander Stewart, Dr. A. R. Ball, Miss Ball, Mr. and Mrs. Stores Wells, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Dimock, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Sewell, Mr. and Mrs. G. Snelling, Edward A. Grossman, Mr. and Mrs. Jordan L. Mott, Jr., and James J. Higginson and family. Sir Henry Tyler of London and Capt. Monteith of Halifax are late additions.

A Prosperous Season at Poland.

POLAND SPRINGS, Me., Sept. 2.—The Fall season at the Poland Spring House has just opened, the Summer ending the most successful in its history, the hotels having been crowded to their utmost since June. This is all the more remarkable owing to the fact of its being an off year with most New-England resorts. There have been many prominent guests, and Poland still holds its position as one of the leading fashionable resorts of the East. Extensive additions and many suites of rooms with open fireplaces were completed last Spring, and arrangements made to entertain most hospitably through September and October.

Poland is ideal in the Fall, and its books are rapidly filling for the remaining months. The great popularity of the place is due in a great measure to its location, its magnificent views, its delicious table, and to the tireless and ceaseless attention of its proprietors to their guests' comfort and entertainment. Owing to the immense demand for the Poland water throughout the country, the proprietors have been obliged to discontinue barreling until later in the Fall. The bottling departments, however, are running day and night, and the sales are equal to the combined sales of the Saratogas.

A rather interesting fact is that a barrel of Poland water was found in the hold of the steamer City of Savannah, wrecked in the recent big blow, and was the only water aboard the ill-fated steamer after her wreck on the shoals.

Among the hundreds of guests who have been here this season are President Palmer of the World's Fair Commission, Rear Admiral Gherardi, Mayor Gilroy, H. H. Rogers of the Standard Oil Company, George Kemp, Dr. W. A. Watson and Mr. Little of the Pennsylvania Railroad, M. A. Rogers, and J. H. White of the Boston and Maine Railroad.

ON THE FAMOUS NORTH SHORE

SOME BEAUTIFUL SUMMER RESORTS OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Where Beacon Street Goes During the Warm Months—New-Yorkers Beginning to Discover the Attractions of the Place—Country Homes of Various Well-Known People—A Spot in Which the Beauties of Both Land and Sea May Be Found—The Essex County Club.

MANCHESTER BY THE SEA, Mass., Sept. 2.—The beautiful "north shore" of Massachusetts, with its forests reaching to the sea, its rocky headlands, and its handsome Summer homes, has been the Mecca the present season of many a Summer pilgrimage. Though the beauties of the coast are so little known to people in New-York, the percentage of New-York folk among the pilgrims has been notably large, and it is pleasant to note the fact that it is yearly growing larger. One who can visit the "north shore" in Summer and does not is unwise.

Manchester, Magnolia, and the resorts on Cape Ann vie in beauty. Given its fine houses, its flower-covered rustic hedges, and the smooth drives they border, and Manchester must needs be placed first. Magnolia is scarcely less lovely, and the Cape Ann points, with their quaint and quiet life, have attractions all their own.

Manchester cottage life is very delightful and its hotel life the gayest along the coast. Among the owners of handsome homes here are Hamilton Squires of New-York, Richard Henry Dana of Boston, Russell Sturgis, Walter Cabot, T. Jefferson Coolidge, Agnes Booth, George W. Morgan, the Rev. Dr. Bartol, F. M. Stanwood, George Putnam, Henry S. Grew, George D. Howe, George W. Black, Thatcher Lord, Mrs. Mary Hemenway, Amory Elliott, Henry Pickering, Mrs. J. H. Sturgis, John H. B. Dodge, Henry Lee, Dr. Walter Channing, Greeley S. Curtis. William Endicott is occupying Ernest W. Longfellow's cottage. George Whitehouse has one of the Dana cottages, and W. C. Paine a beautiful home at Bancroft Point. Gov. Russell's villa is at Magnolia.

J. W. Reinhart, President of the Atchison, Topeka and Sante Fe Railroad, formerly of New-York and now of Netherwood, N. J., is here, with his family. Miss Bagby of Richmond is the guest of Mrs. Reinhart. Artist W. T. Smedley is a popular guest and a frequent companion of Mr. Reinhart's party.

Mme. Guzman, wife of the Nicaraguan Minister, has been here through the season. She is at present entertaining a son of President Sacaza. Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Bonaparte of Baltimore are accompanied by Miss Haydock of the same city. John W. Candler of Boston is here with his daughter, Miss Candler, and Miss Evelyn Ames, daughter of ex-Gov. Ames. Mr. and Mrs. J. D. T. Blackstone of Norwich are prominent among the present guests. Mr. Blackstone is Treasurer of the Totokett Mills of Norwich. He is fond of driving, and is frequently seen on the smooth Manchester roads.

Others at present here include Mrs. E. A. Christie, Miss Brewer, Mr. and Mrs. Otto Krause, Mrs. J. A. Cornwall, James V. Parker, Mrs. Mary Von T. Price, Mrs. B. K. Nelson, A. H. Van Buren, and H. P. Gruyton of New-York, Judge and Mrs. Lambert Tree of Chicago, Mrs. Gilman Perkins of Rochester, Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Dunbar and the Misses Dunbar, Col. Hugh Cochrane, W. R. Dupee, and Mrs. S. T. Sumner of Boston.

A pet institution of both guests and cottagers at Manchester is the Essex County Club, incorporated some two years ago by a number of prominent gentlemen, and now possessed of the finest grounds and club buildings in the State. There are sixty-two acres in the property, lying between the Essex and Gloucester roads, with an entrance from each, and overlooking the sea from a slight eminence behind the town. There are polo and golf fields, model tennis courts, and a half-mile tanbark track. The clubhouse, a fine structure in the colonial style, is fitted luxuriously and with special regard to the comfort of the ladies, to whom is given the freedom of both house and grounds. Manchester's private courts and parks are legion, each within sight and sound of the sea.

Magnolia, two miles along the shore from Manchester, and near the head of Gloucester Harbor is one of the prettiest spots conceivable, and the Summer home of a delightful company of people, among whom literary folk and artists are almost a majority.

William Dean Howells is established with his family there, within sound of the breakers on "Norman's Woe." Henry Mills Alden has been Mr. Howells's guest and shares his delight in Magnolia. John Mead Howells, who has recently returned from Paris, is another of the party.

Addison J. Cammack of New-York is spending the season here.

Matthew Hale of Albany is here as the guest of Grange Sard of the same city. H. M. Sage and Edward Bowditch are others of the Albany contingent.

Oliver A. Marsh and J. C. Ayer of New-York have been spending the season here.

Other visitors from New-York include Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Stevens, Miss Stevens, Redmond Conyngham Howard H. Doughty, John Marsh, C. M. Field, Samuel Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Hayden, Miss Barlow, Percival C. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest A. Bigelow, Mis Susan Tate Martin, Miss Bowers, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Brayton, H. L. Stone, Mr, and Mrs. Theodore Purdy, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Maitland, and Miss Lawrence.

John Haines, Jr., of New-York is spending the season at the Magnolia with his family.

Joseph Wild of Bay Ridge, New-York, the millionaire carpet manufacturer, has his family here.

Lawyer J. W. Simpson and Charles Strauss of the Board of Education are other New-York guests.

Other Magnolia guests include Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert A. Plympton, Mrs. E. A. Rich, Miss Lander, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Kobbe, C. M. Englis, Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Munson, Mrs. J. A. Nichols, the Rev. Rowland S. Nichols, Harold Russell Griffith, Mrs. G. L. Whitman, Miss Stafford and Miss Neal of New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Lucius B. Swift of Indianapolis, Editor W. J. Richards of the Indianapolis "News," Mrs. P. C. Hanford of Chicago, and Miss Lyon of Detroit, accompanying Mrs. Swift.

IN AND ABOUT NEW-LONDON.

The Pequot Will Remain Open Until the Middle of the Month.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., Sept. 2.—The Pequot House will close about the 20th, and at the same time the other resorts will haul down their flags and the hotel men hie themselves to their city homes after a fairly profitable season. None of them hereabout seems to have made much money, but all appear to be satisfied.

At the Pequot the Saturday night hops will be continued until the doors are finally closed, and the gay assemblages at the more exclusive new Casino will be held so long as enough cottagers remain in the vicinity to make up a quadrille.

Tuesday evening Miss Rumrill, daughter of James A. Rumrill of Springfield, who is occupying the Borland place on Great Neck, gave a 'bus ride to all her young friends in the vicinity. A great farmhouse conveyance from New-London was hired to convey the party to Oswegatchie, where supper was partaken of and a dance followed until midnight, with the return in the moonlight along the shore road.

The last services in the Pequot Chapel will be conducted to-morrow by the Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend of New-York.

Lieut. L. L. Reamey, Secretary of the Board of Naval Inspectors of which Admiral Belknap is Chairman, who has been in New-London several days with his family, returned to Washington Friday. The board is to assemble here about the 10th inst. to supervise the trial of the new gunboat Castine over the same course that her sister ship, the Machias, was recently speeded.

The United States steamer Dolphin has been in the harbor three days this week. On Thursday evening the officers attended the complimentary hop given at the Pequot House for the benefit of the orchestra, the last formal hop of the season.

Levret Bradley of Philadelphia was a guest at the Ogden cottage this week, and W. S. Thompson of New-York is with E. B. Condon at his cottage north of the Pequot.

Miss Amelia D. Denegree and Walter D. Denegree joined the New-Orleans contingent this week for a brief stay.

Among the New-Yorkers who have registered this week at the Pequot were Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Davies, Mrs. R. K. Davies, C. G. Colt, W. M. Resford, G. D. Roberts, John N. Cutter, Miss Draper, Fellowes Davis, Frank S. Miller, (at the Miller cottage,) James S. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Bosher and daughter, Miss May L. Bosher, R. R. Colburn, Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Chandler, and Digby Bell, wife, and child.

CLOSING DAYS OF THE SEASON.

Southampton Summer Visitors Are Winding It up in a Blaze of Glory.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., Sept. 2.—Mr. and Mrs. Warren E. Dennis of 42 West Fifty-first Street, New-York, who are occupying the James G. K. Duer cottage, near the Dunes, have sold their pretty place at Elberon. The Dennises are pleased with Southampton, and intend buying land and building a house here before another season.

D. J. McDonald, M. D., of the St. Francis Hospital of New-York City, and wife and sister-in-law are stopping here for a few days.

The latest arrivals at the Meadow Club are Mr. and Mrs. Edward M. Green of Troy, N. Y., who will remain two or three weeks.

A couple of young women art amateurs met with an unpleasant mishap on the North Sea Road recently. While driving in a carriage with their artist outfits, their horse stumbled. A wheel of the vehicle sank into a rut on one side of the road, and the wagon was turned over. The horse proved to be of a gentle disposition and did not run away. The young women were assisted by passers-by, not, however, until they had become pretty well decorated with artists' colors and street dirt.

The subscription dance at the Meadow Clubhouse Labor Day evening promises to be a pleasant affair. Over 100 tickets have been disposed of.

Nearly $800 has been subscribed to the fund for the widows and orphans of the sailors who recently lost their lives off Southampton on the tugboat Panther and barge Lykins Valley. It is proposed by the Summer residents to erect in St. Andrew's Dune Church, on the beach, a mural tablet bearing the names of those who would otherwise have no memorial.

The entertainment at the theatre of the Meadow Club by Mrs. Waldo Richards of Boston to-night was a brilliant success. Mrs. Richards has met with great success at Newport, Lenox, and elsewhere.

The patronesses are Mrs. C. L. Atterbury, Mrs. F. H. Betts, Mrs. C. T. Barney, Mrs. Henry W. Barnes, Mrs. Edward Bell, Mrs. Thomas Barber, Mrs. H. H. Boyesen, Mrs. Hugh Cole, Mrs. H. H. Curtis, Mrs. Henry Day, Mrs. E. W. Humphreys, Mrs. W. S. Hoyt, Mrs. James T. Kilbreth, Mrs. J. Bowers Lee, Mrs. A. L. Morton, Mrs. E. H. Meeran, Miss Murdock, Mrs. Paul Mundé, Mrs. E. S. Mead, Mrs. A. D. Nelson, Mrs. Robert Olyphant, Mrs. W. G. Oakman, Mrs. A. J. Peabody, Mrs. C. A. Peabody, Mrs. W. S. Rainsford, Mrs. Elihu Root, Mrs. J. Hampden Robb, Mrs. R. H. Robertson, Mrs. G. R. Schieffelin, Mrs. B. Aymar Sands, Mrs. Schermerhorn, Mrs. T. G. Thomas, Mrs. J. R. Townsend, Mrs. John T. Terry, Mrs. H. G. Trevor, Mrs. S. H. Wales, and Mrs. Robert Walter, Jr.

Alfred R. Higgins, father-in-law of the Captain of the wrecked barge, Alfred L. Sylvester, has been here some days, hoping to identify the remains if found. Mr. Higgins's home is at Somerville, Mass., where Capt. Sylvester lived. If found, the remains will be taken to Camden, Me., the home of the missing man's father.

Miss Marion Ruland of Brooklyn and Miss Annetta Squires of New-Haven, Conn., are guests of the Misses Drake of Hill Street.

The exhibition of sketches at the Shinnecock Studio was postponed until the afternoons of yesterday and to-day. There was a large gathering of Summer residents at the exhibition, and much interest was taken in the artists' work, which has been exceptionally fine this season. The sketches, for the most part, were made up of landscapes, with here and there a figure painting. Mr. Chase deserves much praise for the success of his Summer school.

O. W. Squier and daughters arrived from New-York on board their yacht Nydia, which is anchored in Peconic Bay, and are stopping with friends in this village.

The entertainment given at the hall by Miss Agnes E. Bowen, solo soprano, and Miss Bertha J. Brewer, reader and accompanist, was particularly good and deserved a much larger audience than attended.

Dr. T. Gaillard Thomas has been a busy man since Thursday of last week. His tender-hearted interest in the shipwrecked mariners, and his earnest zeal as Chairman of the committee of the fund for the survivors and the widows and orphans of the deceased, have taken much of his time. The doctor, in company with his family, left to-day for the World's Fair.

It is rumored that the Stephen Whitneys intend erecting a large Summer home in this village. They have a house at present at Morris Park.

Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson and party have been spending a few days at the Shinnecock Inn.

Mrs. Alexander Stevens of Far Rockaway, daughter of Dr. Octavus White, has been the guest of Mrs. Howland Russell.

"Aunt Polly's Bazaar and Knickerbocker Kitchen," held upon the grounds of Mrs. E. H. Moeran Wednesday evening for a charitable purpose, was a veritable old-fashioned, homelike affair, creative of much pleasure, and resultant in the gathering together of a goodly amount of money, there being a net balance of over $300.

President John B. Kerr of the New-York, Ontario and Western Railroad, and family, Dr. William B. Simpson and family, and Mr. W. C. Engle and family are stopping at Sagaponack, near Bridge Hampton.

A number of attractive Summer homes are situated at Sagaponack, near Bridge Hampton, among others the Martazon, occupied by Walter Damrosch, the musician; Willowbrake, the home of Mrs. James H. Devereux of Aspen, Col.; Cloverdale, the home of Mrs. C. H. Scharff; Fairfield, H. C. Gibson's cottage, and the handsome colonial residence of Frederick W. Seward.

OYSTER BAY CONTINUES GAY.

A Notable Dinner at the Seawanhaka Club Enlivened the Past Week.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Sept. 2.—The Wednesday evening dinner at the Seawanhaka Clubhouse was a charming event. It was the most notable dinner of the season in the matter of attendance and general brilliancy. While the season at other points is practically at an end, Oyster Bay continues gay, and these pretty dinners will be attractive features for some time.

Through the courtesy of Commander Miller of the Naval Reserve ship New-Hampshire, Wednesday's dinner was enlivened by delightful music. The ship's band, which belongs to the First Artillery of Fort Hamilton, was the medium of this pleasant feature. Leader Lind made admirable selections, and they were faultlessly rendered by this superb organization.

The big dining room was completely filled with guests, and the overflow was fed in an adjoining room. As soon as coffee was served a waltz was played by Reimisch's orchestra and the tables were promptly deserted for the ballroom. Then followed a jolly evening.

Among the participants were Mr. and Mrs. Charles Colby, Everett Colby, Miss Farmer, Ashton Le Moine, Mr. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. J. Folger Adam, J. William Beekman, Mr. and Mrs. Robert A. Osborn, Mr. Berryman, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Townsend, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. William Trotter, Mrs. John G. Agar, Sidney Chubb, Commander Jacob W. Miller of the New-Hampshire, Lieut. T. C. Zerega, Lieut. W. Butler Duncan, Lieut. Dana, S. Greene, Dr. Hayden, Auguste P. Montant, Francis P. Underhill, Gerard Foster and Mrs. Foster, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Foster, and Isaac Iselin.

During the week visitors to the club have been many, among them being John K. Sloane, Lincoln Van Cott, R. C. Mitchell, A. R. Alexander, Mrs. C. P. Latting, Miss Latting, James Brown Potter and his daughter, Fifi; R. F. Downing, T. D. Downing, Thomas K. Downing, John S. Wise, Edwin D. Foster, J. K. Hayden, W. N. King, L. J. Callanan, Dr. L. McNamara, William Smith, Miss Otis, W. Barklin, Miss Edna Moore, Miss Bales, Miss Iberman, Miss Anna Prince, Miss May Linsey, Miss Bertha Corbin, A. Mott, F. A. Knapp, W. P. Hinden, and Capt. G. E. Dale.

The Clover Tennis Club of Riverside came to the clubhouse Tuesday as the guests of Mrs. Williams, the wife of Inspector Williams of New-York. They came in the Inspector's yacht Eleanor, and had a merry time. In the party were Gen. Lowther, the Misses Clara and Rita Lowther, Miss Lillian Bailey, Miss Bell Joggers, Daniel Corrin, Miss L. Hewitt, F. Beltz, Jr., and George F. Walden.

BANNER SEASON AT MORICHES.

It Had Everything to Make Time Pass Pleasantly.

CENTRE MORICHES, L. I., Sept. 2.—The guests of the Hotel Brooklyn, which has had the banner season in its history, under the able guidance of Proprietor F. M. Rogers, are making the most of the few weeks remaining of the season and are having jolly times. Dances, progressive euchre, and yachting have lost nothing of their novelty yet, it seems, and have been the medium of some of the most pleasant hours of the week.

Miss Brice and Mrs. Baldwin, both from New-York, have a remarkable record for good shooting. Snipe are especially plentiful here, and in two hours recently these ladies shot twenty-three of these birds on the beach opposite Moriches.

An interesting yacht race was that of the Adele, sailed by Proprietor Rogers, and the Seminole, sailed by R. W. Robinson, for a purse of $50. It was won by Mr. Rogers by 57 seconds. The race was the outcome of discussion on the part of friends of the gentlemen as to their relative merits as amateur tars. Mr. Rogers said, although he had not handled a boat for ten years, he thought he could sail all around Mr. Robinson. Like a true sportsman, the latter would hear of nothing of the sort, and the match was made.

The progressive euchre party in the hotel parlor on Tuesday evening was a bravely-contested battle. Mrs. J. E. Sarles and J. C. Spofford took the first prizes and Mrs. R. W. Robinson and Mr. Church took the second. The third prizes were won by the Misses E. and I. Corry. Among the participants were Mr. and Mrs. Southmoyd Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. Wainwright, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Giles, Mr. and Mrs. D. Master, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. William M. Ellsworth, Mrs. Webb, Mrs. J. E. Brice, Miss Brice, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Delehanty, Judge and Mrs. D. Cady Herrick, Miss Ryerson, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Polly, Mrs. H. A. Lee, Mrs. Charles Spear, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Ferrer, F. Boltes, Jr., Thomas Delehanty, Augustus Stackpoole, and B. Foy.

There is no apparent diminution in the number of guests at the Hotel Brooklyn as yet, and it promises to be one of the last to close its season on the island.

BEAUTIFUL SLEEP —is an expression used for *sound sleep*. Nothing is so gratifying to the nerves, heart, and head, as perfect sleep—a companion of good digestion and a healthy liver. A *tired* digestion fails to assimilate, or take care of, the food we eat. Something bracing or invigorating is needed for the liver, stomach, and intestines.

This is where you will find Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets do the most good. They are tiny, sugar-coated pills, scarcely larger than mustard seed, made of concentrated botanical extracts. These "Pellets" are easily dissolved in the stomach and absorbed into the blood, stimulating a flow of bile from the liver, and arousing to activity all the glandular secretions. Thus they act in *nature's own way*.

They're *guaranteed* to give satisfaction, or money refunded, in all Bilious Attacks, in Sick Headache, Constipation, Dizziness, and Indigestion.

When you have Catarrh, use the *sure* remedy—Dr. Sage's. $500 for an incurable case.

SHELTER ISLAND'S POPULARITY.

The Favorite Resort for Yachts Was Never Gayer.

SHELTER ISLAND, L. I., Sept. 2.—But a short time remains of the season of 1893, and, on the whole, it has been a prosperous one for the hotels here. Shelter Island has never known a gayer or more delightful Summer. More than ever it has become the popular yachting centre and the Mecca of fine people.

The Manhanset House, under Manager Lawson, and the Prospect, under Mr. Hathaway, have added new laurels to their already ample chaplets as hotels of the highest grade and best character.

In the bowling tournament held by the Shelter Island Bowling Club W. Schickel took first prize with a score of 547, Mr. Shipman was second with 526, and Mr. Cowperthwaite was third.

The dinner given by Mr. Norris to the Sharpie Club was the scene of a most enjoyable gathering and the jolliest sort of an evening.

J. E. Knapp will sail on the Vigilant in the Larchmont races.

The recent storms again illustrated the advantages of Deering Harbor as an anchorage ground for pleasure craft. It is shut in by hills, and resembles a mountain lake. Not one of the Shelter Island Yacht Club's boats at anchor there was injured during the great storms.

C. P. Brigham entertained a large party of friends from Sag Harbor on board his yacht Narona, Thursday. It was a charming event.

Congressman Ashbel P. Fitch is spending Sunday with his family at the Prospect House. His speech on the silver bill was read with interest by Shelter Island people.

The Manhanset Fishing Club had their yearly outing Friday. The Cambria was chartered for the occasion and a dinner was given after the trip. The party included Mr. Wood, Mr. Wallace, Mr. Fay, E. Waterbury, C. J. Taylor, W. H. Smith, W. J. Havemeyer, Dr. C. T. Poory, G. Montague, S. W. Fay, Gen. Horace Porter, Mrs. M. Hanley, D. A. Loring, Baron Branca, Baroness Branca, and John E. Van Wormer.

The following are the recent arrivals at the Manhanset House from New-York: C. A. Kenney, R. E. Lee Mordecai, Mr. and Mrs. George Matthews, Miss Clara Smith, Miss Alice Fairbairn, Sidney Morse, E. S. Thomson, P. M. Petter, W. F. Moller, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Corn, P. R. Todd, J. S. Leeds, Mrs. J. S. Leeds, Paul Goepel, W. S. Johnson, S. D. Brewster, H. J. Ferris, William Mason, F. J. Logan, Mrs. A. B. Browning, A. W. Kingman, F. T. Robinson, E. Waterbury, C. J. Taylor, W. H. Smith, W. J. Havermeyer, Dr. C. T. Poory, G. Montague, S. W. Fay, Gen. Horace Porter, Mrs. M. E. Hanley, D. A. Loring, Baron Branca, Baroness Branca, John E. Van Wormer, T. L. Staley, R. J. Schaefer, A. W. Stanley, W. P. Stanley, E. H. Hostetter, E. B. Sielly, Mr. and Mrs. W. Kent, Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Woodhouse.

From Brooklyn: G. W. Stebbins, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Hinchman, T. W. Lowell, W. R. Robinson, F. B. Candler, H. N. Whitney, C. E. Porter, D. R. Van Nostrand, J. H. Williams, W. P. Mason, F. D. Van Nostrand, J. B. Phillips, Mrs. J. B. Phillips, Miss Bessie Phillips, Miss Addie Brittain, Miss Agnes E. Brown, Miss Bertha J. Brewer, Mrs. W. E. Fren, Miss Helen Fren, Miss Laura J. Libbey, and Mrs. M. E. Paige; Miss E. E. Garrabrant, Miss J. E. Garrabrant, Miss E. M. Randall, Miss L. M. Randall, Newark, N. J.; E. S. Smith, Bound Brook, N. J.; C. A. Bassett, Newark, N. J.; J. H. Smyth, Newark, N. J.; B. Atha, H. G. Atha, H. B. Atha, J. W. Smyth, Newark; G. H. Sanford, Poughkeepsie; Sanford Vail, Stamford, Conn.; Mrs. L. Kasche, and Mrs. B. McGhee, Memphis, Tenn.

The arrivals at the Prospect House are, from New-York: R. B. Burchard, P. B. Morrison, J. S. Silver, Edward Todd, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Leeds, L. Hicks, O. Kaufmann, J. S. Miller, E. Peckham, John Weber, O. B. Weber, Mr. Snow, F. B. Elles, J. J. Phelan, G. W. Laurence, Frank Koch, H. J. Jarvis, and M. Reno; from Brooklyn: J. H. Delesderniers, C. F. Cartledge, A. H. Chapman, J. G. Wilson, H. K. Dwyer, C. R. Halsey, H. S. Lanpher, T. M. Towl, A. P. Hanan, John Cartledge, John Cartledge, Jr., Col. William Hester, W. V. Hester, J. J. Lindsay, Charles Frazier, G. Boardman, J. E. Rhodes, J. C. Cropsey, E. R. Fiske, De Witt Bailey, J. C. Taylor, Mrs. W. A. Anderson, Miss Anderson, J. I. Crane, J. S. Leeds, B. O. Towl, H. Ostroom, Howard Horton, and N. M. Campbell; E. H. Butler, Miss Ada Butler, Miss Barber, Miss Boulden, Buffalo; D. W. Cavallo, Venice; C. R. Coon, B. F. Coon, New-Haven, Conn.; C. W. Porter, J. L. Hawes, Mount Clair, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. Van Reypen, Miss Van Reypen, W. A. Coon, W. H. Dexter, Springfield; Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Wooten, Linden, N. J.; T. L. King, Elizabeth, N. J.; F. Kattenstroth, East Orange, N. J.; Count Arco, Germany, and J. F. Talbot.

LINGERING IN COLD SPRING.

Visitors Delight to Spend the Fall Time There.

COLD SPRING HARBOR, L. I., Sept. 2.—The week has been the most enjoyable of the season. The presence of the Naval Reserves in the harbor has had much to do with the week's pleasures, and the reception to the officers of the New-Hampshire at the Glenada Hotel was an exceptionally brilliant affair.

The annual reception to-night eclipsed all expectations, great as the latter had been. It was the tenth annual reception and ball, and was by far the most brilliant, attractive, and memorable of the series, which is saying much, for its predecessors had been notably fine affairs.

While many guests have left the Glenada, there have been more arrivals than departures, and Mr. Gerard's season will, as usual, extend far into September. In fact, many pleasures have been planned by the wise citizens who have chosen Cold Spring for the Fall months for several weeks to come.

Yachts are plentiful in the harbor, dances, progressive euchre, parlor entertainments, and driving continue without abatement, and the season apparently has suffered not the slightest loss of vigor.

To those who are not compelled to return to town to place their children at school or for other reasons, September offers the most alluring features here of any month in the entire season. There is a crispness in the air, invigorating and health-giving, that none of the warmer months can extend, and the visitor who remains to enjoy the incomparable luxury of an Autumn spent in the country, and especially such a delightful country as Cold Spring Harbor, is benefited in health and spirits for the rest of the year.

Still Gay at Elberon.

ELBERON, N. J., Sept. 2.—It has been a delightful week here. Better weather could not be made to order than that of Wednesday and Thursday. Elberon people have no intention of leaving their Summer homes for a month to come. Many of the cottagers will stay even longer. The hotel will not close until Oct. 1.

The dinner given by Albert Pancoast on Monday at the Elberon was one of the principal social events of the season. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Felton, Mr. and Mrs. Howard A. Stevenson, Gen. and Mrs. Horace Porter, Col. and Mrs. Weir, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Twombley, Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Durand, Mr. and Mrs. George R. Blanchard, and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Rutter.

Dr. George F. Stevens of New-York is at the hotel for a short stay.

Robert Adrain and Mrs. Adrain of New-Brunswick are registered at the hotel.

Recent arrivals at the Elberon include P. A. Schnedeker, L. Ford, C. F. Bushnell, Dr. George F. Stevens, J. H. Spann, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. O'Donohue, John J. O'Donohue, and Thomas J. O'Donohue, Jr., all of New-York.

GIRLS WHO PLAY BASEBALL

HOW SOME YOUNG WOMEN AT LENOX AMUSE THEMSELVES.

A Recent Match in Which the Boys Got the Worst of It—A Pretty Maiden Scores the Winning Run—Recent Social Events of Importance—The Bachelors Preparing to Give a Big Ball at the Assembly Rooms This Week—Meeting of the Archery Club.

LENOX, Mass., Sept. 2.—The Lenox cottagers have been having a gay time this week. Everybody is here, the cottages are all occupied, and many of the cottagers have large house parties. Dances, dinners, and outdoor sports of all kinds are keeping the town lively.

One of the most amusing entertainments of the week was a baseball game gotten up by the young men and women, which took place on Servin's field on Wednesday afternoon. One of the boys and one of the girls chose sides, so that each nine consisted of a mixed team. The girls could play quite as well as the boys. Some of them were really expert with the bat, in fact they could bat better than they could throw. There were a large number of the cottagers and their friends present to see the game. The sides were so evenly matched that in the eighth and ninth innings there was a good deal of excitement.

In the last inning it needed but one run for one of the sides to win. One of the brightest young ladies in Lenox this season went to the bat. She handled the willow so dexterously that she sent a ball over into the left field; she threw her club one way and her hat the other and started for the base, reaching second base before the ball got there. She stole third when the pitcher, who was a boy, was not looking, and came in with a rush, greatly to the amusement of the spectators. This was the first baseball game that the young society women have taken part in. They enjoyed the game so well that they will play again next week.

The principal event of next week will be a ball given at the Assembly Rooms by the bachelors. Some of them are pretty young bachelors, but they are interested in dancing and they will have it on Friday evening. Among those interested in getting up this dance are Anson Phelps Stokes, Jr., Louis Greenleaf, Jack Greenleaf, Pierre Botkin, and J. Searle Barclay, Jr. It will be a large affair.

Mrs. William D. Sloane had a dinner party on Tuesday for S. Howland Robbins. Among her guests were Miss Hattie Roberts, Mrs. Alfred Chapin, and Mrs. Francis B. Hoffman.

Mrs. Neilson gave a tea Monday at the Servin cottage. Among her guests were Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Fotterall, Miss Furniss, William T. Gray, Peter Moller, and Miss Moller.

The archery club met on the lawn of Mrs. Trevor on Wednesday afternoon. The day was bright and the cottagers turned out generously to see the sport. Among those who shot the best were Miss Mildred Devereux, Mrs. R. C. Dixey, Miss Grosvenor, and Miss Anna Shaw. The members of the club will shoot for prizes on the 13th.

Miss Furniss gave a dinner party Monday. Among her guests were Mr. and Mrs. Fotterall, Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson, and H. J. Burton.

Mrs. J. W. Davis gave a dancing party for the young people on Tuesday evening. Among those present were Miss Moller, the Misses Meyer, Miss Constance Ogden, the Misses Barnes, Miss Le Bergeois, Miss Devereux, Miss Alice Greenleaf, Miss Braem, Pierre Botkin, Jack Williams, J. Searle Barclay, Jr., and Louis Greenleaf.

The sewing club met this week with Mrs. Barnes. The ladies make clothes for the Fresh-Air children from New-York whom John E. Parsons has at his home in Curtisville. There are about 100 children there now.

George Kemp and family, who have been in New-York for the last two weeks, have returned to the Henry A. Barclay cottage, which they leased for this season. They will remain here through September.

Mr. and Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, who have been in Bar Harbor for the last two weeks, have returned to their cottage for the rest of the season.

Joseph Burden and Hamilton Kuhn are trying to make arrangements for a tennis tournament. If they succeed in getting some of the best players to come here they will have the tournament some time this month. There is not, however, the interest in tennis that there has been in former years. The members of the Lenox Club occupy the four or five courts that belong to the club every morning. The girls do not play tennis very much. They prefer to play baseball or go down for a row on the lake.

S. D. Noham and Col. S. E. Stillman of Australia have been spending a few days here.

A concert was given in the assembly hall Friday evening for the benefit of the Lenox band. The violin playing of Frederick Fotterall was especially enjoyed, as he is one of the best amateur violinists in this country.

Many of the cottagers are interested in a fair for the benefit of St. Ann's Church which will open in the assembly room about the middle of September. The fair is for the purpose of reducing the debt on the church parsonage, which was built last year.

Anson Phelps Stokes and family are now settled at their cottage and will remain there until November, and perhaps later. They have not entertained very much yet, except in a small way, but will probably give the usual number of dinners and dances during the season.

Dr. Greer of New-York will occupy the pulpit at Trinity Church to-morrow. Dr. Huntington of Grace Church, New-York, is expected to be the guest of Mr. Grosvenor next week, and will preach at Trinity a week from Sunday.

Among late arrivals in Lenox are: From New-York—C. A. Vermilye, H. Winchester Bailey, Clarence Andrews, Francis F. Flag, Mrs. F. F. Flagg, L. N. Frost, Mrs. Murray, Mr. Theodore Howard, Mrs. M. L. Craven, Mrs. W. M. Reynolds, Mrs. Muller, Myron Reynolds, Mrs. William G. Ward, Hugh Peters Treat. From Brooklyn—Mr. and Mrs. F. Tooker, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. N. Townsend Thayer, Mrs. William R. Skinner, Dr. L. G. Wilder, Miss Matthias, W. T. Woodbridge.

Autumn Days at the Water Gap.

DELAWARE WATER GAP, Penn., Sept. 2.—The end of August and the first two weeks of September form always the gayest and the most beautiful period of the Water Gap's season. The crisp bright days and cool evenings, with the thousand-and-one diversions that each bring, have made this a favorite time with those familiar with the Gap. There are a great many people here, the larger houses being crowded, and a lively Fall is promised.

The Kittatinny gives an elaborate dance this evening. Judge and Mrs. Elmer Green are recent arrivals at the Kittatinny.

Gen. Richard A. Donnelly of New-Jersey is at the Water Gap House.

Card Moller, the millionaire sugar manufacturer of Hoboken, has his family at the Kittatinny.

James P. Hall, a prominent member of the Jersey City Board of Trade, is at the same house.

Walter Cramp of Cramp & Sons, the ship builders, is at the Gap House.

The Hon. Charles Cotton and family of Brooklyn are at the Kittatinny.

Other arrivals of the past few days at the Kittatinny include the following:

From New-York—Mr. and Mrs. Richard Walton, Miss Walton, Oscar E. Walton, F. R. Morse, Mrs. Addison P. Weed, Miss Edith Weed, Shirley Tuck, Percy C. Ludlow, G. D. Campbell, Lester Smith, Mr. and Mrs. William Durland, Miss May Durland, George R. Vernon, Miss M. B. Coles, Miss Holly, Henry H. Holly, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Brooks, Howard Herzog, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar D. Ackerman, F. S. Barlis, James H. Ballantine, and S. N. Day.

At the Water Gap House those registered within the last few days include W. A. Rogers, T. E. Gordon, Jr., W. E. Rundle, Philip S. Dyck, Robert S. Negle, Mr. and Mrs. James Suydam, Miss Kramer, and Miss Seckels, all of New-York.

Recent Arrivals at Schroon Lake.

SCHROON LAKE, N. Y., Sept. 1.—Among the recent arrivals at the Taylor House are the following: W. J. Merrill and family, H. V. Parsell and family, W. J. Lyams and family, William Callman and family, Peter Bowe and family, W. H. Stiner and family, T. J. Martin and family, W. R. Hayden and family, Edgar Underhill and family, Mrs. T. I. Reiley and family, and Gerry H. Schinyul and family, all of New-York, and Mrs. Taylor and party and J. J. Alden and family of Brooklyn.

SARATOGA'S WANING SEASON

ALL THE BIG HOTELS WILL CLOSE BY THE FIRST OF OCTOBER.

The Exodus Already Begun, Although a Good Many People Will Stay on During the Month—The Long Season at the Windsor—The Closing Hop at Congress Hall—A History of the "Bridge of Joys"—The Democratic Convention—Social Science Association Meeting.

SARATOGA, Sept. 2.—A considerable exodus of what is called the August crowd has taken place yesterday and to-day, but its place is filled by the incoming September folk. The arrivals to-night from the North are heavy, being the vanguard of the loiterers at the upper New-York and New-England resorts who visit Saratoga on the homeward itinerary.

The Windsor Hotel will keep open as usual until Oct. 1. This hotel opens in June to accommodate the Judges of the Court of Appeals, who always make their home there, and has the longest season of any of the large hotels. The Windsor has a number of traditions from which its management never swerves. Through the various efforts and failures of the other hotels to institute 6 o'clock dinners, the Windsor has never served them at any other hour from the day it opened. Professional white waiters is another point of difference between it and the other big hotels, and its especial pride is its admirable cuisine and service.

There are never any hops nor even any dancing in the parlor at this hotel, but there is plenty of high-class music. An orchestra of picked artists, under the leadership of Herr Theodor Saul, gives a daily morning concert and plays through the evening dinner. Profs. Becker and Frey, from Syracuse University; Prof. Ryan of the Boston Symphony Society, Mr. W. Diestel, late of the Mendelssohn Quintet Club of Boston; Messrs. Emil Twissler and Henry Herbort, from Thomas's orchestra, and others are included among the members of Herr Saul's company.

Ex-Postmaster General Thomas L. James and family and Commodore A. Van Santvoord and daughter, all of New-York, are at the United States Hotel.

The closing hop at Congress Hall last evening was a good supplement to the brilliant midweek german at this hotel. The "Bridge of Joys," as the airy, graceful structure is called which spans the street from the hotel building to that in which the ballroom is located, was, as usual, hung with vari-colored lights, and over it went a gay procession of pleasure seekers.

One wonders that any objection to this bridge could ever have been raised. Yet at the time of its attempted erection in 1870 the Leland brothers, then proprietors of the Grand Union Hotel, protested that its presence would keep light and air from their big house across Broadway. For two years, through legal measures, the bridge was not built, but at last, late one Saturday afternoon, the injunction was vacated and 150 men were put to work. Girders, cross beams, and planking were rapidly and skillfuly laid, and when the proprietors of Congress Hall, Messrs. Southgate, now of the Auditorium in Chicago, and Col. H. C. Clement, still its landlord, returned on Sunday morning from their hurried drive off to nobody knew where to escape service of any further legal notices, they walked across the completed span triumphant.

At this hotel on Monday noon the Executive Committee of the State League of Republican Clubs will meet to name a place and date for their convention. As the Republican State Convention is down for Oct. 6 at Syracuse, it is assumed that the league will select the same place a day earlier—Oct. 5.

The Democratic Convention, announced for this place Oct. 5, is not going to keep the big hotels open. The United States will close at its usual time Oct. 1. The Grand Union shuts its doors next Tuesday morning after breakfast, the final concert taking place Monday night.

The event of the coming week will be the meeting of the Social Science Association at the Court of Appeals room, in the new Convention Hall. The sessions begin Monday evening and continue up to and including Friday. The Rev. Dr. Wayland of Philadelphia makes the opening address on "Compulsory Arbitration."

The meetings are open to the public, and are full of interest. They are held in departmental sessions. The programme for the general meeting is:

Tuesday—Department of Education. Remarks by Chairman Hamilton W. Mabie; paper by Dr. Mary T. Bissell of New-York on "Athletics for City Girls"; paper by Dr. G. Stanley Hall of Clark University on "American Colleges and Their Work"; report on the "Education of Epileptics" by Dr. Louise Fiske Bryson of New-York; Secretary J. B. Sanborn's annual report; address by Oscar S. Straus of New-York on "Turkey and Civilization."

Wednesday—Department of Finance. Remarks by Chairman F. J. Kingsbury; paper by Jacob L. Greene of Hartford on "Bimetallism"; paper by Dr. Charles B. Spahr of New-York on "The Status of Silver"; paper by President Andrews of Brown University on "The Monetary Change in India"; address by Dr. Frederick Peterson of New-York on "Recent Progress in Medicine and Surgery."

Thursday—Department of Jurisprudence. Remarks by Chairman Francis Wayland; paper by John McKean of New-York on "The Retributive Element in the Treatment of Convicts and Criminals," and reply by Eugene Smith of the same city; paper by Prof. Wilson of Brown University on "Recent Reforms in the Penal Code of Switzerland"; address in memory of George William Curtis by Edward B. Merrill of New-York.

Friday—Department of Social Economy. Address by Chairman F. K. Sanborn; report on "The Sweating System," paper by S. M. Hotchkiss on "Mutual Benefit Societies in Connecticut."

Recent arivals at the hotels are as follows:

United States—E. de Ugron Autriche, Charles E. Furlong, William Bird, H. R. Bird, Richard M. Walsh, Mrs. George Bird, E. H. Coe, Miss Hanley, the Rev. Dr. Wilton Merle Smith, Mrs. Smith and child, Mrs. H. G. Pearson, H. Hecker, J. Honigan, Mr. and Mrs. Rutsky, John H. Scott, James Barry, New-York City; Abel J. David, London, England; Philip G. McFadden, A. Maguire and wife, Liverpool; R. Brown, Ayreshire, Scotland; Louis C. Croslegh, Surrey, England; C. F. Parker, George C. Lyman, Philadelphia; Horace Gray, Miss Ellen Gray, Major Johnson, England; Mrs. E. R. Barden, Aiken, S. C.; N. R. Collin and wife, Miss A. E. Collin, Malcolm Matterson, Mrs. Patterson, Edward C. Patterson, Mabel Patterson, Marion Pyles, Brooklyn; B. A. Ormond, A. Lilbut, New-Orleans, La.; William Harkness, Washington, D. C.

Grand Union—Mrs. M. Groff, William Gulloway, Philadelphia; Mrs. John Gilmore, Mrs. Thomas Galverton, Schenectady; B. F. Fullen and wife, Philadelphia; B. Franklin Lieder, Mrs. William Goodwood, Geard D. M. Goodwood, Miss Rosa Gavin, Miss Louisa Gavin, Miss J. Teyada, Mrs. Thomas Murphy, Miss Margaret Murphy, Miss Jessie Price, Miss K. de B. Price, W. F. Suffin, New-York City; B. A. Stone, Mohawk, N. Y.; R. M. Stockling and wife, Quebec; J. M. Varela and wife, Havana; W. H. Swift and wife, Miss Dorothy Swift, Miss Edna H. Swift, S. K. Wilson and wife, Trenton, N. J.; B. D. Shudden and wife, Buffalo.

Congress Hall—John H. Means and wife, L. B. Lewis, Cyrus Dodge and wife, Boston; F. G. Stevens, Miss N. Stevens, Miss C. Stevens, Baltimore; John Whittelsey, Northampton, Mass.; K. B. Putnam, Henry Marihard and wife, Mrs. S. Baum, Louis Hauchlaus, New-York City; W. Rowland, Mrs R. I. Van Arsdale, New-Brunswick, N. J.; L. C. Doyle and wife, Helena; Edward W. Bliven and wife, Edwina C. Bliven, Floyd E. Bliven, Yonkers; George H. Mills and wife, Manchester; C. M. Cameron and wife, Mrs. Edwin Cameron, Miss Amy Cameron, Liverpool; John F. Shanley, Newark; A. S. Rowland, Princeton; John H. Sloat and wife, Philadelphia.

Windsor—Miss A. Ottenheimer, Mrs. B. Guad, Dr. H. A. Sherman, Miss Josephine P. Day, Miss Eliza W. White, Miss Caroline White, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Von Post, Miss E. Mahany, Miss M. Mahany, Miss J. Underwood, W. F. Wilder, New-York City; Miss Helen Cromwell, Miss Bessie Gaylord, Poughkeepsie; Fred Speer, Miss Mary E. Speer, Brooklyn; Donald McGregor, Troy; C. H. Stoddard, Glens Falls; James G. Hunt, Utica; Alexander J. Thomson, Schenectady; James R. Lloyd, Miss E. Lloyd, and Miss L. Lloyd.

BEST DAYS OF THE YEAR.

Sea Cliff Is Starting Upon the Enjoyments of Fall.

SEA CLIFF, L. I., Sept. 2.—These are glorious days at Sea Cliff, far and away the best of the year. Already the sumachs are turning scarlet and coloring the landscape with their fiery tints, as becomes their mission as the early harbingers of Autumn.

An Indian Summer spent in Sea Cliff is a mine of pleasant memories, and there are hundreds of New-York and Brooklyn people who appreciate the fact. They remain until the imperative social duties of Winter demand their presence in town.

There are many reasons why Sea Cliff is slowly, but none the less surely, growing in popularity as an all-year resort. Situated upon the highest ground on all Long Island, the air is particularly pure and wholesome. Then, too, the air is particularly balmy and soft in Winter as it is cool and grateful in Summer. The views over the superb Hempstead Harbor and Long Island Sound from Sea Cliff's wooded slopes make a charm of scene and surroundings that few, if any, places near New-York afford.

It has all the wealth of views and scenery of the Berkshire Hills, as well as the pure air. It has an advantage over them of water views and a cessibility. Being but twenty-six miles from New-York it is but an hour and a half's trip distant from the business distri t. This enables a business man to keep his family here the year around and be with them almost as promptly at the close of the day as if he lived up in Harlem. It is a haven for invalids for the reasons given. Physicians are sending more of their patients each year to this favored region for the health and strength which inevitably attends the visitor to the place.

Miss Dailey, who has so admirably conducted the Sea Cliff House and the Cliffwood this season, is urged to keep the latter open all the year, and has been assured of such liberal patronage that it is probable that she will do so. Many of her present guests have agreed to remain all Winter if she will yield to the numerous requests.

LONG BRANCH LANDLORDS SAD.

Never Have They Done So Small a Business as This Year.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Sept. 2.—The worst season in the history of Long Branch has come to an end. In the long and checkered history of this resort the big hotels have never closed so early nor with such a small balance to their credit. In many cases the "balance" is the other way.

The Ocean House closed last Monday. The United States Hotel and the Howland closed on Wednesday. On Monday next the Scarboro will close its doors, and on Tuesday the big West End will follow suit.

It may dawn upon the local authorities during the long Winter months that a few thousand dollars would be judiciously spent in improving the town, especially the roads. Ocean Driveway will soon be a thing of the past unless it is taken care of at once. It can scarcely stand the encroachments of the sea another twelvemonth. Other highways are sadly in need of improvement.

The closing social event of the season at the Scarboro was a dinner given on Saturday by Miles O'Brien of New-York to ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant Commissioner and Mrs. Randolph Guggenheimer, Miss Dunne, William Gelshenen, President of the Garfield Bank, and Mrs. Gelshenen.

Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Bomeisler of New-York are finishing the season at the West End.

Capt. Carl von Rath and Miss Harriet von Rath of Bothnia are at the Scarboro.

Charles S. Isabel and family of Paris are guests at the Scarboro.

A guest at the West End is Capt. A. Mansing of the Imperial German Navy.

Late arrivals include:

West End Hotel.—Mr. and Mrs. Fred Voegtlin, C. A. Alden, Mrs. S. R. Jacobs, William I. Jacobs, the Misses Jacobs, C. L. Stix, Mrs. E. W. Guindon, William McLoughlin, Francis Russak, Morris Baer, J. Taylor, C. Griffith, Miss Harvey, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Bomeisler, L. L. Hill, Fred T. Nixon, W. H. Henry, G. Searles, William H. Hall, Jr., A. Dalver, Samuel W. Sinsheimer, George Kerr, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Elliott, Miss Lillie Elliott, F. E. Osborne, C. W. Fite, John D. Secor, William R. de Kraftt, Frank J. Simpson, J. T. Andrews, B. H. Vogel, E. Jordan, William Kollner, S. de Ridder, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Burgoyne, Mrs. C. S. Bliss, Samuel L. Gross, James S. Coleman, Benjamin T. Coleman, Van Campan Taylor, and Dr. Plimly, all of New-York.

Scarboro Hotel.—Frederick W. Marks, Mrs. M. J. O'Connor, Herbert J. Carr, Mrs. M. Hyman, H. H. Kendel, Mrs. J. Goldberg, J. M. Froxell, J. T. Coudrey, J. C. Morganthau, O. M. Herman, J. Currie, A. H. Hyman, Mr. and Mrs. J. Steinfeld, Miss Gussie Steinfeld, Mrs. J. D. Plaut, Emil Hugo Frankfield, S. Schultz, V. P. Humason, C. F. de Vaux, E. P. Busteed, and S. Kempner, all of New-York.

At Normandie-by-the-Sea.

NORMANDIE-BY-THE-SEA, N. J., Sept. 2.—It is September and the end is not yet. It is near at hand, however, for Gen. Earle will probably close the hotel on the 15th. The departures have been numerous this week. The season has been a fair one, but not the equal of other years.

Crabbing has been the rage this week, and the Shrewsbury has been dotted with boats all day long. There is lots of fun and little science in catching a crab.

Melville P. Stone arrived last Monday for a short stay.

John Sherman Tibbetts of New-York is finishing the season at the Normandie.

A conspicuous figure on the hotel veranda is Lawyer R. Cleveland Coxe of New-York, a son of Bishop Coxe.

M. A. Smith of Herkimer, N. Y., the wealthiest milk dealer in the country, will remain until the hotel closes.

Recent arrivals at the Normandie are C. F. Harrison, Dr. Phelps, Miss Phelps, James W. Johnson, Mrs. J. Ward, Robert Bridges, James D. Fessenden, John Pierce, E. S. Hobbs, J. H. S. Clark, T. J. Galvin, W. H. Hewitt, C. A. Holder, Miss Holder, Miss Brockenbrough, A. B. Quarrier, Miss Quarrier, A. M. Quarrier, Edward S. Park, R. J. Bingham, Miss Woodman, Edwin H. Brown, E. M. Conkling, C. W. Conkling, F. D. Howell, Miss M. Benter, the Rev. John A. Gleeson, Miss Reilly, Miss Talty, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. France, John W. Taylor, and F. Howard Lord, all of New-York.

A Successful Season at the Netherwood.

NETHERWOOD HEIGHTS, N. J., Sept. 2.—The closing of the Summer season at this delightful resort last Thursday marked one of the most brilliant and prosperous periods in the history of this paradise of hot-weather homes, a mile away from Plainfield and one of the loveliest suburban points in this country.

On Friday last the Fall season began under most favorable conditions, with a large number of guests. The arrivals from other resorts at this season will keep the standard up to more than the usual average. In fact the Fall season promises an unparalleled record in the history of one of the most healthful and charming Summer retreats in this country.

The great advantage that this picturesque locality possesses over its sister resorts is the fact that it is only twenty-two miles from New-York.

The hotel will remain open until October.

APPOINTED BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations for Postmasters:

Maine—WILLIAM H. MCCARTNEY, Oakland. *Massachusetts*—EDWARD P. LAWTON, Lenox. *New-York*—ELLIS WILLIAMS, Granville. *New-Jersey*—EDWIN E. TABER, Long Branch City. *Ohio*—DAVID W. STRUBLE, Fredericktown; AUGUSTUS F. JULLIARD, Louisville; JAMES C. KEARNS, Niles; DANIEL O. CORCORAN, Oxford. *Michigan*—RUEL CURTIS, Fowlerville; JOHN W. KIRTLAND, Lake View. *Wisconsin*—JOHN F. MEISNER, Clintonville; ADAM PAULUS, Marshfield. *Wyoming*—ANDREW W. KENNEDY, Buffalo.

Among the fourth-class Postmasters appointed to-day were the following:

New-York.—John D. Taylor, Arkport, W. B. Stevens, Cameron, and S. L. Wildrick, Woodhull, all of Steuben County; Willard Marsh, Big Indian, Ulster County; Edward W. Hoskins, Essex, Essex County; H. P. Van Hoesen, Niverville, Columbia County; Bradford Clawson, Vine Valley, Yates County.

New-Jersey.—William F. Hann, Newfield; Belle S. Coleman, Ocean View.

LIEUT. COL. SAMUEL BRECK, Assistant Adjutant General, was nominated to-day to be Colonel and Assistant Adjutant General, and Major Thomas Ward, Assistant Adjutant General, to be Lieutenant Colonel and Assistant Adjutant General.

A number of recess appointments were presented to the Senate, including that of Surgeon General Tryon, Chief Constructor Hichborn, and Rear Admiral Weaver of the navy, and all of the cadets appointed to be Ensigns, Lieutenants, and engineers.

Capt. J. O. Mackey Acquitted.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Sept. 2.—A telegram was received here this evening from Capt. J. O. Mackey of the Third United States Cavalry, stationed at Fort Reno, Indian Territory, stating that the court-martial, before which he was tried upon the charge of inhuman treatment of soldiers while in the field on the Rio Grande border, had acquitted him.

A NEW PLAY AT THE AMBIGU

FRENCHMEN PRODUCE A DRAMA ANGLO-SAXON IN CHARACTER.

"A Christmas Night" Recalls Dickens—The Harsh Employer of Labor and His Dream—Conscience Personified Well by Mme. Weber—The Wicked Partner and the Ships Scuttled for Insurance—The Good Cashier in the Toils of a Villain—A Play for New-York.

PARIS, Aug. 21.—The capricious necessities of theatrical venture brought the *première* of "Une Nuit de Noël" of Messrs. Camille de Rodar and Maurice Lefèvre to the present month, the very warmest and most uncomfortable of our long Summer. Its date of presentation was the eve of election day also. Certainly circumstances were discouraging, and more reputed names might easily have avoided the battle.

In spite of such contrary disposition, the new five-act drama was a distinct success. It is not a great play, neither does it run to new grooves or issues, and it does not distinguish itself by strong dramatic construction; but it is a good play, full of interesting detail, belonging to that virtuous culmination so dear to lovers of pure melodrama.

Everything is dreadful for a time, and then everything comes out beautifully; virtue is recompensed and vice punished, and every one made happy according to the record shown. The drama is a long one and rather confused in certain scenes, but this is really its only fault, and a rare one at present, when one slim idea frequently stretches its tenuity through several long acts, borrowing the semblance of interest and novelty from fine clothes and brilliant stage mountings.

The "Nuit de Noël" is, then, a success, and it will be a long one, unless the new administration of the Ambigu brings in contrary projects previously determined. The story is taken from English scenes and the characters are as plentiful as Dickens loved them to be. French dramatic art does not proceed thus as a rule, and herein we find the originality of the author.

* * *

Mr. Cranch is a large manufacturer of ready-made clothes, I should judge; he employs numerous workwomen, and his staff of clerks offer the material for the working up of the story. The hard-grained, tough heart of Mr. Cranch has only one soft spot—his love for his two daughters, Rose and Marie, and these pretty girls are loved also by the cashier, Charley, and by the partner in the firm, Mr. Mackensie.

Charley is a very paragon of honor and virtue, and Mackensie is the blackest villain of the lot. In the opening scene he has the figures of the books changed by one of his clever rogues in order to implicate Charley and oblige him to become a mere tool in their hands. By this first little misdemeanor Mackensie obtains £800, but, as his ambition covets millions, he must take the quickest means to obtain them, and the easiest way is to force Charley to sign a bill of consignment for the firm of Morley & Co.

The latter enjoy a most unenviable notoriety. All their ships leave the port, but they never reach their destination. Shipwrecks cleverly managed bring the insurance money to the pockets of Morley & Co., and the business is concluded. This is sharp, but risky, and a new and honest name is a safe blind, concludes Mackensie; so Charley must be brought to the task by fair or by foul endeavor. When Charley is accused of the theft, Cranch wishes to have him arrested then and there, but Mackensie whispers that he should be made useful and not become a martyr; twenty-four hours is given to the unfortunate man to decide.

Cranch is not very bright, except to coin money by being mean, and he bows to the superior wisdom of his partner. Rose is not blind, however, and she proclaims her love and her faith; so, if Charley is unhappy in one way, he is blissful in another. Rose tells her faith in public, and her resolution to stand by the hero of her choice. Thus ends Act I., which, if long in preparation, is not devoid of curious significance.

* * *

Mackensie counts upon intimidation to determine the integrity of Charley to some sort of a compromise, but the loyal fellow is true as steel, and throughout a series of melodramatic events he remains the hero, representative of every cardinal virtue, and Mackensie the type of every vice. The contract with the firm of Morley is signed by Charley, the forgery always being accomplished by the same party, faithful to the will of Mackensie. Meanwhile Cranch grows harder, and he discharges the oldest employe of the house, the good and faithful Tom, because the latter gives odd sixpences to the hungry workgirls, while the master refuses the garments brought by these half-starved slaves.

Charley is half killed by one of Mackensie's minions, but, like the true knight, he wishes to save Cranch in spite of all; so he concludes to embark upon the Saint Michel, hoping to save the ship and the reputation of his enemy. Not even the tears of Rose can move him; the ship is to sail at early dawn, and go he will! Rose returns home with her father and it seems a problem how the authors mean to unravel the story. This is done cleverly and with ingenious fiction, quite new, unexpected, and to the point.

* * *

The weary old man has placed, as he presumes, a million in safety, and this comfortable assurance for his children does not seem to bring as much pleasure as usual; the midnight hour, with its restful silence, lends remorse and sentiment to past reminiscence, and Cranch would almost like to believe himself capable of some honest resolution. To be sure of an early start for a busy morning, Cranch concludes to sleep in his armchair, and his slumber soon carries him to dreamland, where we accompany him to listen to the audible voice of conscience predicting the future.

A series of tableaus illustrate the dream. The ship goes down. Cranch is buried amid contempt and joy. He hears the sobs of little Jennie, following her sister to the grave. He sees his store occupied by Thomson & Co., with the workgirls waiting out in the cold, just as he obliged them to do. His own child, Rose, is among them, but her work is refused and she is pushed out in the street. Old Tom gives her a few cents, and she comes back to her garret to find Marie dead. Then Rose herself takes poison. This would be almost enough to frighten any one, and Cranch wakens the household with his screams and protestations.

It is all a dream, but the lesson is a good one and of salutary effect. He bids his work people listen to his promise of future goodness; he drives away Mackenzie, gives Rose to Charley, and makes Tom his partner. This may seem childish to read about, but it is not so when properly prepared and presented. In fact, it is one of the best points made on the stage in a long time, and one which will carry the drama of MM. Roddaz and Lefèvre to popular appreciation the world over.

* * *

It is particularly suited to the American stage, where it will undoubtedly find its way in a very short time. There is not a single offensive sentiment or word, and yet the interest is maintained until the climax comes, which in itself is quite sufficient to make the fortune of the play anywhere. It is somewhat Ibsenian, and this is no fault nowadays, and the symbolical pretense gives a certain depth and purpose to the drama which its simplicity does not at first indicate.

The play would be given far better treatment on any English-speaking stage. This is not a criticism of an interpretation quite loyal and fair, but entirely French, while the drama is astonishingly Anglo-Saxon. It was written several years ago, and was worthy of a quicker hearing; perchance the Ibsenian working-up was then startling to the manager's undeveloped belief and fancy.

* * *

However this may be, "Une nuit de Noël" is bright and fit for our own stage, when a dozen different theatres are quite prepared to do it as well and better. The cast in its ensemble is above the ordinary value; and I might mention the name of every soldier in the ranks, but the labor rests upon M. Chelles, who is always good, whatever he may do, and who made more of a complete picture of the part of the father simply because his experience and authority is greater than the opportunity of his fellow-actors could allow. You will have ample reason to approve my words, as M. Chelles goes to America with the Coquelin-Hading company, and I am sure that his varied efforts will give every delight to the lovers of the best French art.

* * *

The most striking feature of the drama was the appearance of Conscience. The short part was a most difficult one, for it could easily become either tedious or absurd. In the hands of Mme. Segond-Weber it was a superb picture of plastic beauty to begin with, and her pose and gesture were picturesque and artistic. Her grey, cloudlike drapery was exquisitely arranged, she looked like a statue of grace and grief, and every movement strengthened the charm. Mme. Weber was engaged for this play, coming from the Odéon, where her natural gifts and wondrous voice belong to the tragic repertory. She created a sensation at the Ambigu, and certainly gave sincerity to the words and sentiment.

The play has the advantage of allowing for almost any luxury of stage mounting. At the Ambigu it is presented properly, but nothing more. The names of the authors are probably unfamiliar, but their respective dramatic credentials are worthy of esteem. M. Camille de Roddaz is the writer of "Les Potiches de Damoclès," of the "Fée aux Roses," and of "Rigobert," which play enjoyed the unusual favor of 100 representations. He has given several ballets in Vienna with Massenet, and next Winter promises us here a further development of his talent. By profession M. Roddaz is a *confrère* and the author of several volumes valuable to modern art. M. Lefèvre is the author of "Scaramouche" and other plays, and his journalistic reputation as a member of the *Figaro* staff and his delightful talent as a lecturer give him quite an individual personality.

* * *

It is rather curious, the collaboration of these two men, representative of what I might call brilliant Paris, and who have found in their instinct and its development a play entirely Anglo-Saxon, with all the prejudices of the race and the peculiarity of its reasoning and training. It is the result undoubtedly of wide reading and of literary culture; but even this, even the memorizing of Dickens and his ways, could scarcely direct the mind, did not conviction lead the way. Those who hurl stones of vexed envy at the terrible immorality of the modern French stage—forgetting Molière, who, Sarcey deems, will have to chasten his language to suit the ears of the fair sex, now admitted to the orchestra seats of the Comédie Française, where they presumably become more virtuous than in the boxes (terrible to consider, then, the depravity of the cheap upper galleries!)—will have now a glorious opportunity to make *amende honorable* and to avow that every fruit can be gathered here, even to the wholesome apple offered in all dignity and virtue to the most blushing of modern Eves.

L. K.

IF you wish the lightest, sweetest, finest cake, biscuit, bread and rolls, Royal Baking Powder is indispensable in their making.

FREE LUNCH OR NO FREE LUNCH?

Mr. Tekulsky Discourses Profoundly on the Subject—Sorry for Mr. Murphy.

Morris Tekulsky, President of the State Liquor Dealers' Association, was asked yesterday what he thought of the recommendation said to have been made by some liquor dealers to abolish free lunches in saloons because they are costly and unprofitable.

Mr. Tekulsky replied: "I have not heard this question brought up at any meetings of the liquor dealers, nor have I heard it agitated by liquor dealers. All I know about it is from what I have read in the newspapers.

"What do I think about the question personally? Well, I look upon free lunches in saloons as almost a necessity in some cases. Sometimes, however, the free-lunch system is carried to extremes.

"A free lunch is very good when a man takes a drink and a bite only before dinner so as not to spoil his appetite. But I certainly do not favor the idea of heavy lunches, such as bowls of soup, &c., given in 'schooner houses.' A 'schooner house' is one where unusually large glasses of beer, generally of poor quality, are sold at the price of ordinary glasses of beer. The heavy lunches are designed to induce the purchase of several glasses. This tends to make a man linger too long in a saloon and keeps him away from his family.

"But as far as a first-class saloon is concerned, I believe it is a good thing for a man to have a bite after taking a drink. If the free lunches were abolished it would of course be a great saving to the trade. But it is nonsense to try to do away with them. I do not think tha can be done."

Regarding the coming Liquor Dealers' State Convention and the election for President, the contest for which office has narrowed to one between Mr. Tekulsky, who is said to represent the Tammany element, and B. K. Murphy, also of this city, who has hitderto beed regarded as representing the anti-Tammany element among the liquor dealers, Mr. Tekulsky seemed sanguine. He said:

"This year there is nothing to fight for. In fact we never bring up politics at the meetings of the association. However, as far as regards the election, I think that Mr. Murphy is "not in it." I shall have 106 votes from New-York, while Mr. Murphy will not get more than 18 votes. He may get 40 out of the 52 votes of Brooklyn. Outside of Kings County I think the voting all over the State will be in my favor. I have just received a letter from Cortland from one of the delegates to the convention, and he tells me that I'll get the delegation from that place.

"I am sorry for Mr. Murphy, because he is a very nice gentleman. He has made an excellent Financial Secretary; but, of course, the work of the Financial Secretary is not so onerous as that of the President, who has to look after the welfare of the entire association."

LAKE SHIPPING IS DULL.

Low Rates and Light Traffic Are the General Rule.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 2.—The reason for the tying up of over 15 per cent. of the vessel tonnage of the great lakes is not hard to understand, when it is known that the 4,000,000 tons shortage in ore alone means the idleness of 100 boats of 2,000 tons each for the whole season. The somewhat larger coal shipments which have occurred up to this time, could not begin to offset that.

The only port that has shown a big increase in business this year is Kingston, Ontario, which has had exceptional receipts of wheat. The Welland Canal rates are understood to have something to do with this, and it is generally believed discrimination in some form or other is being again practiced against competing American points.

The lack of ready money still holds back wheat, but there is hope that it will not interfere with business much longer. Coal rates have reached 20 cents a ton for tows and 25 cents for steamers from Lake Erie ports to Duluth, the lowest in the history of lake traffic and less than half what was obtained last season. No vessel on the lakes could do the business at that figure and not lose money.

The launch of the Centurion at Bay City, Mich., ends the last important work on freight boats at lake yards this Fall. Even the whaleback people at West Superior, Wis., are doing nothing and have denied the report that new boats were to be built there. There are still some good contracts on passenger vessels, however, upon which work is proceeding steadily.

The launches made this year include some splendid additions to the lake fleet. The records for the largest cargoes of wheat and ore from Lake Superior down and of coal up to Lake Superior are now held by boats of this season. The Selwyn Eddy, built at Bay City, Mich., brought 115,000 bushels of wheat out of Duluth, and the Curry, another Bay City boat, took up 8,500 tons of coal, while the Merida brought 8,300 tons of ore out of Ashland.

Nettie Murphy the Derelict.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Capt. Massam of the British steamer Leconfield reports to the United States Hydrographic Office that on Aug. 29, at 6 P. M., in latitude 30° 20′ north, longitude 79° 4′ west, he passed the derelict British ship Nettie Murphy burning to the water's edge as far as the mainmast and still on fire aft. The smoke was visible for four miles. Her fore and main masts were still standing, with lower maintopsail set.

Capt. Massam thinks the vessel may remain afloat some time. The New-York *Maritime Register* reports the Nettie Murphy as being bound from Pensacola Aug. 19 for Dundee.

Capt. Massam also passed a large derelict on Aug. 30, five miles south southeast of Frying Pan Shoal Light, North Carolina. She was a large vessel, dismasted, and had a deckhouse aft.

Baratton—Shell.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Sept. 2.—C. A. Baratton of New-York, the General Agent of the London and Northwestern of England, the Caledonia of Scotland, and the Great Southern and Western Railways of Ireland for the United States and Canada, was married at the International Hotel here to-day to Miss Elizabeth Shell of Yonkers, N. Y.

Judge Smith Not a Candidate.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Sept. 2.—In regard to his proposed candidacy for the Court of Appeals, Judge Walter Lloyd Smith said to-day: "I am not and under no circumstances will I be a candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals."

FIRST TRIPLE-SCREW CRUISER.

Great Interest in the Columbia's Coming Trial—Shifting Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—The official trials of three new ships for the navy are to follow one another in quick succession in the next ten days. Instructions have been prepared governing the trials of all three vessels, and, as they differ but little, the Secretary is anxious to have the same board, of which Admiral Belknap will be President, witness the tests, so that prompt reports may be made upon the performance of the ships.

The Castine has been reported to the department ready for her spin, and is to be the first of the trio run over the forty-mile course in Long Island Sound. She will be followed by the Montgomery at Baltimore, which is now receiving her finishing touches for the trial. The Montgomery on her initial run in the Chesapeake Bay this week made a record which leads her contractors to believe she will fully come up to the performance of her sister ship, the Detroit, and make 1½ knots better than called for in her contract. The Marblehead, at New-York, is about ready for her trial, and it will follow close upon that of the Montgomery. All three vessels will probably complete their trials in a week from the day the Castine has hers.

Secretary Herbert will go on to New-York and probably witness the races for speed from the deck of the dispatch boat Dolphin, now at Gardner's Bay. Besides the Dolphin, the Vesuvius, the Cushing, and four navy tugs will assist in keeping the coast clear and marking it off. Lieut. William H. Beehler of the navy will give his new invention, called the "Salarometer," a trial during the cruise of the Montgomery.

The triple screw cruiser Columbia, which is to have her preliminary run at sea next week, will not be ready for her official test before the middle of the month. Special instructions for the trial have been prepared, and contemplate the largest board which has ever superintended the trials of any of the new ships. The size of the board is necessitated by the great power her engines are expected to develop, and the large number of auxiliaries which will have to be watched. Great interest is attached to the trial by marine engineers generally, as the Columbia will be the first vessel ever constructed for the navy having three screws. The Kaiserin Augusta of the German Navy is the only other ship of this character.

The Bering Sea fleet, consisting of three naval ships, three revenue cutters, and one Fish Commission steamer, has been ordered to prepare to return home this month. Commander Ludlow, in charge, will proceed to San Francisco with the Mohican and Ranger, and the little Petrel, which was taken from the Asiatic station to assist in the patrol, will return to China. The revenue steamer Corwin will return with Commander Ludlow. The fleet will leave Bering Sea Sept. 15, and should reach San Francisco by the middle of October. The revenue cutter Rush will remain until Oct. 1, when she will depart, leaving the Bear in Alaskan waters until Nov. 1.

The Mohican on her return will receive extensive repairs, and will then probably be sent to Samoa, where the United States has had no vessel for nearly a year. The Petrel is said to be in fine condition and will remain on the China station until the expiration of her cruise one year hence.

Instructions have been sent to the Norfolk Navy Yard to complete work on the Detroit at once, so that she may join Admiral Benham's squadron at New-York. The Detroit has been at the navy yard since early in July, but, owing to delay in altering her wardroom, her Commander has been unable to join the home station as soon as expected.

The Alert is daily expected at San Francisco from China. She left there early in July, and on her arrival she will be surveyed to determine what repairs are necessary to recommission her. She was attached to the station two years, and is said to be in bad condition. She will be fitted with modern ordnance to take the place of her obsolete armament.

IN MEMORY OF JAY GOULD.

His Children Lay the Cornerstone of a Fine Church at Roxbury.

RONDOUT, N. Y., Sept. 2.—The cornerstone of the Gould Memorial Church at Roxbury was laid at noon to-day. The entire Gould family, except Edwin Gould, was present. George J. Gould laid the cornerstone. The services were conducted by the Rev. W. H. Demarest, assisted by the Rev. L. S. Brown of the Roxbury Methodist Church and several other local clergymen.

The foundation walls of the church are now completed and the structure will be rapidly pushed to completion. It will be built entirely of St. Lawrence County marble backed with brick. The church will be in the form of a cross, the main part being 103 feet in length and 83 feet wide at the wings. On one side of the building a commodious Sunday school room will be built and directly opposite a room for extra meetings will be erected. In the centre of the cross a tower 30 feet square and 75 feet high will add to the beauty of the edifice.

The main room will have a seating capacity of about 250, and the lecture rooms will each seat 72 persons. The interior of the church will be finished in hard wood, the pews and the other finishings being the finest that can be procured. Miss Helen Gould has already contracted for a fine pipe organ to be placed in the church. The windows for the main part will all be memorials.

The work is to be finished by Feb. 1, 1894. H. J. Hardenbergh of New-York is the architect, and Darling Brothers & Burger of this city the builders.

Miss Gould remains at Roxbury. George Gould went to Furlough Lake after the services.

South Europeans in the Argentine.

From the London Daily News.

The Argentine Republic in the last five years has received nearly 250,000 Italians, 130,000 Spaniards, and 76,000 French immigrants. The suitability of the republic to the Latin races, says our Consul at Buenos Ayres, is undoubted, and especially so for the Italians, who form the bulk of the laboring classes. The northern races, as a rule, do not succeed so well.

"Englishmen of the lower classes do not succeed at all in this country, owing to their laziness, want of sobriety, and utter inability to adapt themselves to the manners, customs, and language of the Argentine Republic. They should be strongly advised not to emigrate to this country, where they have generally a bad record as laborers, except perhaps in the case of good agriculturists with small capitals, and of good domestic servants."

Mexico on the Silver Question.

CITY OF MEXICO, Sept. 2.—*Partido*, a Liberal newspaper and semi-official organ of the Government, says Mexico will assist at the funeral of the Sherman act without shedding a single tear. The policy of Mexico in this crisis is to make good the loss of value in her silver exports by stimulating her agricultural exportation to the utmost.

The country has resources superior to all other silver-using countries, and can in a few years recoup all her losses. It should, the article says, be her policy not to attempt to influence the course of the silver market by special laws, but rather it should second measures adopted by the United States whenever proper for her own interests, or, perhaps better still, adapt her policy to that of European nations.

Changed from Black to White.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 2.—A negro woman aged twenty-five, sent to the County Poor Farm a year ago as insane, has since changed from coal black to white. The change has been gradual, and now her body and neck are perfectly white. A black band extends around the head from the chin to the top of the forehead, and then meets with a perfectly white scalp. This portion of black skin is now rapidly disappearing.

For Repeal of the Sherman Act.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 2.—The following delegates were to-day appointed to represent the Merchants' Exchange at the meeting of commercial bodies to be held in Washington on Sept. 12: W. T. Anderson, E. O. Stanard, J. C. Ewald, F. H. Ludington, and Clinton Rowell. The object is to urge upon Congress the necessity for the immediate and unconditional repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act.

Arkansas State Election.

FORT SMITH, Ark., Sept. 2.—At the State election held to-day H. G. Bunn of Ouachita was elected Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and Carroll D. Wood of Drew Associate Justice.

TALKING ABOUT A QUORUM

EFFORT IN THE HOUSE TO ADOPT ONE OF THE REED RULES.

Long Debate Upon the Proposition that 100 Members Shall Be Enough to Transact Business—Republicans Willing to be Handicapped for the Sake of Making Democrats Appear Ridiculous—Strong Speeches in Opposition by Messrs. Breckinridge, Turner, and McMillin.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Much of the time of the House to-day was occupied in a discussion of the clause of the proposed rules fixing a quorum for business in Committee of the Whole at 100 members. This was the rule in the Fifty-first Congress, when Mr. Reed handled the gavel.

To-day's debate kept Mr. Reed's record constantly in evidence, and the ex-Speaker and those who have been trying to bolster him up for what could not be successfully defended had their cuticles punctured with much skill and persistence. The disposition of the majority is to sustain the Committee on Rules, and from a feeling of loyalty this section would probably have been adopted had a vote upon it been reached to-day.

The weight of argument, however, was with the opposition, which gained strength also from the approval of the clause by the Reed following. The evidences at adjournment to-day were that Mr. Reed's support of the measure would operate upon the minds of the majority quite as forcibly as anything the best speakers in opposition might say. These combined influences will be the cause of the failure of the clause if loyalty to the committee should waver.

Mr. Catchings (Dem.) of Mississippi, spokesman on the floor for the Committee on Rules, found himself called upon, in answer to questions for the reasons why the committee had adopted Mr. Reed's rule, to make a long and detailed explanation. He said that the habit of many members in leaving the Capitol when the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole had frequently enabled a single fractious member to block proceedings by some dilatory motion and by making the point of no quorum. The committee had no more interest than other members, he said, in the adoption of this rule. The change proposed was intended to facilitate business. On this account the committee regarded it as just and wise.

Mr. Outhwaite, (Dem., Ohio,) also of the Committee on Rules, made a similar explanation, and, in announcing his conversion to that view, characterized what he said as an answer to his own speech on the other side four years ago. It seemed to him desirable to make business easy of accomplishment.

"It seems to me," said Mr. Breckinridge, (Dem., Ky.,) "that facility in doing business is not nearly so important as that business should be done well, and doing business well implies the largest possible attendance of members."

When Mr. Breckinridge had amplified this opinion, Mr. Turner, (Dem., Ga.,) argued with much earnestness against the section. Since the Committee of the Whole was practically the House itself, the change proposed threatened to violate the constitutional requirement that a quorum must consist of a majority.

"I think it significant," he said, "that a proposition for a fundamental departure from safe practice came originally from the side of the House that never had scruples about the Constitution. That side now is observing with keen relish the tendency of the present majority to conurm and vindicate the methods of the Fifty-first Congress.

"It would like nothing better than to have the Democratic Party indorse, by approval and adoption, a rule framed and carried out by the gentleman from Maine, after that party has denounced him and the people have sustained it in so doing.

"The other side now sits eager to be fettered, bound, and gagged by the rules of the Fifty-first Congress. If the majority adopt these rules the next logical step would be to follow the gentleman from Maine in counting a quorum when none voted. Rather than reduce the quorum of the Committee of the Whole I would abolish that committee and do all of its business in the House itself."

Mr. Catchings pleaded for the proposed rule that there could be no danger in it, because the Committee of the Whole had no legislative functions, being authorized merely to prepare measures for the House.

Mr. McMillin, (Dem., Tenn.,) taking the lines of Mr. Turner's argument, said that while the committee might in name be merely advisory, it really finished all important business, including measures for tariff, for revenue, and for appropriations. The present silver law had been considered in Committee of the Whole when Mr. Reed had fixed a quorum of that committee at 100, as had also been the McKinley Tariff bill and extravagant appropriation bills. These measures had been the fruit of legislation made easy by the rules of the House.

"Suppose," asked Mr. Kyle (Dem.) of Mississippi, "that at a session of the Committee of the Whole, 100 members not being present, some one should make the point of no quorum and the Sergeant at Arms should be sent out to assemble a quorum, would he need to bring in a quorum of the Committee of the Whole or of the House?"

"Undoubtedly of the House," Mr. McMillin replied. "The committee in such a case would have to become the House, which alone has power to send for a quorum. I am glad the question has been asked, for the one possible answer to it illustrates the weakness and insufficiency of the proposed rule."

The House adjourned until Wednesday.

NEW ORDER BY MR. CARLISLE.

A Regulation Covering Appointments to Offices.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Secretary Carlisle has issued new regulations, "directing the conduct of official business relating to the personnel of the public service under the Treasury Department." Some of the new heads of bureaus, it is said, have been, to use a Western word, somewhat "brash" in preparing and laying before the Secretary for approval lists of promotions, removals, and appointments, and it has happened once or twice that in the hurry of business the Secretary has signed these lists without very close examination.

The result has been that he has had in several instances had to revoke his action. To obviate this necessity the Secretary now directs that all such recommendations shall be first sent to the appointment division. His order further says:

"The supervision and direction of this subject matter has been reserved for the personal consideration of the Secretary of the Treasury, and no action will be taken without his written approval, and, in order that the reasons for any contemplated action may be fully presented and discussed, it is the desire of the Secretary to confer with department officials verbally before any recommendation for appointment, promotion, increase of compensation, or dismissal shall be made by them."

To correct another bad practice into which some of the new appointees have fallen, the Secretary further mentions in emphatic italics that "recommendation by officers of the department of persons not in the service is not in accordance with the rules and regulations."

Favors the Parochial Schools.

DENVER, Sept. 2.—Bishop Matz of the Diocese of Colorado has issued a pastoral letter, to be read in all the Catholic pulpits to-morrow, which is devoted entirely to the school question. He accepts the decree of the Baltimore Council, but earnestly exhorts Catholic parents to send their children to the parochial schools. He says:

"You will observe that, though willful disobedience to these decrees will not subject parents to any ecclesiastical penalty or disability, they are not therefore to regard such violation as free from sin. Their duty in this matter implies a grave moral obligation, and to violate such an obligation, whether or not enforced by ecclesiastical censures or penalties, would be a grave sin."

A Seminary for Quincy.

BOSTON, Sept. 2.—The City of Quincy has broken ground for the seminary provided for by the will of Dr. Ebenezer Woodward, who died twenty-two years ago, leaving a large amount of money for the work, with the provision that it should be done twenty-two years after his death. In case, at the end of that time, the city did not build the seminary, the fund was to go to the Trustees of Dartmouth College.

The Dartmouth Trustees now claim the money, and a suit is pending in the courts, but in order to live up to the provisions of the will work on a building has begun within the prescribed time.

The property is valued at $250,000.

Seizure of a British Schooner.

KEY WEST, Fla., Sept. 2.—The British schooner Windmere from Cienfuegos, Cuba, has been seized at Tortugas for being without marine papers. The vessel is held awaiting the action of the Collector of Customs.

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BROOKLYN'S BUFFETED "BOSS"

MOST SORELY BESET IN HIS RETREAT AT GREENPORT.

His Trusted Lieutenant Shorn of Public Confidence, the Bond Issue That Would Not Float, Exposure of Commercial Bank's Rottenness, All These and More Burst Upon Him—Chapin, Too, Lifted His Chilly Voice—No Wonder He Was in a Mood to Attack Mr. Hendrix.

While cyclones and hurricanes have been devastating the rest of the country during the past week, Brooklyn has suffered, one after the other, a series of political earthquakes. No hapless Charleston negro, praying in the blusterous dark for a chance to live overnight, has had a worse time of it or been so buffeted by the elements as "Boss" McLaughlin, trying to accomplish his task of recovery at Greenport.

On that forlorn and devoted old man scandals and exposures have been blowing and tumbling all the week from every conceivable quarter of Brooklyn. Aloof from his dependents and tuned to despair by the roar of the material tempests which have beaten on the Long Island coast, he has been shaken like a reed by the news from his seat of empire.

A small, shrill gust told him of the disgraceful public brawl between his Sheriff Courtney and his Justices Engel and Murphy at Coney Island. Another shriek of the gale brought him news of the Sunday morning incident of fisticuffs between one of his Police Judges and his ex-President of the Board of Aldermen. A cruelly short lull in the storm, and then there burst upon him another volume of genuine news in the appointment of a receiver for the Commercial Bank.

From his dismal holiday ground he saw his bosom friend and trusted financial ally, Contractor Seth Keeney, bowed to the ground, shorn of public confidence, ripped in two as to his standing in capitalist circles, and tottering to what threatens to be his fall as an eminent authority on local finances.

From his isolated refuge in the City Hall, Mayor Boody still stretches out his feeble hands to the "Old Man" and implores his help lest the sea of troubles raging round him finally and completely drown him.

And the crash, and down comes the signal that ought to be flying over the material progress and public improvements that have at last had to succumb to the flood of extravagances.

There is another small gale that shakes the City Hall again. It is his Controller engaged in a war of words with Contractor Curran, who demands the money to which he is entitled for the work he has completed and delivered—money which the Controller would not draw from the treasury for reasons best known to himself.

The "Old Man" puts his hand to his aching head and wonders, in a short respite, where and when it is all going to end.

Then another roar of the cyclone, and the bond issue that was to have been floated to relieve the city's finances refuses to be launched, and sinks beyond recall into the mud flats of absolute unnegotiability. And loud above the other elements of the storm he hears, sick at heart, the warning cry of E. M. Shepard in the *Forum*, who declares with a force that may not be denied or withstood the tidings that "the Brooklyn idea in municipal government" is a total wreck from which the survivors are incessantly coming ashore in the breakers.

It has been a terrible week for the poor "Old Man," and his gray hairs have bleached perceptibly.

* *

According to the latest bulletin from the Commercial Bank, Mr. Seth Keeney in his turn has invited the "Boss's" anger and chagrin. The secrets of that extraordinary financial institution are rapidly being disclosed. Every day brings fresh proof that the monetary ally of the "machine" has all along been a decomposing cadaver. In its darkest hour, the machine is seen to be linked to another corpse—a dead and decayed bank. In spite of prodigious efforts to falsify the death certificate, the connection between the living machine and the now defunct bank is plain beyond all cavil. The contact is poisonous, and carries with it a new virus. And now goes Mr. Keeney into court and completes the disaster by securing the appointment as receiver of his attorney, the attorney of his private estate, the attorney of the bridge Board of Trustees, of which he is a member, the adviser of his speculations, the confidant of all his business stratagems and schemes.

Even the "Boss" regards the appointment of young Dykman as a stupendous error of judgment. Even he, accustomed as he is to depend on the sheer momentum of contempt for public opinion, realizes that Dykman's appointment will be regarded by the victims of the bank as a challenge and a defiance. He perceives, this time, the helplessness of depending on the young man's relationship to a Judge, and, calculating the incident and its causes and effects, has passed from one tempest of wrath into another.

The stupidity of it all was bad enough while Mr. Keeney kept up that Sphinx-like silence.

But now that Mr. Keeney has been betrayed into audible and comprehensible speech; now that he has made in his own organ and property, the *Eagle*, a clean breast of most of the real conditions of his dilemma, it is the "Old Man's" turn to be speechless. His wrath is too deep and too fierce for words. One can imagine him springing into deep water under the spur of his rage, in an effort to get cool, no matter whether he wet his spectacular blue jersey or the brown velveteen coat in which he sits for his newspaper portraits when things go swimmingly no longer.

For Mr. Keeney, wincing under the rush of damnatory evidence, says of the false report delivered by his bank to the Banking Department and the false and insufficient list of overdrafts that accompanied it:

"They were given me by the bookkeeper, and I had no reason to think them incorrect. Of course, I did not personally examine the books. That is rarely done."

The idea that the President of the shattered and depleted bank, a phenomenon of vigilance and alertness wherever his own private business is concerned, should protest that he had not personally verified the statements of other people's business with him, to which he had duly and solemnly sworn, and the correctness of which he had with his own signature certified, is more than the "old man," in his temper, can even pretend to entertain.

But that is not all. President Keeney, to the unspeakable wrath of the "Old Man," who knows him too well, says:

"The (missing) notes were taken out of the bank without my knowledge or consent, just as the $25,000 in bonds were taken out of the safe. If I had been consulted, I would not have let them go."

Two emotions contend for mastery in the rugged bosom of the "boss"—surprise at such a marvelous display of blind confidence on the part of one who was regarded as the most suspicious and cautious financier in Brooklyn and anger that he should have confessed his credulity and impotence in the very darkest hour that ever broke upon the machine.

* *

Unhappily, when the poor "old man," storming under the double sensation, turned to the Brooklyn *Times* for comfort, he read there that "Superintendent Preston of the Banking Department says that the bank was insolvent for some time before it closed."

And yet the intrepid financial protégé of the "regular" clique seemed worried at the various statements that have been published, but there was nothing to indicate in the slightest degree that he felt that anything which might be made public would affect his integrity in the least particular.

It is, perhaps, not so much a possible publication of future publications of a character to "affect his integrity" that "worries" Mr. Keeney as an ex post facto consideration of the pains and penalties suffered to be attached to the emission of false and foresworn reports, and the reception of deposits after "the bank was insolvent for some time before it closed."

There is, maybe, but very slight excuse for the fury of "Boss" McLaughlin. There is abundance of reason for the "worry" of Mr. Keeney.

* *

While the distraught "Boss" was listening dolefully to the shrieks and sounds of last week's political hurricane, a small, still, chilling voice was cynically uplifted in behalf of the institutions for which he is responsible and which are so fiercely menaced with total disruption. This occurred during the very latest appearance in public of the familiar figure of the devil's advocate which took place in Brooklyn last week. He was impersonated by ex-Mayor Chapin and the desperate cause for which that able special pleader held a brief was that of the anonymous defendant in the celebrated case of the People at Large versus the Regular Machine.

They have grown so warm during the station at bar of the accused that Mr. Chapin, marvelous to say, actually thawed out for the space of an hour, at least, in conversation with a local reporter. It was like a promise of the breaking up of Winter to hear this icy and astute ex-official first defend the absolute necessity for a "machine" in Brooklyn politics, and then, while admitting the villainy of the extant article, insist that it is the very best to be possibly obtained under the circumstances.

It was altogether in the spirit of a mercenary counselor and advocate and not as a trusted friend of the indicted régime that Mr. Chapin temporarily melted. So sudden and so complete was his dissolution into comparative candor and straightforwardness, that statements of facts were unconsciously liberated one after another as if by a freshet.

* *

The local reporter who unloosed the frozen particles of Mr. Chapin's memory had approached him with inquiries as to whether Mayor Boody had, upon taking office, resolved to adopt a policy of independence and reform, and had further decided to appoint to his "Cabinet" what are known in Brooklyn as "new men," who could be relied upon to execute that policy.

"Was Mr. Boody, by some means or another, made to yield his reform men and measures?" was the reporter's leading question.

A cold, frosty smile twinkled in Mr. Chapin's steel-blue eyes.

"I don't like that word 'yield,'" he said. "It suggests a surrender to force. No club was used on Mr. Boody, either literal or metaphorical. He was brought to see the needs of the situation and accepted it."

When the reporter kept slipping and falling on the glacial evasions of the ex-Mayor, and grew tired of the exercise, he returned with a headlong rush to the subject.

"Mr. Boody then modified or was induced to modify his original ideas?"

To which Mr. Chapin replied with an avalanche of evasive compliments to the "machine," and a plea for the necessity of its existence. And then he wound up with the enormous proposition that "the machine will run until the American people insist on something else," thereby saddling the American people with the same sort of responsibility for their situation which his friends of the Long Island Railroad Company attach to the passengers who patronize their service and get killed as a logical consequence.

* *

But while Mr. Chapin in crystalline tinkles confessed that Mayor Boody had at one time contemplated a respectable rule, and had only decided to continue the ancient and abominable traditions of his office when "brought to see the situation," Mayor Boody himself draws a less flattering picture of his early hopes and dreams.

Pressed as to whether he had ever contemplated a disturbance of the machine by putting "new men" into office,

"Never, Sir! never!" replied the Mayor, with emphasis.

And he never did, either.

* *

The two men, Chapin and Boody, are admirably illustrated by the different attitudes taken in the incident by both. In the chill cynic who says that the machine exists because it is tolerated by the American people; who, remembering its usefulness to himself, recommends it with a sinister shrug, as one might recommend the only cab to be found in the town, and therefore better than the walking; who complacently credits the successor, to whom he always refers with a sneer, as having really intended at one time to do better, but having given up his good intentions because he "was brought to see the situation—and accepted it"—in him one beholds the actual and elementary Chapin.

In the other, the timid, uncertain victim of his own vacillations, who wets his dry lips and dries his damp forehead as he turns on the procrustean bed of an interview; who protests, "Well, really now, I do not, that is to say, I have no distinct recollection of any person calling on me on the errand that you speak about"; who exclaims, hesitatingly, "Let me see. I did see Mr. Chapin about the time in question"; who plaintively admits, when urged to risk a denial of Mr. Chapin's sardonic admission, "I have no recollection of such being the case"; who, finally, baffled in his pathetic struggle to shirk the responsibility of a confession of his own in lieu of that made by his attorney and proxy, Chapin, whines "It could not have taken place. Oh, no; the more I think of it the more unlikely does it seem that this could have been"—in him one sees, lifesize and characteristically feeble, his surely-plagued Honor, Mayor Boody.

* *

The relations of Messrs. Chapin and Boody to the machine are as different as their personalities. Chapin, keen of wit, cruelly persistent, unwavering in his pursuit of self-satisfaction and self-reward for the most consummate selfishness ever witnessed in public life, is simply justifying his attitude as one of the machine's most useful and best-paid chamber-counsel.

It is true that he still smarts under the order that "turned him down" because the machine was afraid to renominate him, flagrantly handicapped with the water-works scandal as he was. But as a stipendiary he saw the wisdom of letting his employers decide upon the form of currency his fee was to be paid in, and so, in his own language, he "accepted the situation."

Subsequently he "accepted" his contingent remuneration.

It is part of his stipend that he is now a State Railroad Commissioner after having been elected to Congress, and is highly esteemed by his employers as an able as well as handy man of all work.

* *

This episode, admitted by Mr. Chapin, but petulantly denied by Mr. Boody, has been repeated to the "Boss," hoping for enough of the storm to blow over to let him go in driving among the killies without chance of hurt. It is convincing evidence of the great change which has overtaken the "Old Man" that he at once lost his head and his temper. He was plainly as much stung by the affirmation of Chapin as he was irritated by the timidity of the contradiction of Boody.

The cynical admission of Mr. Chapin that when Mr. Boody wanted to be respectable and public-spirited he was "persuaded to see the situation and accept it," exasperated the "old man." He has, however, a wholesome fear of being pierced by a sliver of the Chapin ice, and, therefore, only hinted his resentment. On the other hand, to note Mr. Boody's constitutional timidity once more exhibited in his refusal to commit himself to a positive denial directed all his rude scorn toward that weaker vessel.

There was, however, one possible outlet for the temper of the purple-visaged "Boss"—one possible safety valve by means of which to release the sanguine pressure that swelled his brittle veins and arteries.

When he had digested the negative response of the reporter to his eager question, "Chapin said it was a lie, did he not?" he turned furiously on his visitor and said:

"Tell me the name of the man who has brought you this story and I'll both talk to you and about him."

Then, before the reporter could make any sort of answer, all aflame with reckless and unreasonable passion, the "Boss" thus drove the fist of unprovoked assault plump into the face of a leading Democrat of Brooklyn—the Saul who will in due time be matched against the multiple Goliah of the Philistines of Kings County.

With a precipitancy that, in the old days, would have resulted in the immediate cashiering of any of his lieutenants guilty of it, the dazed and passionate "Old Man" answered his own demand:

"Joe Hendrix is the man who has given you this story. It seems like him."

The splits and schisms of the "regular" machine must have developed to an almost fatal extent when the "Boss" himself desperately accuses one of the real leaders of genuine Democracy in Brooklyn with circulating a "lie" and then menaces him with "a talk about him."

This senseless and gratuitous attack on Congressman Hendrix, as unprovoked and violent as any fisticuff battle among his Judges and his Aldermen, has gone far to confirm the general belief that the "old man's" nervous system is even more seriously disordered than his physique.

* *

And now the Boss' Board of Supervisors rush forward to add to his troubles. Undismayed by the crash of the Commercial Bank, heedless of the widespread destitution occasioned by the financial mismanagement of the City Government, bold in their contempt to an almost criminal degree of hardihood, the Supervisors have filed a characteristic rejoinder to protests against their extravagance and exposures of the burial and other frauds of which some of their members have been guilty.

They have met the financial and moral storm with infinite courage. Other fiscal institutions have piped "reef down." Sail has been taken in everywhere to mitigate the stress of the storm. Expenses have been reduced and salaries cut down everywhere. Everywhere—that is, except in and by the Board of Supervisors.

Other institutions may depress public confidence by bending to the gale. But the Board of Supervisors raises its brazen head, faces the hurricane and defies it.

The Board of Supervisors, in other words, has selected the present auspicious moment to raise the salaries of all its employes.

There are those who profess to see in this an attempt to compensate for the stoppage of the bogus burial channel of perquisites and gratuities. No longer can the county be safely drawn upon to defray the funeral expenses of men who are actually walking the streets and attending in blithe unconsciousness of their certified decease to the every-day business of life. The shepherd's hour has struck for ever, and he will be a rash and disappointed Supervisor who shall look forward in the future to entertaining with a largesse from the burial fee allowed him personally by patriotism, the veteran who lags so superfluous that he is not aware either of the fact of his demise or the nature of his own interest in the amount expended in "treating" him.

All this is over and done with, and no Supervisor ordinarily averse to jail fare and penitentiary exercise will care to repeat the device for ten years at least. And that is why, so they say, the board makes up to its well-paid servants the deficit in their incomes occasioned by the unwonted alertness of the prosecuting authorities.

Wants Pay for Damage to the Dolphin.

The United States District Attorney in Brooklyn yesterday filed with the United States District Court papers in libel against the steamer Mississippi, owned by the American Transport Company. While the dispatch boat Dolphin of the United States Navy was lying off West Twenty-third Street after the naval parade May 6 the Mississippi backed out of Pier 57, ran into the Dolphin, and crushed in her bow.

The papers in the case allege the Dolphin lay at anchor 270 yards from shore, and there was plenty of room for the Mississippi to get out without causing a collision. The Mississippi is in London, but will be seized as soon as she returns to this port.

Stole a Wagonload of Feed.

Jerome Chenowith of Sackman Street, near Sutter Avenue, Brooklyn, early yesterday morning surprised thieves who were robbing the feed store of Abraham Dubroff, Sutter Avenue and Watkins Street. He informed Patrolman Hoffman, who arrested one of the store breakers.

They had an express wagon, on which was painted the license number, 1,644, and 57 Hester Street, New-York. They had loaded twenty-three bags of meal on the wagon.

The arrested man gave his name as Harry Cohen and said he lived in Osborn Street. He pleaded not guilty to a charge of grand larceny before Justice Connelly yesterday.

Will Appeal the Inebriates' Home Case.

Counsel for Gen. C. T. Christiansen and Alfred T. White yesterday filed a notice of appeal to the General Term of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn from an order of Judge Cullen, refusing a temporary injunction to prevent the Controller from paying over to the Trustees of the Inebriates' Home $15,000 of the excise moneys.

John Harris's Estate.

The widow of John Harris, who died of apoplexy at the Revere House, has applied to Surrogate Abbott of Kings County for letters of administration on his estate, which amounts to $20,000 in personal property.

WORK OF THE CLEARING HOUSE.

The West Has a Dim Idea of How It Is Useful to the Banks.

Out of the Western regions, where the notion is fondly cherished that New-York is given up to the worship of the gold bug, and that his particular shrine is the Clearing House, have come many inquires as to the methods of that institution. The wide discussion of the financial situation and the issue of Clearing House certificates have stirred up a vast amount of curiosity about the system on which the associated banks of New-York do a tremendous amount of business on a minimum expenditure of time and trouble.

Here is a letter sent to THE NEW-YORK TIMES by a gentleman in Kansas:

"Even many bankers here do not clearly understand the Clearing House method of settlements. They do not understand the system of Clearing House certificates. And they do not understand fully why the practical indorsement of half a hundred banks should be given to sustain a possibly weak bank. I refer to the certificates."

The Clearing House has sixty-four members, and there are in this city and its neighborhood eighty-three other banks and trust companies which clear through members of the association. The business of each of these is handled by its clearing agent. Each member in making its settlements daily deals directly with the Clearing House. The clerk of Bank A, for instance, goes to the Clearing House in the morning with packages of checks for perhaps every other bank in the association. He may find the clerks of all the other banks waiting with packages for him. There is a grand exchange, and each clerk receives the checks for which his bank is responsible.

So Bank A, which perhaps has delivered sixty-three packages of checks and received as many in return, finds that it is called upon to pay out, say, $5,500,000 while it is entitled to receive $5,400,000. That is, it is a debtor to the extent of $100,000, and by paying up that sum to the Clearing House it "squares" its accounts for the day.

By 1:30 P. M. it makes its payment. The other debtor banks have done the same, and the Clearing House proceeds to pay off the creditor banks. It disburses just what it receives. If any bank finds that in the morning's exchanges it has received bad checks, it sends them back before 3 o'clock to the banks from which they came.

So well does the clearing system work that the cash balances average only about 5 per cent. of the total clearings.

Clearing House certificates are used simply in making settlements between the banks. They are issued on collateral approved by the Loan Committee, up to 75 per cent. of the value of the securities. They bear 6 per cent. interest, charged against the bank taking them out, and payable to the bank which receives them in settlement of a balance.

With the phrasing of the third point of the Kansas inquiry bankers are likely to find fault. Certificates are not designed to bolster up weak banks, but they certainly prove useful to banks which, while they are sound, may not be in a position to respond immediately to unusual demands.

On the "bolstering" idea, too, it may be pointed out that a disaster to one bank is by no means likely to help others or improve the general business feeling of the community.

WILD BEASTS ROASTED ALIVE.

Death of the Man-Eating Lion of Neuilly's Fair.

Paris Correspondent London Telegraph.

Edmond Pezon, the Paris Wombwell, has lost his collection of wild beasts by a fire which destroyed his menagerie at Royan, in the Department of the Charente-Inférieure yesterday. Full particulars of the affair are to hand to-day. The fire broke out in the afternoon, and not only the menagerie, but all the booths and shows in the fair, which was being held at Royan, were destroyed. A sawing manufactory near the booths was the focus of the conflagration, the flames soon spreading in every direction.

The piercing cries of the wild animals in the menagerie as they were being slowly roasted were terrible. Monkeys, boa constrictors, lions, tigers, bears, panthers, macaws, and cockatoos all perished in the flames, some of them having almost torn themselves to pieces in their despairing efforts to get out of their cages. A few monkeys and small animals managed to extricate themselves, but soon succumbed to their injuries.

Pezon lost several animals which had become almost famous throughout the length and breadth of France and Belgium. These were the lion Nero, which nearly devoured Adrien Pezon about eighteen months ago; two monarchs of the desert, captured in North Africa; two Royal Bengal tigers, and Alice, a panther brought home from Kabylia about three months ago by the Marquis de la Rochetulon. There were in all fifty large animals, valued at £8,000. The tigers were bought last year at Hamburg for £1,000.

Edmond Pezon, who is one of the nephews of Jean Baptiste Pezon, the original Paris Wombwell, is a young man who started the wild beast business on his own account four years ago. He had seven traveling cars with cages and a central den for the fifteen lions which he owned. The rolling stock was insured for £1,000, but not the animals. All the poorer showmen who were giving exhibitions in the fair have been utterly ruined, as they were not insured. No human lives were lost during the fire.

EXTRACTING A JAMMED SHELL.

The Iron-clad Baden's Experience with a Burst Gun.

From the London Daily News.

After the recent bursting of a gun on board the German iron-clad Baden at Kiel it was found that the shell which had caused the fatal explosion was still firmly fixed in the bore. The task of removing it seemed dangerous and almost impossible, for it was not known whether it might not explode again. But the risk of an explosion made it imperative that it should be got rid of. Elaborate preparations were made. First of all the rents in the bore made by the explosion were covered over with thick iron plates firmly secured. Then a charge of powder was inserted and connected by an electric fuse with the engine room. Then the gun was fenced round with a sort of rampart of stones, sandbags, and thick oaken beams.

When all was ready, the ship steamed to sea, and at the appointed time all hands were ordered below and the gun was fired from the engine room. It was found that the charge had exploded, but done no further damage to the gun, except that the iron plates had been hurled against the turret and the rampart, which were also blackened with powder, but not hurt. The shell had moved only a few inches. The experiment was tried a second time with a larger charge, with the same result. Then it was decided to try a full charge, and this time iron wedges were hammered into the rents.

The gun was brought from the turret onto the deck; the third attempt proved successful. The shell whizzed away seaward, exploding as it struck the water. The Baden then steamed back to Kiel, where her return was anxiously awaited.

CATHOLICS OFF FOR CHICAGO

THEIR WORLD'S FAIR CONGRESS IS TO OPEN TO-MORROW.

Forty Delegates from New-York and Twenty-two from Brooklyn Already There—Archbishop Corrigan, His Secretary, and Others Leave To-morrow—Many Prominent Catholics from All Parts of the Country to be Present—Programme of Papers to be Read During the Week.

The Catholic Congress at the World's Fair will begin its sessions to-morrow, and from all over the country large delegations of prominent Catholics will be present.

The archdiocese of New-York will send a large delegation. Of the 176 representatives appointed by Archbishop Corrigan, 40 started with 22 delegates from Brooklyn Friday, and others will go to-morrow morning, when the Archbishop, with his secretary, the Rev. Father Connolly, leaves for Chicago.

The delegates of the archdiocese are:

Mayor Gilroy, Joseph J. O'Donohue, Morgan J. O'Brien, Joseph F. Daly, John H. Kelly, Joseph McGuire, Senator George F. Roesch, Edward C. Sheehy, Thomas M. Fitzgerald, Judge Leonard A. Giegerich, William R. Grace, ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant, John Quinn, George W. Plunkett, Richard O'Gorman, Gen. Oliver P. Buel, Gen. L. P. di Cesnola, Dr. J. Ebechols, Dr. C. J. McGuire, Dr. L. J. McNamara, Dr. William P. Wallace, Dr. T. A. Emmett, Dr. E. L. Keyes, Dr. P. A. Callan, Baron Gerzmanowski, Messrs. Henry Amy, John G. Agar, Louis Benziger, Thomas S. Brennan, John P. Brophy, Martin B. Brown, John D. Crimmins, George B. Coleman, James S. Coleman, Thomas J. Colton, John Crane, Richard H. Clarke, P. F. Collier, David F. Cooney, M. J. Drummond, Augustine Daly, Matthew Daly, Peter Doelger, Victor Dowling, Horace K. Doherty, James E. Dougherty, William J. Fanning, John T. Farley, E. D. Farrell, William H. Field, Jeremiah Fitzpatrick, James B. Floyd, John Fox, Charles V. Fornes, Stephen J. Geoghegan, Charles Harris, Francis Higgins, John Hayes, F. G. Hoyt, William H. Hurst, R. Duncan Harris, Robert J. Hoguet, Adrian Iselin, Jr., P. J. Kennedy, Adrian T. Kiernan, Joseph A. Kernan, Eugene Kelly, Thomas Lenane, P. H. Leonard, William Lummis, Bryan Lawrence, James D. Lynch, John McAnerney, John A. McCall, David McClure, Henry McAleenan, Sr., Robert McGinnis, Edward J. McGuire, John B. Manning, Thomas F. Meehan, E. La Montagne, Thaddeus Moriarty, John Morgan, Joseph F. Mosher, Michael J. Mulqueen, Thomas H. Mulry, Dr. McGauran, J. H., Gen. Newton, Messrs. Thomas H. O'Connor, T. O'Donoghue, John V. O'Donohue, Thomas J. O'Donohue, James O'Donohue, Hugh O'Donnell, Alfred O'Keefe, Francis O'Neill, Cornelius O'Reilly, P. O'Shea, Frank A. Otis, Joseph E. Owens, J. J. Phelan, Albert J. Reynaud, Herman Ridder, Thomas F. Ryan, Francis J. Schnugg, James P. Silo, John Slater, John H. Spelmann, Francis Stoltzenberg, William Schickel, John Shea, Thomas Smith, Paul Thebaud, Auguste Thiery, Francis C. Travers, Vincent P. Travers, Joseph Thoron, John Whelan, Augustine Walsh.

Mayor Gilroy is already in Chicago, and will probably be present at the opening of the congress. He is expected back at the City Hall Wednesday.

The delegates will assemble at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning in the Memorial Art Palace, Michigan Avenue and Adams Street, when the convention will be called to order and organized.

Then the work of the congress will begin, and the following programme will be carried out:

MONDAY.—Richard H. Clarke, LL. D., "Columbus, His Mission and Character"; George Parsons Lathrop, "Consequences and Results of the Discovery of the World"; Miss Mary Josephine Onahan, "Isabella, the Catholic"; the Rev. Walter Elliott, C. S. P., "The Missionary Work of the Church in the United States"; Edgar H. Gans of Baltimore, "The Relation of the Catholic Church to the Social, Civil, and Political Institutions of the United States"; M. F. Morris, "The Independence of the Holy See."

TUESDAY.—The Right Rev. Bishop Watterson and the Hon. Judge Semple, "The Encyclical of Pope Leo XIII. on the Condition of Labor"; The Rev. Dr. Barry and John Gibbons, LL. D., "Rights of Labor and Duties of Capital"; M. T. Bryan, "Poverty: Cause and Remedy"; Dr. Charles A. Wingerling, Thomas F. King, and Richard R. Elliott, "Public and Private Charities"; The Rev. Francis J. Maguire, H. J. Spaunhorst, and Warren E. Mosher, "Workingmen's Organizations and Societies for Young Men."

WEDNESDAY.—The Rev. James M. Cleary and Ellen M. Cramsie, "Intemperance—the Evil and the Remedy"; Col. John A. McCall, E. M. Sharon, and Prof. John P. Lauth, "Life Insurance and Pension Funds for Wage Workers"; Rose Hawthorne Lathrop, "Woman in Her Own Field."

THURSDAY.—Eliza Allen Starr, "Woman's Work in Woman's Art"; Eleanor C. Donnelly, "Woman's Work in Literature"; Anna T. Sadlier, "Woman in the Middle Ages"; the Right Rev. Bishop McGoldrick, "Condition and Future of the Indian Tribes in the United States"; the Very Rev. John R. Slattery and Charles H. Butler, "The Condition and Future of the Negro Race in the United States"; the Rev. Michael Callaghan, "Immigration and Colonization"; the Rev. J. L. Andreis, "Italian Immigration"; Dr. A. Kaiser, "German Immigration."

FRIDAY.—The Right Rev. Bishop Keane, "Catholic Higher Education"; Maurice Francis Egan, LL. D., "Needs of Catholic Colleges"; the Rev. John T. Murphy, C. SS. P., "Catholic High Schools"; Elizabeth A. Cronyn, "Alumnæ Association in Convent Schools"; Katherine E. Conway, "The Reading Circle Movement and the Catholic Summer School."

Besides these, papers will be read by Joseph A. Kernan, on "The Society of St. Vincent de Paul"; M. T. Elder, on "Our Twenty-Million Loss."

A special feature of the congress will be a series of evening sessions, at which some prominent speakers will address the delegates.

A Flag to Summon to Church.

From the Hartford Courant.

In the rooms of the Connecticut Historical Society is exhibited a piece of a bell showing the date of casting, 1729. This fragment, which is in two parts, is a portion of the bell which formerly hung for more than a century in the old Centre Church. The old bell having broken in 1725, the society, on Dec. 19, 1726, voted "that Mr. John Edwards, at the charge of the Society, purchase Some Suitable Red bunting for a flagg to be Set on the State House to direct for meeting upon the publick Worship of God." The old bell was sent to England at the expense of both the First and Second Societies, where it was recast in 1729, and continued in use here from that time until 1841, when it broke, and a new bell was ordered.

ARMY AND NAVY.

Army Orders.

THE GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL appointed to meet at West Point, July 17, is dissolved. A general court-martial is appointed to meet there the 6th of September, for trial of such prisoners as may be brought before it. Detail for the court is as follows: First Lieut. John P. Wisser, First Artillery; First Lieut. Daniel H. Boughton, Third Cavalry; First Lieut. Edwin B. Babbitt, Ordnance Department; First Lieut. John C. W. Brooks, Fourth Artillery; First Lieut. Samuel D. Freeman, Tenth Cavalry; First Lieut. George H. Cameron, Fourth Cavalry; First Lieut. Cornélis De W. Willcox, Second Artillery; First Lieut. Willard A. Holbrook, Seventh Cavalry; First Lieut. William S. Biddle, Jr., Fourteenth Infantry; First Lieut. Harry Freeland, Third Infantry; First Lieut. Cecil Stewart, Fourth Cavalry; First Lieut. Peter E. Traub, First Cavalry; Second Lieut. Charles S. Bromwell, Corps of Engineers; First Lieut. Mason M. Patrick, Corps of Engineers, Judge Advocate.

INFANTRY TRANSFERS.—The following transfers in the Eleventh Infantry are ordered: First Lieut. Richard M. Blatchford from Company F to Company B. First Lieut. Zebulon B. Vance, Jr., from Company B to Company F. The following transfers in the Tenth Infantry are made: Second Lieut. Matt R. Peterson, from Company C to Company I; Second Lieut. Douglas Settle, from Company I to Company C. Lieut. Settle will join his proper company.

A BOARD OF OFFICERS, to consist of Lieut. Col. Johnson V. D. Middleton, Deputy Surgeon General; Capt. William R. Hall, Assistant Surgeon; Capt. William L. Kneedler, Assistant Surgeon, will meet at Alcatraz Island, Cal., to inquire into the history and cause of the cases of typhoid fever occurring at that post between June 20 and Aug. 8.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE GRANTED.—For four months to Capt. Ralph W. Hoyt, Eleventh Infantry, from Oct. 1; to Second Lieut. S. H. Elliott, Fifth Cavalry, fifteen days; to First Lieut. David C. Duvall, Fifth Artillery, fifteen days; to Lieut. David C. Shanks, Eighteenth Infantry, one month; to Capt. G. H. Paddock, Fifth Cavalry, twenty days.

COURTS-MARTIAL will meet at Fort Sheridan, Ill., with Major T. O. Baldwin, Seventh Cavalry, President, and Lieut. Albert Todd, First Artillery, Judge Advocate, and at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., with Major J. T. Haskell, Twenty-fourth Infantry, President, and Lieut. J. T. Crabbes, Eighth Cavalry, Judge Advocate.

SECOND LIEUT. JOHN H. PARKER, Thirteenth Infantry, now on temporary duty with Company D, at Fort Reno, Oklahoma Territory, will rejoin his station, Fort Sill, Oklahoma Territory, as soon as another officer of that regiment shall have reported for duty at Fort Reno.

FIRST LIEUT. ROBERT C. VAN VLIET, Tenth Infantry, will report to the Superintendent of the Recruiting Service, New-York City, by Oct. 1, for assignment to duty at Davids Island, New-York Harbor.

FIRST LIEUT. STEPHEN L'H. SLOCUM, Eighth Cavalry, will be at once relieved from recruiting duty at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, and will report, without delay, to his regimental commander.

SECOND LIEUT. CHARLES P. RUSS, Eleventh Infantry, will be relieved from recruiting duty at Davids Island, New-York Harbor, Oct. 1, and will then proceed to join his regiment.

ORDER REVOKED.—Special order, Aug. 3, directing Capt. Charles L. Hodges, Twenty-fifth Infantry, to attend the encampment of the National Guard of Montana, is revoked.

CAPT. THEODORE H. ECKERSON, Nineteenth Infantry, will be relieved from further duty at Fort Wayne, Michigan, and will join his company at Fort Brady, Michigan.

SECOND LIEUT. G. W. MARTIN is detailed as an additional member of the general court-martial to meet at Fort Clark, Texas.

SECOND LIEUT. EDWARD TAYLOR, Twelfth Infantry, is transferred from Company G to Company B.

LIEUT. W. P. CONWAY has been ordered to duty at the Hydrographic Office, Navy Department.

Navy Orders.

THE UNITED STATES REVENUE STEAMER WASHINGTON, First Lieut. C. F. Shoemaker commanding, arrived at Philadelphia Saturday.

THE GUNBOAT YORKTOWN arrived at Montevideo yesterday from Rio de Janeiro. She will proceed to Callao, Peru, to await orders.

LOBSTER POTS AND TRAPS.

How the Shellfish Is Caught and Prepared for Market.

To the lover thereof one of the compensations of living is the succulent and savory lobster, and loud will be the lamentation if the growing scarcity should ultimate in a famine. Twenty-five or thirty years ago, when canned lobster was a boon hoped for, but not known, the public reveled in a cheap and abundant supply of this toothsome edible. It was only, however, the occupants of a comparatively limited area upon the Atlantic slope that enjoyed in the fullness thereof a food that was satisfying alike to a craving stomach and a critical palate.

The vast inland population, to whose nostrils was never borne the incense of salt air, were equally barred from food pleasures wherewith a maritime population is peculiarly favored.

It was then that the beneficent tomato can was welcomed by an appreciative world, later to be gladdened with the lobster receptacle, which has failed to embalm the memory of its discoverer. Its only purpose evidently was to preserve its modicum of lobster, and its unknown and unhonored inventor was probably less careless of lucre than of fame.

Forthwith American canned lobster began to diffuse itself over the world, and the fresh crustacean soon assumed the dignity of a dainty and a regalement, where before its cheapness had made it mere provender. There is waste in canning lobster, one pound in the can representing five in the shell. In the factory nicety and thoroughness of extraction are not profitable, and much of the meat is consequently thrown away, no effort being made to withdraw that which is in the body, only the claws and tail being utilized.

The lobster, unlike the crab, is a denizen of the deep, and approaches the shallows of the coast with the coming of warmer weather off Maine, being frequently visible in depths admitting of his capture with an ordinary dip net. In the days of his former abundance he was in such manner regularly fished as the crab now is in our inland waters. Those were the days when the waters of our own harbor yielded him in ample number, but not from crab nets. The supply at present is elsewhere derived from traps about five feet in length and provided at each end with a narrowing entrance like a funnel, upon the principle of the common mouse-trap. The outstretched claws of the lobster obstruct his withdrawal from its confinement, to which he is generally induced by the odor of the stale fish employed as bait.

Lobster pots is the term by which these traps are generally known. Each pot is lowered and lifted by a stout line attached to a wooden float serving to mark its locality. Along the nigher Jersey coast the fishermen are outrageously robbed by graceless scamps, fishing and sailing parties, some of whom when they encounter a float do not scruple to lift the appended pot and appropriate a lobster, upon the principle perhaps that to a fishing party pot luck is better than no luck at all. Steamtug men are said to be also sinners in this respect, but they may justify their lapse upon the plea that the sea is the highway of nations and that all which is found therein or thereupon as yet unappropriated is public property. The justly indignant owners have hinted that some of their traps might be found to be loaded with dynamite, but the surreptitious lifting goes on notwithstanding, and the opening of a lobster pot by an unsuccessful fishing party has much of the exhilaration of that incident to a festive game of poker.

The pots off Seabright are usually net pots, being chiefly of that material; others used elsewhere are hoop pots and lath pots, the principle in all being substantially the same. Except in the Sound, near-by fisheries are limited to the Jersey coast, between Squan River and the Hook, along which stretch the pots are set at depths varying from four to eleven fathoms. The bulk of our supply is drawn from the coast waters of Maine and Massachusetts, a large portion of the alleged canned product of the former being put up in Nova Scotia under the labels of Portland firms and marketed as the contribution of our own waters.

Next to the long-tried and familiar oyster, the lobster among shellfish ranks in general consumption, and with our New-England forefathers was a staple article of food, everywhere common and everywhere cheap. Unlike the smaller crustacean, the soft-shell lobster is not regarded as edible, he being esteemed at his best just before casting his shell, when it is packed to its utmost. A lobster a foot long usually increases his longitude a couple of inches upon emergence, his new quarters becoming roomier to that extent. One of his peculiarities is the ease and readiness of his shedding or "shooting," as the fishermen have it, a claw, which sudden fright will often impel him to cast with the same facility that is will occasion a nervous woman to drop a bundle.

Fishermen gravely maintain that a clap of thunder will cause a large proportion of them, if in shallow water, to "shoot" their claws. A lobster may be grasped by his claw while in the water and will simply move off, leaving it behind, its holder not being sensible of any jerk or motion. From the ruptured part a little blood will exude, which hardens, and then the new claw proceeds to grow with the utmost expedition and dispatch.

The lobster abounds in phosphorus, and as a vehicle for the conveyance and assimilation of this recognized brain substance is much appreciated by literary men. A stale lobster in the dark assumes a highly-luminous appearance, like a giant glow-worm, due to the oxidation or slow burning of the phosphorescent material incident to decomposition. He swims freely and gracefully by means of his tail, bending it suddenly underneath, the movement sending him backward with great velocity. As a groundling, swimming is a subordinate mode of locomotion, resorted to only as a necessity. Ordinarily he crawls along the bottom, subsisting upon mussels, clams, flounders, or from some covert seizing upon an unwary eel.

Upon their approach to the coast from deep water in the spring they move along the bottom in solid column, the largest and the strongest in advance and the weakest in the rear, devouring almost entire beds of shellfish as they move along. They have a mode of extracting or persuading the reluctant clam to quit his abode without breaking through the roof thereof, and the despatch with which they effect the eviction of a colony of mollusks would have been a lesson to the Irish rent distrainers of former times. The moving column is not headed by as large lobsters as formerly. As elderly men know, the average lobster is at present not much more than half the size he was thirty or forty years ago. It is supposed that he takes eight or ten years to reach his fullest size, but each recurring season he is subjected to imminent risk of capture, and thus it happens that a giant lobster is very rarely seen.

Forty pounds and a little over 4 feet in length is the record of the largest verified capture. Authenticated takes of thirty-eight and thirty-five pounds also are recorded.

Of the three existing species of lobster the American is the largest. The lobster would probably—were he aware of it—deplore his apparently impending extinction far more than his assumed protector, man; certainly he does more to avert it. His family ordinarily amounts to about 20,000, renewed annually, but all but a fraction of his juvenile brood are gobbled up by predatory fishes. What is needed for the effectual protection of the lobster is a close time during the spawning season, and not such barren legislation as that imposing a restriction upon the size to be sold. Man is the main agency in effecting his declining number, the cod being a poor second, although accomplishing a great destruction.

Lobsters are transported to market in barrels, being taken one by one and laid with the tail underneath the body, back uppermost, another being laid alongside as quickly as possible to prevent the first from moving, and when all are packed a quantity of ice is put in the top of the barrel and it is then shipped.

Bakrak "Takes the Cake" for Meanness.

From the London Daily Telegraph.

New answers are continually arising to the old question, "What is the height of meanness?" The latest is supplied by Augustus Bakrak, Swinton Street, King's Cross, whose bump of selfishness reaches the height of abstracting a newspaper from a free library.

Cases are on record of persons appropriating rare books from public institutions—works that a private individual is rarely in a position to purchase—but these were articles worth stealing, although generally of little value except to look at.

Here, however, a man calmly annexes a penny newspaper that belongs to the public, and, for the selfish purpose of taking it home to revel in the leading articles in bed, he egotistically deprives other people, worthier than himself, of legitimate pleasure.

Bakrak was in the Southampton Row Public Library, and Mr. Taylor, the Librarian, watched him surreptitiously appropriate the journal. When the purloiner was leaving the place, Mr. Taylor said to him: "I want to speak to you for a minute," and Bakrak at once produced the newspaper with the remark: "Oh, Sir, I was going to take it home for this evening." Undoubtedly this person, for the present at all events, "takes the cake" in the matter of meanness, although he has found out that moderation in all things is cheaper than extravagance, as the magistrate at Clarkenwell fined him 20s. and costs.

A Gigantic Blue-White Diamond.

From the London Daily News.

The magnificent diamond discovered the other day at the Jagersfontein Mine in the Orange Free State, is not merely larger than previously recorded diamonds—it leaves all others far behind. It is described by the Rev. John Reid, in *Good Words*, as of a pure blue-white color, and is stated to weigh 971 carats.

It is expected to cut twice the size of the finest stone hitherto known—that is the De Beers Mine diamond, which was found in 1888 by a native who was caught in the act of attempting to conceal it. Its weight was 428½ carats in the rough, and it measured 1⅞ inches through the longest axis and 1½ inches square. When cut, it was reduced to 228½ carats, and was valued at only £3,000 on account of its yellow color. What the Jagersfontein stone is worth, no one can as yet say.

An Old Prospector's Find.

From the Butte (Mon.) Inter Mountain, Aug. 25.

An old prospector arrived in the city a few days ago with a small sack of ore which assayed, it is said, $56,000 in gold to the ton. The old man said he found a good ledge of this ore near the Big Hole, but to all questions as to the exact location of the ledge the old prospector gave evasive answers. The ore and assayers' returns were seen by several Butte miners, who are anxiously awaiting the reappearance of the prospector.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Sept. 2, 1893.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Haverstraw hard bricks, afloat, are worth $4.50@$5.25 ₩ 1,000; Fishkills, $4.50@$5; Up-river hard, $4@$4.50; Jerseys, $3.75@$4.50; pale, $2@$2.25; Croton dark and red, $12; Croton brown, $11....Rosendale cement is worth 85@95c ₩ bbl; American Portland, $1.80@$2; Belgian Portland, $1.90@$2.10; English Portland, $2@$2.20; German Portland, $2.10@$2.50....Rockland common lime is worth 90c ₩ bbl, and do finishing, $1; State common lime, 80c, and do, finishing, $1.05@$1.10....Laths are worth $2@$2.10 ₩ 1,000....Goat's hair is worth 18@21c ₩ bushel; cattle hair, 14@16c.

COFFEE—The spot market is dull at 16½@16⅝c for No. 7....In the option line, sales and exchanges of 2,250 bags of Rio were made here, with the market closing steady and unchanged to 10 points up. Havre was dull at ¼f advance. Hamburg was closed. September deliveries stood at the close at 15.20@15.30c, October at 15.45@15.50c, (selling at 15.45c for 250 bags,) November at 15.35@15.40c, December at 15.30@15.35c, (selling at 15.25@15.30c for 750 bags,) January at 15.25@15.30c, February at 15.20@15.25c, March at 15.15@15.20c, (selling at 15.15@15.20c for 1,250 bags,) and May at 14.90@15c....Stock of Rio and Santos at New-York to-day, 160,913 bags, and at the other distributing ports, 61,515 bags....Warehouse deliveries here yesterday, 7,318 bags.

COTTON—Futures were moderately active and closed at a partial advance of 2 points, on short covering over the holiday....Aggregate business in future deliveries here to-day, 89,300 bales....September deliveries stood here at the close at 7.56@7.58c, October at 7.76@7.77c, (selling at 7.72@7.82c for 9,100 bales,) November at 7.91c, (selling at 7.87@7.97c for 10,300 bales,) December at 8.01c, (selling at 7.96@8.07c for 23,500 bales,) January at 8.09@8.10c, (selling at 8.05@8.18c for 43,900 bales,) February at 8.19@8.20c, (selling at 8.20@8.25c for 800 bales,) March at 8.28@8.30c, (selling at 8.24@8.31c for 800 bales,) April at 8.37@8.39c, (selling at 8.37@8.41c for 500 bales,) and May at 8.46@8.48c, (selling at 8.41@8.50c for 400 bales.)....And for prompt delivery 344 bales sold to spinners at 1-16c advance; middling, 7⅞@8⅛c.

BREADSTUFFS AND PROVISIONS—The closing of the Produce Exchange until next Tuesday has stopped all trading in grain and provisions, and values remain unchanged from yesterday.

HAY AND STRAW—Receipts of hay are light, but sufficient to meet all demands. Straw continues easy. Hay, No. 1, is worth 95c ₩ 100 lb; No. 2, 85@90c; No. 3, 75c; hay, shipping, 70c; hay, salt, 50c; long rye straw, 65c; short rye straw, 50c; oat straw, 50@55c; wheat straw, 40c.

HOPS—There is a very light demand, but values are firm on the reports of damage by the late storm....Choice State quoted at 22c and the best Pacific coast at 21@22c.

METALS—Tin firm; spot quoted at 19.40c bid....Copper firm at 9.60c....Lead firm at 3.70c....Spelter nominal.

RICE—There is a very good inquiry and the market shows strength through report of crop damage....Domestic, poor to choice, 2¼@5½c; Patna, 4½@4⅝c; Japan, 4¼c.

SUGAR—Raw is entirely nominal and unchanged....Quotations: Muscovado, 89° test, at 3c; molasses sugar, 89° test, at 2¾c; centrifugal, 96° test, at 3⅝c....Refined are fairly active and firm....Cutloaf and crushed, 5⅝@5 13-16c; powdered, 5 7-16@5⅝c; granulated, 5 3-16@5⅜c; standard A, 5 3-16@5⅜c; off A, 4 13-16@5¼c; yellow, 3⅞@4 15-16c....Stock of sugar here to-day, 7,303 hhds and 455,604 bags, against 1,432 hhds and 293,357 bags same day last year.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKETS.

Wheat Was Steady and Closed at a Net Gain—Corn Was Quiet.

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—A fair speculative business was transacted in wheat to-day and the undertone was stronger. Local operators were bullish and were credited with buying fair quantities of December. Some of the American Exchanges were closed. This curtailed business to some extent. The improved tone of the market was attributed to the decidedly strong bank statement from New-York and to the better feeling in the New-York stock market. Cables were easier and the local and Northwestern receipts are running very heavy, while the exports from both coasts show a decrease of almost 1,000,000 bushels from last week.

Operators are calculating on moderate increase in the visible supply on Tuesday, possibly 250,000 bushels. During the latter part of the session the feeling was not quite so strong and prices settled ⅛@¼c, though the close was steady at a net gain of ⅜c for December and 5-16c for September. Differences between September and December ruled at 5@5¼c, principally 5@5⅛c. There is more inquiry in a general way for the deferred deliveries, and as the trade in September slackens they show much activity.

Corn—The trade in this cereal was very light, the market ruling quiet, with fluctuations narrow. The feeling at the start was inclined to weakness, but later on became steadier; but there were no very material changes in prices. Receipts exceeded the estimates, 787 cars being received, two-thirds of which graded contract. The strength in wheat had a firming effect on corn. Cables came in quiet and unchanged, futures being off ¼@½d. The weather throughout the corn belt is still dry. The market closed showing an advance of ⅛c from yesterday.

Oats were quiet and weak; in fact, weaker than anything else on the floor. Shippers who have of late been buying were to-day sellers of September. There was no support until after prices railled ⅛@¼c, but the close was easy, and the net decline from yesterday ⅛@⅜c for May and ⅛c for December.

Provisions were higher for September delivery, with little or no change for the later deliveries. The strength was due to the higher prices for live hogs at the stock yards and to the report of light stocks of regular products on hand at the end of last month.

The offerings were light, and, in the absence of outside orders, there was no disposition to trade. There was more trading on the call than during the previous hour, but it was very light. The early steadiness continued. Only a few more trades were made during the remainder of the session, the market ruling steady at a limited advance for lard and ribs and strong for pork, September being quotably 50c higher. Receipts for Monday—Wheat, 100 cars; corn, 710 cars; oats, 400 cars; hogs, 28,000 head.

Freights—Vessel room in light demand and rates unchanged at 1½c for wheat and 1¼c for corn to Buffalo and 3c for corn to Kingston.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wheat, No. 2—				
Sept.	62⅞	63⅜	62⅞	63¼
Dec.	67¾	68⅜@68¼	67¾	68¼
Corn, No. 2—				
Sept.	37¼	37½	37	37⅛
Oct.	37¾	38	37⅝	37¾
Dec.	37⅞	38⅛@38¼	37¾	37¾
May	40½@40⅝	40⅞	40½@40⅝	40¾
Oats, No. 2—				
Sept.	23¼	23¾	23	23⅛
Oct.	24	24⅛	23¾	23⅞
May	29⅜	29⅜	29	29
Mess pork, ₩ bbl—				
Sept.	$15.50	$15.50	$15.50	$15.50
Oct.	14.75	14.75	14.70	14.75
Lard, ₩ 100 lb—				
Sept.	8.02½	8.05	8.02½	8.05
Oct.	7.82½	7.85	7.80	7.85
Short ribs, ₩ 100 lb—				
Sept.	8.85	8.85	8.85	8.85
Oct.	7.95	7.95	7.90	7.90

Cash quotations were as follows: No. 2 Spring wheat, 63c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 57@60c; No. 2 red, 63¼c; No. 2 corn, 37¼c; No. 2 oats, 23⅝@23¾c; mess pork, ₩ bbl, $15.50@$15.55; lard, ₩ 100 lb, $8.05@$8.10; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $9@$9.05; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) $7.25@$7.50; short clear sides, (boxed,) $9.25@$9.37½; No. 2 white oats, 27@27½c; No. 3 white oats, 25@27c.

Articles.	Receipts.	Shipments.
Wheat, bushels	92,105	39,737
Corn, bushels	481,324	510,537
Oats, bushels	442,611	216,401

STATE OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, Sept. 2.—Wheat—Spring quiet; limits firmer; sales, 7,000 bushels No. 1 Northern, 65¼c, spot; 18,000 bushels do, cost, insurance, and freight, 64½c; closing, No. 1 hard, 70c, spot; No. 1 Northern, 65¾c, spot; do, cost, insurance, and freight, 64½c; Winter wheat scarce; firm; No. 2 red, 65½c; No. 3 extra red, 63c; No. 1 white, 65½c; sample Wisconsin white, 62c asked. Corn quiet; easy; sales, 6 cars No. 2 yellow, 44½c; 10 cars No. 2 corn, 42½@42¾c, spot; 15,000 bushels to arrive 42½c; No. 3 corn, 42¼c asked. Oats active; weak and lower; sales, 5 cars No. 2 white, 31c; 9 cars do, 30¾c; 18 cars do, 30½c; 7 cars No. 2 mixed, 27c; 5 cars do, 26½c; closing, No. 2 white, 30¼c; No. 2 mixed, 26¼c asked. Rye nominal; No. 2, 50c. Flour firm; good demand; best Spring, $4@$4.10; Winter straights, $3.25@$3.35. Rye flour, $3@$3.25. Millfeed unchanged. Canal freights steady; wheat, 4c; corn, 3⅝c; seed, 4c, to New-York. Receipts—Flour, 45,435 bbls; wheat, 66,000 bushels; corn, 124,400 bushels; oats, 155,000 bushels. Shipments—Canal—Wheat, 92,700 bushels; corn, 66,000 bushels; oats, 25,000 bushels; barley, 32,000 bushels; seed, 33,400 bushels. Rail—Flour, 61,000 bbls; wheat, 29,000 bushels; corn, 8,000 bushels; oats, 65,000 bushels.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 2.—Flour dull; unchanged; receipts, 19,313 bbls; shipments, 18,682 bbls; sales, 990 bbls. Wheat steady; No. 2 red, spot, and the month, 66⅛@66⅝c; October, 68@68¼c; December, 72@72¼c; steamer No. 2 red, 63½@63⅝c; receipts, 53,906 bushels; shipments, 28,000 bushels; stock, 1,745,901 bushels; sales, 39,000 bushels; milling wheat by sample, 65@67c. Corn dull; mixed, spot, 46½@46¾c; the month, 45@45¼c; October, 45½@45¾c; year, 46c, asked; receipts, 4,140 bushels; stock, 88,042 bushels; white corn by sample, 50c; yellow do, 50c. Oats steady; No. 2 white Western, 33½@34c; No. 2 mixed do, 30@30½c; receipts, 25,366 bushels; stock, 527,296 bushels. Rye dull; No. 2, 52@53c; receipts, 652 bushels; stock, 15,375 bushels. Hay steady; good to choice timothy, $14@$15. Grain freights steady; unchanged. Cotton middling; nominal, 8c. Provisions firm; unchanged. Butter nominal; creamery, fancy, 25@26c; do, fair to choice, 22@24c; do, imitation, 20c. Eggs steadier; 15c. Coffee firm; Rio cargoes fair, 19c; No. 7, 16¼c. Sugar steady; granulated, 5⅜c. Copper unchanged. Whisky firm; $1.19@$1.20.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 2.—Flour—Little doing; offerings steadily held; patents, $3@$3.25; extra fancy, $2.75@$2.85; fancy, $2.40@$2.50; choice, $2.15@$2.25; family, $1.90@$2.05; rye flour, $3.25@$3.35. Wheat higher; September closed at 59⅞c; October, 61⅛@61⅝c; December, 66¼c; May, 73¼c. Corn higher; September, 34¼@34⅜c; October, 34¼c; December, 33¾c; year, 33⅝c; May, 36⅝c. Oats lower; September, 23⅛c. Eggs—Demand fair at 12½c ₩ dozen. Butter—Demand very slow; separator creamery, 23@24c. Pork—New selling at $16.25; on orders, $16.75@$17. Lard—Prime steam sold at 8c. Dry-salt Meats—Shoulders, 7¾c; long and clear ribs, 9¼c; shorts, 9¼c. Bacon—Boxed shoulders, 8¾c; longs, 10⅜c; clear ribs, 10⅜c; shorts, 10⅝c. Receipts of wheat, 108,795 bushels; corn, 15,661 bushels; oats, none. Shipments—Wheat, 8,870 bushels; corn, 15,661 bushels; oats, none; shipments of flour, 8,196 bbls.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 2.—Cattle firm; common, 75c@$1.50; fair to good, $2@$3.75. Hogs strong; common, $4.75@$5.85; fair to good, $5.75@$6. Pork—Family, $14.50; clear, $16.50. Lard—Kettle-dried, 8⅛c. Bacon—Short clear sides, 10¼c. Flour—Fancy, $3.15@$3.50; Spring patent, $3.90@$4.10. Wheat—Trade slow; No. 2, 58c. Corn—Market weak; No. 2, 41c. Oats—Market firmer; No. 2 white, 29⅜c; mixed, 26½c. Rye—No. 2, 49c. Butter—Elgin fancy, 27c; Ohio and Indiana creamery, 23@24c. Eggs—Fresh, 13@13½c. Whisky—Sales on the basis of $1.12 ₩ gallon.

PEORIA, Sept. 2.—Corn steady; No. 2, 37c; No. 3, 36c; receipts, 13,750 bushels; shipments, 7,800 bushels. Oats weak; lower; new No. 2 white, 25¼@25½c; new No. 3 white, 25@25¼c; receipts, 67,100 bushels; shipments, 5,500 bushels. Rye nominal; receipts and shipments, none. Whisky—Market steady on the basis of $1.12 for high wines; receipts, none; shipments, 674 bbls.

FALL RIVER, Sept. 2.—The following is the print cloth statement for the week: Production, 95,000 yds; deliveries, 117,000 yds; stock, 498,000 yds; sales, 74,000 yds; spots, 45,000 yds; futures, 29,000 yds; market steady; price, 2¾c for 64x64s.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 2.—No markets to-day; holiday.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Sept. 2, 1893.

Receipts for this day:

	Beeves.	Cows.	Veals and Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Hogs.
Jersey City	19	....	80	1,844	736
Sixtieth Street	306	....	237	2,087	....
Fortieth Street	....	....	....	....	513
Hoboken	....	....	21	211	....
Total	325	....	338	4,142	1,249

BEEVES—Receipts were 20 cars, including 19 cars for slaughterers, 1 car for market. Shipments as already reported. No later cable news. No trading. Feeling steady.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts were 18 cars, 8 cars at Jersey City, 9 cars at Sixtieth Street, and 1 car at Hoboken; 15 cars for the market and 3 cars for butchers. Lambs firm and good stock a shade higher. Sheep sold at $3@$3.90 ₩ cwt; lambs at $4.35@$6.25 for common to choice. SALES.—D. M'PHERSON & CO.—246 Kentucky lambs, 64 lb average, at $5.37½ ₩ 100 lb; 242 do, 66 lb, at $5.35; 198 do, 61 lb, at $5.25; 33 Kentucky sheep, 104 lb, at $3.25; 1 buck, 110 lb, at $3. M. COLLINS—54 Ohio sheep, 83 lb, at $3.50; 150 do, 80 lb, at $3.12½; 102 Ohio lambs, 57 lb, at $4.35; 299 Western do, 52 lb, at $4.35; 12 culls, 47 lb, at $3. S. JUDD & CO.—84 State lambs, 67 lb, at $6; 6 State sheep, 108 lb, at $3.75. NEWTON & GILLETT—143 Territory sheep, 102 lb, at $3.37½. WILKERSON & SHERMAN—53 Michigan lambs, 75 lb, at $6.25. G. DILLENBACK—111 Michigan lambs, 66 lb, at $6; 112 Western sheep, 97 lb, at $3.90. HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—123 Kentucky lambs, 58 lb, at $5.75; 87 Kentucky sheep, 93 lb, at $3. D. HARRINGTON—470 Kentucky lambs, 70 lb, at $6.25; 728 do, 68½ lb, at $6.

VEALS AND CALVES—Included in receipts today were 211 head consigned direct to butchers. Market steady at yesterday's prices. SALES.—HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—16 veals, 148 lb average, at 7¼c ₩ lb. M. COLLINS—22 Maryland calves, 186 lb, at $4; 33 do, 128 lb, at $5. S. JUDD & CO.—2 grassers, 120 lb, at $3; 20 veals, 146 lb, at $7.25; 3 do, 167 lb, at $5. NEWTON & GILLETT—49 buttermilk calves, 200 lb, at $3.50.

HOGS—The arrivals were 9 cars: 6 cars at Jersey City and 3 cars at Fortieth Street. Market steady at $5.75@$6.50 per cwt for common heavy to choice light.

DRESSED MEATS—Dressed beef dull, with city-dressed native sides at 6@8c ₩ lb; a few extra do at 8½c; Chicago dressed at 6@8c; dressed mutton dull at 5@8c; dressed lambs steady at 7@10½c; dressed calves unchanged; country-dressed veals at 8@11c; city dressed at 9@12½c; dressed grassers and buttermilks at 5@6½c; little calves at 5½@6½c.

BUFFALO, Sept. 2.—Cattle—Receipts last 24 hours, 3,100 head; total for week thus far, 15,440 head; for same time last week, 11,820 head; consigned through, 3,040 head; to New-York, 1,960 head; on sale, 60 head; market opened strong and a shade higher; closed steady and firm; Kentucky steers of 1,080 lb, $3.70; Michigan steers and heifers, $3.25@$3.30; good to choice fat cows, $2.75@$2.90. Hogs—Receipts last 24 hours, 8,400 head; total for week thus far, 61,800 head; for same time last week, 46,350 head; consigned through, 6,150 head; to New-York, 2,850 head; on sale, 2,250 head; market opened steady, to a shade stronger for light grades; others steady; closed steady; all sold; good to choice Yorkers, $6.10@$6.30; good mediums and packers, $5.85@$5.95; choice heavy, $5.75@$5.85. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts last 24 hours, 5,200 head; total for week thus far, 30,000 head; for same time last week, 36,400 head; consigned through, 4,200 head; to New-York, 2,600 head; on sale, 1,800 head; market opened steady for good stock, with demand fair; common, slow and dull; closed steady; good to choice lambs, $5.50@$5.75; fair to good lots, $4.50@$5.25; culls and common, $3.50@$4.25; good to choice sheep, $3.50@$3.75; common to fair, $2.75@$3.25; export wethers quotable at $4.50@$4.75.

EAST LIBERTY, Sept. 2.—Cattle—Receipts light; market unchanged. Hogs—Supply light; extreme heavy, $5.60@$5.85; light tops, $6@$6.05; heavy Yorkers, $6.05@$6.10. Sheep—Receipts fair; market slow at unchanged prices.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,000 head; steady; common to extra steers, $2.75@$5.25; stockers and feeders, $2@$3.25; cows and heifers, $1@$3.25.

Hogs—Receipts, 12,000 head; steady; heavy, $4.95@$5.50; mixed and medium, $5.10@$5.75; light, $5.40@$5.90.

COTTON MARKETS.

GALVESTON, Sept. 2.—Cotton firm; middling, 7⅜c; low middling, 7 1-16c; good ordinary, 6⅝c; net and gross receipts, 981 bales; sales, 593 bales; stock, 18,267 bales.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 2.—Cotton firm; middling, 7⅛c; low middling, 6¾c; good ordinary, 6⅜c; sales, 425 bales; stock, 13,078 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 2.—Cotton firm; good middling, 7⅝c; middling, 7 5-16c; low middling, 7 1-16c; good ordinary, 6¾c; net receipts, 320 bales; gross, 530 bales; exports to the Continent 900 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 33,737 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—Produce—Cocoanut Oil—Ceylon, 26s 6d ₩ cwt. Beet Sugar—September, 14s 5¼d; December, 13s 11¼d. Pepper—Fair Singapore white, 4⅝d.

5:30 P. M.—Produce—Calcutta linseed, August and September shipment, 41s 9d ₩ quarter.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 2.—American live cattle, sinking the offal, 5⅝d ₩ lb.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read DAILY by all interested as changes may occur at any time.)

Letters for foreign countries need not be specially addressed for dispatch by any particular steamer, except when it is desired to send duplicates of banking and commercial documents, letters not specially addressed being sent by the fastest vessels available.

Foreign mails for the week ending Sept. 9 will close (PROMPTLY in all cases) at this office, as follows:

SUNDAY.—At 5 A. M. for PARA, MARANHAM, and CEARA, per steamship Hilary, (letters for other parts of Brazil and the La Plata countries must be directed "per Hilary;") at *3 P. M. for COSTA RICA, via Limon, per steamship Foxhall, from New-Orleans.

MONDAY.—At *3 P. M. for BELIZE, PUERTO CORTEZ, and GUATEMALA, per steamship Stillwater, from New-Orleans.

TUESDAY.—At 3 A. M. for EUROPE, per steamship Aller, via Southampton and Bremen; at *3 P. M. for TRUXILLO, per steamship S. Oteri, from New-Orleans; at 1 A. M. for BRAZIL and LA PLATA COUNTRIES, per steamship Salerno, from Baltimore, (letters for Para and Ceara must be directed "per Salerno.")

WEDNESDAY.—At 10:30 A. M. (supplementary 12:30 P. M.) for EUROPE, per steamship Paris, via Southampton; at 11 A. M. (supplementary 12 M.) for VENEZUELA, CURAÇAO, and SAVANILLA, via Curaçao, per steamship Caracas, (letters for other Colombian ports must be directed "per Caracas";) at 11 A. M. (supplementary 12:30 P. M.) for EUROPE, per steamship Germanic, via Queenstown, (letters must be directed "per Germanic";) at 12 M. for BELGIUM direct, per steamship Waesland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Waesland";) at 1 P. M. for CUBA, per steamship City of Alexandria, via Havana; at 1 P. M. (supplementary 1:30 P. M.) for ST. THOMAS, ST. CROIX, and WINDWARD ISLANDS, per steamship Maidiana, (letters for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Madiana";) at *3 P. M. for PUERTO CORTEZ, per steamship Wanderer, from New-Orleans; at 8:30 P. M. for NEWFOUNDLAND, per steamer from Halifax.

THURSDAY.—At 12 M. (supplementary 1:30 P. M.) for EUROPE, per steamship Augusta Victoria, via Southampton and Hamburg; at 1 P. M. (supplementary 1:30 P. M.) for NASSAU, N. P., per steamship Antilla; at 1 P. M. for NETHERLANDS direct, per steamship Didam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Didam";) at *3 P. M. for BLUEFIELDS, per steamship Gussie, from New-Orleans.

FRIDAY.—At 8:30 P. M. for NEWFOUNDLAND, per steamer from Halifax.

SATURDAY.—At 12:30 A. M. for FRANCE, SWITZERLAND, ITALY, SPAIN, PORTUGAL, and TURKEY, per steamship La Champagne, via Havre; at 12:30 A. M. for EUROPE, per steamship Umbria, via Queenstown, (letters for Germany, France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, and Turkey must be directed "per Umbria";) at 2:30 A. M. for NETHERLANDS direct, per steamship Veendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Veendam";) at 6 A. M. for GERMANY direct, per steamship Saale, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, must be directed "per Saale";) at 11 A. M. for CAMPEACHY, CHIAPAS, TABASCO, and YUCATAN, per steamship Saratoga, (letters for other Mexican States and Cuba must be directed "per Saratoga";) at 11 A. M. for HAITI, CUMANA, and CARUPANO, per steamship Prins Maurits, (letters for other Venezuela ports and for Curaçao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per Prins Maurits";) at 11 A. M. (supplementary 11:30 A. M.) for FORTUNE ISLAND and JAMAICA, per steamship Alene (letters for Jacmel and Aux Cayes must be directed "per Alene";) at 11 A. M. for NORWAY direct, per steamship Hekla (letters must be directed "per Hekla";) at 2 P. M. for SCOTLAND direct, per steamship City of Rome via Glasgow (letters must be directed "per City of Rome";) at *3 P. M. for GUATEMALA, per steamship Flamborough, from New-Orleans; at 6:30 P. M. for AUSTRALIA and HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, per steamer from Vancouver (letters must be directed "via Vancouver.")

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship China, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. *3 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, New-Zealand, Hawaiian, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. *16 at 6:30 P. M., (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Etruria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for the Hawaiian Islands, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. *24 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. *24 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China, Japan, Hawaii, and Australia, via Vancouver, (specially addressed only,) close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 P. M. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, (sailing Mondays and Thursdays,) close at this office daily at 2:30 A. M. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 3 A. M.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to San Francisco daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit to San Francisco. Mails from the East arriving ON TIME at San Francisco on the day of sailing of steamers are dispatched thence the same day.

*Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Extra supplementary transatlantic mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers at the hour of closing of supplementary mails at the Post Office, which remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1893.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

ADVANCES SCORED ALL ALONG THE STOCK EXCHANGE LIST.

The Rise Started by Heavy Covering by the Shorts and Helped on in the Last Half Hour by the Favorable Bank Statement—A Gain of Over Five Million Dollars in the Reserve—Active Trading for a Half Holiday—Strength Displayed by Bonds.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, Sept. 2—P. M.

The stock market was very strong to-day. From the opening the tendency of prices was upward and gains were made rapidly. At the beginning there was a rush of shorts to cover, and its effects were supplemented half an hour before the close by the very favorable showing made by the weekly statement of the Associated Banks.

The statement reported an increase of reserve of $5,170,150, bringing the amount up to $1,567,525 below the legal requirements. Loans decreased $3,438,100; specie increased $3,929,600; legal tenders increased $2,123,100; deposits increased $3,530,200, and circulation increased $1,131,400. These figures indicated not only a gain by the importation of gold, but also a considerable movement of currency from the interior to this city.

There was reported also only a very light demand for currency from the money brokers, with a corresponding falling off of the premiums.

Forty-one stocks showed a gain for the day of ¾ of a point or more, while only one, Evansville and Terre Haute, suffered a considerable decline. It was off 3 points. Among the shares making notable advances were: Sugar, 1½ points; Atchison, 1½; Chicago Gas, 5; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 2½; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 2⅝; Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, 1¾; Edison Electric Illuminating, 4½; General Electric, 2¾; Louisville and Nashville, 2⅜; Michigan Central, 2½; Missouri Pacific, 3; Northern Pacific preferred, 2⅛; New-Jersey Central, 3 points.

In the bond market there was considerable activity and a similar display of strength. Atlantic and Pacific 4s were up 8 points, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy debenture 5s 3, Erie first consols 2½, East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia 5s 4, Erie second consols 3, General Electric debenture 5s 2½, Western New-York and Pennsylvania firsts 3½, and Kansas and Texas seconds 2 points.

The steamer Paris brought in $125,000 in gold, most of it consigned to Montreal.

Wall Street will have a holiday on Monday, Labor Day. Philadelphia markets were closed yesterday, and in this city the Produce Exchange did not open its doors.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing—Bid.	Closing—Asked.	Sales.
Albany & Susquehanna	155	155	155	155	155	..	100
Alton & Terre Haute	20	20	20	20	21	25	100
American Cotton Oil	33½	33½	33½	33½	34	35	186
American Cotton Oil pf	65½	66½	65½	66½	65½	67½	315
American Express	108	108	108	108	104	108	10
*American Sugar Refining	85¾	87⅜	85¾	86½	86¼	86½	27,420
*American Sugar Refining pf	85	85¼	85	85¼	85½	86½	510
American Telegraph & Cable Co.	76	76	76	76	76½	..	25
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	18⅝	20	18⅝	20	19⅞	20	6,570
Baltimore & Ohio	67½	68½	67¼	68½	68½	70	810
Canada Southern	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞	46½	47	145
Chesapeake & Ohio	17½	17½	17¼	17¼	17⅜	17½	835
Chicago Gas	55½	60½	55⅜	59⅞	59⅞	60	16,245
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	89	91	10
Chicago & Northwestern	99	99¼	99	99⅛	99	99¼	1,725
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	81	83	81	83	82⅞	83⅛	6,324
C., C., C. & St. Louis	36¾	37¼	36¾	37¼	36¾	37¼	725
C., C., C. & St. Louis pf	76	76	76	76	..	..	35
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	59¼	62	59¼	61½	61⅜	61½	26,113
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf	112¾	113	112¾	113	113½	116	11
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	62⅝	64¼	62½	64	63¾	63⅞	4,195
Colorado Fuel & Iron	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	22	23	100
Columbus & Hocking Coal	7½	7½	7½	7½	..	..	100
Columbus, Hock. Val. & Toledo	17¼	18	17¼	18	18	18½	960
Consolidated Gas Company	123	123	123	123	122	125	10
Delaware, Lack. & Western	137	137½	136¾	137⅜	137⅛	137⅜	2,480
Distilling & Cattle Feeding	19½	20¾	19¼	20	19¾	20	5,165
Edison Electric Illuminating	91½	91½	91½	91½	93	100	160
Evansville & Terre Haute	85	85	85	85	85	90	400
General Electric	39⅝	43¼	39⅝	42½	42½	43	14,332
Great Northern pf	104	104	104	104	107	109	150
Iowa Central	6½	6½	6	6¼	6	7	500
Laclede Gas	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	12½	13	300
Lake Erie & Western	16½	17½	16½	17½	17¾	18	750
Lake Erie & Western pf	68	68	68	68	68	69	100
Lake Shore	118⅞	119¼	118⅞	119¼	119¼	119½	1,115
Long Island	93	93	93	93	92	98	10
Louisville & Nashville	54¾	57¼	54¾	56¾	55½	56¼	2,405
Louisville, New-Albany & Chicago	13½	13⅞	13½	13⅞	13¾	14	610
Louisville, St. Louis & Texas	5½	5½	5½	5½	..	7	100
Manhattan Consolidated	117½	118	117⅝	117⅝	117½	118½	623
Michigan Central	88½	88½	88½	88½	85½	90	150
Minneapolis & St. Louis, t. r.	12¾	12¾	12½	12¾	12¼	13	400
Minneapolis & St. Louis pf., t. r.	29½	29½	29½	29½	29½	30	100
Missouri Pacific	23½	25	23½	25	24¾	25	3,020
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	18	18½	18	18½	18⅝	18⅞	500
Mobile & Ohio	13½	13½	13½	13½	13⅜	14	200
National Cordage, 2d as. paid	22½	23	22½	23	22½	23	562
*National Lead Company	29¾	30¼	29¾	30	30	30¼	1,503
*National Lead Company pf	69¾	70½	69¾	70½	70	70¾	333
National Linseed Oil	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	16	17	100
New-Jersey Central	100	103	100	103	102	103	810
New-York Central	101½	102	101½	102	101	102	242
New-York & New-England	21¼	22½	21¼	22¼	22⅛	22¼	2,127
New-York & New-Haven	195	195	195	195	195	200	40
New-York, Chicago & St. Louis	12¾	13	12¾	13	13	14	500
New-York, Lake Erie & Western	14⅞	15¼	14¾	15¼	15¼	15⅜	1,480
New-York, Sus. & Western	13	13	12¾	13	13	13½	360
New-York, Sus. & Western pf	42¾	42¾	42½	42¾	42½	43	453
North American	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	5⅛	5¼	325
Northern Pacific	6⅛	6⅜	6⅛	6¼	6⅛	6⅜	650
Northern Pacific pf	23	25	22⅞	25	24	25	1,470
Ontario & Western	14⅞	15	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	15	510
Oregon Improvement	9	9	9	9	9	10	50
Oregon Short Line & U. N.	10	10	10	10	9	11	200
Pacific Mail	12	13	12	13	13	14	910
Peoria & Eastern	5	5	5	5	3	8	60
Philadelphia & Reading	17½	18	17½	18	17½	18	2,000
P., C., C. & St. L.	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14	15	100
P., C., C. & St. L. pf	46	46	46	46	47	50	100
Pullman Palace Car Company	159	160	159	160	161	165	280
Richmond & W. P., 2d ins. pd	2	2	2	2	1⅞	2	300
St. Louis Southwestern	5	5	5	5	5	5½	100
St. Louis Southwestern pf	8⅞	9	8⅞	9	9	10	800
St. Paul & Duluth pf	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	95	100	100
St. Paul & Omaha	32¼	34	32¼	34	33¾	34½	2,525
Southern Pacific	21	21	21	21	20¾	21½	200
Tennessee Coal & Iron	15	15	15	15	14⅞	15	210
Texas Pacific	6⅜	6½	6⅜	6½	6⅜	6½	250
Tol., Ann Arbor & North Michigan	8¼	8½	8⅛	8½	8½	9	415
Union Pacific	22⅞	23½	22⅞	23½	23½	23⅝	1,355
U. P., Denver & Gulf	7	7	7	7	7	7½	320
United States Express	50	50	50	50	48	52	41
United States Rubber	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	28	30	100
United States Rubber pf	70⅛	72¼	70⅛	72¼	73½	..	260
Wabash	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7¾	8	250
Wabash pf	16	16	15⅞	16	16¼	16½	720
Wells-Fargo Express	130	130	128	128	126	135	45
Western Union Telegraph	80¼	81½	80¼	81	81	81⅛	10,566
Wheeling & Lake Erie	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	11½	13½	115
Total sales							158,986

*Unlisted.

Mortgages.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At., T. & S. Fé 4s	73½	74	73½	74	$24,000
At., T. & S. Fé 2d 2½-4s, A	41	43¼	41	43¼	47,000
At. & Pac. 4s	58	58	58	58	30,000
Cairo, A. & T. 1st	95	95	95	95	5,000
Canada So. 1st	103	103	103	103	6,000
Cent. Ohio reor.	99	99	99	99	2,000
C. & O. cn. 5s	97½	97½	97½	97½	9,000
C. & O., R. & A. 1st cn. 2-4s	78	78	78	78	2,000
Chi. & E. I. gen 5s	95	95	95	95	6,000
Chi. & Erie 1st	92	92	92	92	15,000
Chi. & Mil. 1st	108	108	108	108	15,000
Chi. & N. P. 1st	45½	46	45½	46	2,000
C., B. & Q. deb. 5s	86	86	86	86	1,000
C., B. & Q. 7s	116	116	116	116	2,000
Chi. G. & C. 1st	84	84	84	84	10,000
C., St. L. & N. O. 1st	98	98	98	98	1,000
C., D. & I. 1st 5s	94½	94½	94½	94½	4,000
Col. & H. V. 5s	80	80	80	80	20,000
Col. & H. V. 6s	83	83⅝	83	83⅝	7,000
Col. Mid. cn. 4s	39	40	39	40	8,000
Den. & Rio G. 4s	74	74	74	74	1,000
Det., M. & M. l. g.	22	22	22	22	14,000
E. T., V. & G. g. 5s	89	89	89	89	1,000
Erie 1st cn	123	123	123	123	25,000
Erie 2d cn	73	73	73	73	3,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	78	78	77	77	7,000
Ft. W. & R. G. 1st 5s	61	61	61	61	2,000
Gen. El. deb. 5s	70	70	70	70	22,000
Green B. & W. inc.	19	19	19	19	10,000
Harlem c. 1st	115½	115½	115½	115½	6,000
Iron Mt. 1st ext. 5s	95	95	95	95	2,000
Iron Mt. gen. 5s	71	71½	71	71½	7,000
Kan. Pacific cn	95	95	93	93	6,000
K. & T. 1st g. 4s	74½	75	74½	75	84,000
K. & T. 2d g. 4s	38	40	38	40	11,000
Laclede Gas 1st	74	74½	74	74½	17,000
L. R. & M. 1st	31	31	31	31	5,000
Manhattan C. 4s	92½	92½	92½	92½	1,000
Met. Elev. 1st	113½	113½	113	113	5,000
M. & N. 1st, 1913, cn	105	105	105	105	10,000
M. & Ohio gen. 4s	48½	48½	48½	48½	1,000
N. Y. Cent. ext. 4s	100	100	100	100	2,500
N. Y., S. & W. rfdg. 5s	101	101	101	101	1,000
North. Pac. cn. 5s	34½	35	34½	35	20,000
Ohio S. gen. 4s	40	41	40	41	17,000
Ore. Imp. cn. 5s	48½	48½	46½	48½	26,000
Oregon S. L. 6s	89	89	88	88	15,000
People's Gas 2d	95	95	95	95	5,500
Peo. & East. 1st	63	63	63	63	9,000
Peo. & East. inc	16	16¾	16	16¾	13,000
Pitts., C., C. & St. L. 4½s, A	98½	98½	98½	98½	1,000
Pitts. & W. 1st	75	75	75	75	7,000
Read. gen. 4s	67	67	67	67	1,000
R. & W. P. T. col. tr. 5, t. r.	21	21	21	21	5,000
Rock Island 5s, c.	91¼	92	91¼	91¾	110,000
St. Louis S. W. 2d	18	19	18	19	69,000
St. P. & Om. cn	116	116	116	116	2,000
St. A. & A. P. 4s	52	52	52	52	10,000
Texas Pac. 1st 5s	64⅞	65	64⅞	65	6,000
Texas Pac. 2d inc	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	10,000
U. P. 1st of 1896	102½	102½	102½	102½	5,000
U. P. 1st of 1898	103½	103½	103½	103½	2,000
Wab. 1st, D. & C.	96½	96½	96½	96½	8,000
W. N. Y. & P. 1st	97	98½	97	98½	10,000
West Shore 4s, c.	98	98	98	98	1,000
Total sales					$716,000

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
*D., S. S. & A.	6	10	Peo., D. & E.	7½	8
*D., S. S. & A. pf	12	17	Pitts. & W. pf.	24	28½
E. T., V. & Ga.	¼	½	P., F. W. & C.	140	146
E. T., Va. & Ga. 1st pf	2	12	Quicksilver	1½	2½
			Rens. & Sar.	160	..
E. T., Va. & Ga. 2d pf	½	1½	R. & W. P., 1st as. pd	¼	⅝
G. B. & W. t. r.	7	8½	R., W. & O.	101	..
Homestake	11	..	St. P. & Dul.	23	26
H. & Texas	2	5	St. P. & O. pf.	102½	105
Ill. Central	93½	94	St. P., M. & M.	102	107
Ill. Cent. l. l.	88	..	Tol. & O. C.	25	32
Iowa C. pf	19	20	Tol. & O. C. pf.	65	70
Kan. & Mich.	9	12	W. & L. E. pf.	40	41½
			Wis. C. pf.	6½	8½

*Unlisted.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sug. Ref.	85¾	87½	85½	87¼	8,250
At., Top. & S. F.	18⅝	19⅞	18⅝	19¾	3,050
Balt. & Ohio	68	68⅜	68	68⅜	200
Chi., Bur. & Q.	80⅞	82¾	80⅞	82¾	2,600
Chicago Gas	55⅝	59½	55	59½	[illegible]
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	58¾	61¾	58¾	61⅝	35,180
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	62⅝	63¾	62⅝	63⅝	7,300
Chi. & N. W.	99¼	99¼	99⅛	99¼	300
C., St. P., M. & O.	32¼	32¼	32¼	32¼	300
Ches. & Ohio	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	100
C., C., C. & St. L.	37	37	37	37	100
Del., L. & W.	136⅞	137	136⅞	136⅞	40
Dist. & C. F.	19½	20½	19⅛	20⅛	2,090
Ed. Gen. Elec.	39⅝	42¾	39⅝	42¾	3,070
Hock. Valley	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	100
Hock. C. & I.	7½	7½	7½	7½	100
Iowa Central	5½	5½	5½	5½	200
L. E. & Western	17⅜	17¾	17⅜	17⅜	100
Louis. & Nash	55	57	54¾	57	430
L., N. A. & C.	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	100
Manhattan	117¾	118	117¾	118	210
M. & St. L., t. r.	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	100
M. & St. L. pf., t. r.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	100
Mo., K. & T. pf.	18	18¼	18	18¼	200
Mo. Pacific	23½	24	23½	24	250
National Lead	29½	29½	29½	29½	100
Nat. Lead pf	70	70	70	70	100
N. Y. & N. Eng.	21⅞	22	21¾	22	1,630
N. Y., Ont. & W.	14⅞	15	14⅞	15	500
N. Y., Sus. & W. pf.	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	100
Northern Pacific	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	300
North. Pacific pf.	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼	30
Pacific Mail	12¾	13	12¾	13	350
Phil. & Reading	17⅝	18	17⅝	17⅞	320
St. L. S. W.	5	5	5	5	200
Southern Pacific	21½	21½	21½	21½	100
Union Pacific	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	20
Wab. & St. L. pf.	15⅞	16	15⅞	16	300
Western Union	80¼	81½	80¼	81½	1,330
Wheeling & L. E.	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	100
Total sales					72,940

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A., T. & S. Fé 4s	73½	73½	73½	73½	$5,000
A., T. & S. Fé 2d inc., cl. A	41½	41½	41½	41½	15,000
Ches. & Ohio 5s	97½	97½	97½	97½	2,000
Chic. & Erie	92	92	92	92	5,000
Col. Mid. 4s	39	39	39	39	4,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	78	78	78	78	2,000
Kan. Pac. cn	95½	95½	95½	95½	2,000
M., K. & Tex. 2d	38	38	37½	37½	10,000
Met. El. 1st	113½	113½	113½	113½	2,000
Ohio So. g. 4s	40	40	40	40	3,000
P. & R., g. 4s	67	66	67	67	5,000
Peo. & East. 1st	63¼	63¼	63¼	63¼	2,000
Rock Isl. 5s, c	91¼	91½	91¼	91½	13,000
St. L. S. W. 2d	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼	5,000
W., N. Y. & P. 1st	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼	1,000
Total sales					$76,000

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex	135	145	K. & D. M. pf	10	15
Amer. Coal	72	90	Laclede G. pf	55	60
*Am. Tob	69	72	Man. Beach	2½	5
Am. Tob. pf	86	..	Md. Coal	45	60
At. & Pac	1⅞	2½	Minn. Iron	..	60
Bruns. Co	4	5	Mo., K. & T.	11⅞	12½
B., R. & P.	20	..	N., C. & St. L.	60	..
B., R. & P. pf	..	70	Nat. Cord. pf., 2d as. pd	46	50
B., C. R. & N.	40	..	Nat. Starch	8	..
Central Pac	21	22½	New Cent. C.	6½	10
Chi. & Alton	130	140	N. Y. & N. pf	6	9
Chi. & E. Ill.	54	55	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	57	59
C. & N. W. pf	134	..			
Clev. & Pitts.	140	150	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	23	25
Col. C. & I. D.	9	9¼			
C., H. V. & T. pf	60½	..	N. Y., L. E. & W. pf	29	30
Com. Cable	100	150	Norfolk So	47	..
Con. Coal	24	30	Nor. & W. pf	22	24
Del. & Hud.	111½	113	Ohio South	25	45
Den. & R. G.	10	11	Ohio & Miss.	13	17
D. & R. G. pf	29½	30	Ont. Mining	7	9
D. M. & Ft. D.	4½	7	Ore. R. & N.	41	51
D. M. & Ft. D. pf	15	30	Penn. Coal	240	300

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at 2½ ₱ cent.

Time money was in urgent demand, with little business doing, at 6 ₱ cent. and a liberal commission. Commercial paper was in large supply, with somewhat of an increase in the takings.

Call money in London was quoted at 4 ₱ cent., short and three months' bills at 3¾ ₱ cent.

Clearing House exchanges to-day were $92,158,958; balances, $5,951,046. The Sub-Treasury's debit balance was $105,256.

The New-York Clearing House did not issue any additional loan certificates to-day. The amount outstanding is $38,280,000. None was issued in Boston, the amount outstanding remaining at $11,040,000.

Little was doing in foreign exchange, and rates were nominally unchanged.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly bank statement, issued to-day, shows an increase in reserve of $5,170,150. The reserve is now $1,567,525 below legal requirements.

The following table shows the condition of the New-York City banks this week as compared with last week:

	Aug. 26.	Sept. 2.	Differences.
Loans	$408,607,400	$40[illegible],300	Dec. $3,438,100
Specie	62,930,900	66,860,500	Inc. 3,929,600
Legal tenders	22,951,400	25,074,500	Inc. 2,123,100
Net deposits	370,479,900	374,010,100	Inc. 3,530,200
Circulation	8,780,200	9,911,600	Inc. 1,131,400

The following table shows the surplus reserve on the corresponding date for a series of years:

1892	$7,630,500	1889	$4,790,775
1891	9,156,400	1888	16,766,625
1890	1,401,125	1887	5,212,625

SILVER STATISTICS.

There were no sales of silver bullion certificates to-day.

Bar silver in London was dull at 33⅞d ₱ ounce. The New-York price for bars was 72¾c an ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 58½c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company reports silver on hand, 161,053 ounces; none deposited or withdrawn; certificates outstanding, 160.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

American Cotton Oil	1½	Michigan Central	2½
American Cot. Oil pf	2½	Missouri Pacific	3
American Sugar Ref	1½	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf	1½
Amer. Sugar Ref. pf	2¼	Nat. Cord., 2d as. pd	1¼
Atch. T. & S. Fé	1½	National Lead pf	3
Chicago Gas	5	New-Jersey Central	3
Chi., Bur. & Q.	2½	New-York Central	1⅞
C., C., C. & St. L.	1¼	N. Y. & New-Eng	1
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	2⅝	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	3
Chi., R. I. & Pac	1⅜	N. Y., Sus. & W. pf., n.	1¼
Col. Fuel & I.	1¼	Northern Pacific pf	2⅛
Col., H. V. & Tol	1	Ore. S. L. & U. N.	1
Del., Lack. & W.	⅞	Pacific Mail	1
Edison Elec. Ill.	4½	Phila. & Reading	⅞
General Electric	2¾	Pullman Car	5
Great Northern pf	1	St. P. & Duluth pf	1¾
Laclede Gas pf	¾	St. Paul & Omaha	1¾
L. E. & Western	1	U. S. Rubber	¾
L. E. & Western pf	4	U. S. Rubber pf	4¼
Louisville & Nashville	2⅜	Western Union	1⅛
Manhattan	⅞		

DECLINED.

Evansville & Terre Haute 3

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

The railway mortgage market was active and very strong. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

At., T. & S. F. 4s	1½	General Elec. deb. 5s	2½
At., T. & S. F. 2d, A	3¼	Green Bay inc	1
Atlantic & Pacific 4s	8	Harlem 1st, c	1¼
Ches. & Ohio cn. 5s	1	Iron Mt. gen. 5s	1
C. & O. 1st, R. & A. cn. 2-4s	1¾	Kansas & Texas 1st	1¼
		Kansas & Texas 2d	2
Chi. & Erie 1st	2	Laclede Gas 1st	1
Chi. & North. P. 1st	1½	N. Y., S. & W. ref. 5s	2
Chi., Bur. & Q. deb. 5s	3	North. Pacific cn. 5s	1
Chi. Gas L. & C. 1st	2	Ohio So. gen. 4s	1
Cin., Day. & I. 1st	1½	Oregon Imp. cn	2½
Col., H. V. & Tol. 5s	1½	Oregon Short Line 6s	3½
Col. Midland cn. 4s	1½	Peoria & Eastern	1¼
E. T., Va. & Ga. g. 5s	4	St. P. & Omaha cn	2
Erie 1st cn	2½	Texas Pacific 2d	1
Erie 2d cn	3	W. N. Y. & Penn. 1st	3½

DECLINED.

Iron Mt. 1st ext. 5s	2	Reading gen. 4s	1
P., C., C. & St. L. 4½s, A	1		

Government bonds were unchanged. There were no sales on call. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, 1891, r	98	....	Cur. 6s, 1896	103	....
4s, r	110½	111½	Cur. 6s, 1897	106	....
4s, c	111½	112½	Cur. 6s, 1898	109	....
Cur. 6s, 1895	101	....	Cur. 6s, 1899	111	....

IMPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

The imports for the week, exclusive of specie, were $7,549,546, of which $2,202,028 were in dry goods and the rest in general merchandise. Imports of specie were $7,435,179. Exports of specie were $742,950.

The imports of general merchandise included the following principal articles: Aniline colors, $14,493; bananas, $25,625; bleaching powder, $11,545; books, $46,350; china, $77,830; champagne, $57,397; cheese, $16,594; cocoa, $48,277; corkwood, $26,543; coffee, $829,079; cutlery, $40,586; earthenware, $29,370; fish, $16,073; furs, $101,303; glassware, $36,257; hemp, $13,681; hides, dressed, $35,128; hides, undressed, $368,772; india rubber, $327,934; iron bars, $55,638; lemons, $74,087; lead, $177,149; metal goods, $48,872; paintings, $10,072; precious stones, $44,562; sardines, $33,197; saltpetre, $44,100; sauces and preserves, $33,197; soda nitrate, $116,257; sugar, $847,995; tobacco, $13,048; toys, $10,841; tin plates, $117,084; watches, $12,662; wines, $32,398; wood pulp, $24,591; wool, $84,585.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

	1893.	Decrease.
Cin., N. O. & Texas—3d week August	$115,993	$18,559
Dul., S. S. & Atlantic—3d week August	45,358	10,925
East Tenn., Va. & Ga.—3d week August	88,161	17,197
Memphis & Charleston—3d week August	17,187	7,667
St. J. & Grand Island—3d week August	20,462	11,775

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

East River	200	Seaboard National	173
Manhattan	175	Western National	105

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
*American Bank Note	..	50
American Surety	160	190
*American Type Founders pf	..	80
Atlantic Mutual Ins. scrip of '93	99	103
†Atlantic Trust	235	285
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee	..	105
†Broadway Insurance	..	120
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	160	..
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	98	..
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	90	..
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	97	..
Broadway Surface 2d	85	96
Brooklyn City Railroad	145	150
Brooklyn Elevated	18½	20
Brooklyn Traction	17	19
Brooklyn Traction pf	..	70
California Pacific stock	5	8
Central Cross-Town	140	..
Central Park, North & East River	..	146
Central R. R. & Banking of Ga. 1st 7s	100	104
Central Trust	900	980
Central N. J. Land & Improvement	..	75
Celluloid	85	90
Consolidated Electric Storage	..	3
Continental Trust	145	155
Dry Dock, East Broadway & Battery	130	138
Detroit, Hillside & S. W., (4 ₱ cent. L. S.)	..	88
†Equity Gas of Williamsburg 5s	29	39
Equitable Gas, New-York	160	..
Equitable Gas 1st 6s of New-York	102	106
†Eighth Avenue	240	265
Farmers' Loan & Trust	..	710
42d St., Manhattan & St. Nicholas Av.	..	70
*42d St., Manhat. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	107	..
42d St., Manhat. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	..	60
Gold & Stock Telegraph	94	100
†Georgia Pacific 1st	..	88
Georgia Pacific 2d	..	36½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	77	85
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	..	90
*Int. & G. N. 1st coupon scrip	90	..
†Iron Steamboat	..	12
Iron Steamboat bonds	60	70
Journeay & Burnham	55	68
Journeay & Burnham pf	..	99
Kings County Elevated	..	12
Kings County Elevated 2d	..	39
Long Island Traction	20¾	21½
Mutual Gas, New-York	130	137
†Manhattan Elevated 4 ₱ cent. scrip	85	88
†Madison Square Garden stock	..	15
Metropolitan West Side 5s	60	72
Mexican National Construction pf	..	12
New-Jersey & New-York Railroad	1	..
National Union Bank	..	170
New-Orleans Pacific land grant	15	..
New-York, Lackawanna & Western	100	..
New-York, New-Haven & Hartford	185	..
New-York, N. H. & H. con. deb. 4s, (25 ₱ cent. paid)	..	56
New-York Guaranty & Indemnity	275	..
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	..	87
Northwestern Telegraph	100	..
†New-York Biscuit	18	22
New-York Loan & Improvement	..	53
New-York Security & Trust	200	230
Old Dominion Steamship	..	80
Oregon Pacific Railroad 1st	..	8
Pratt & Whitney pf	..	81
Pennsylvania Coal	..	275
Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph	50	..
Postal Telegraph & Cable	40	52
*Standard Oil Trust	127	129
Standard Gas	..	38
Standard Gas pf	..	75
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	100	..
†Second Avenue Railroad	100	..
State Trust	195	220
Staten Island	55	60
Southern & Atlantic Telegraph	75	..
Southern National Bank	..	99
Staten Island Rapid Transit 1st 6s	..	108
Third Avenue Railroad	..	135
Third National Bank, New-York	..	108
Toledo, Ann Arbor & North. 1st cn. 5s	28	48
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City	1	4
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City pf	..	14
Thurber, Whyland pf	10	15¼
Trenton Potteries pf	..	89
Terre Haute & Indianapolis	100	..
Terre Haute & Logansport	23	..
Title Guarantee & Trust	155	170
United States Mortgage	137	..
Union Ferry	..	45
‡Union Ferry 1st 5s	..	95
Union Railway stock ("Huckleberry")	120	..
Union Railway 5s ("Huckleberry")	90	100
Union Elevated 2d	39	44
United States Trust	..	825
Valley Railroad (Ohio) 1st 7s	..	105
Wagner Palace Car	106	111
Winona & Southwestern 1st	..	48
Winona & Southwestern	2	4

*Ex dividend. †Nominal. ‡With interest.

THE BOSTON MARKETS.

BOSTON, Sept. 2.—The market opened strong, Atchison being the feature, and closed strong at about the highest prices of the day. The local monetary situation continues to improve. At the Clearing House this morning money between the banks loaned at 8 ₱ cent. Loans were made in legal tenders with the proviso, of course, that payment should be made in the same, but this condition always rules in normal times. There is talk that money has been offered quietly at under 8 ₱ cent., but so long as Clearing House certificates are not retired, the rate will probably hold nominally at 8 ₱ cent. New-York funds sold at a discount of 25 cents premium for cash, for the reason that to the cost is added three days' interest, but opinion is expressed that next week will see New-York funds selling at a discount without any abnormal considerations. There has been a slight demand for currency this morning for pay rolls and there were sales at ½ of 1 ₱ cent., but this is not a fair criterion of the situation.

As a rule, banks are fairly well off for currency, and bills are being deposited very liberally. At the same time, the supply has not quite caught up with the demand, and a small premium when one wants to purchase is likely for a few days yet. Money brokers, however, are practically out of the market. Note brokers report that business paper is moving more freely, but 10 ₱ cent. is about the lowest quoted as yet. A real estate mortgage loan was renewed at 4 ₱ cent.

Clearing House exchanges to-day were $14,119,681, as against $18,977,306 for the same day last year; balances to-day $1,350,072, as against $1,708,679 for the corresponding day of last year. Exchanges for the week were $60,573,507, as against $85,006,722 last year; balances for the week $6,725,120, as against $9,744,360 last year.

Messrs. Spencer Trask & Co., 10 Wall Street, New-York, report closing quotations as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Atchison	19¾	19⅞	N. Y. & N. E.	21¾	22¼
At. Min.	7½	8	Old Colony	170	..
Bay State G.	9½	10	Oregon S. L.	9¾	11
Bos. & Al.	..	200	Osceola Min.	24	..
Bos. & Low.	175	..	Pull. P. Car.	158	160
Bos. & Me.	143½	144½	Quin. Min.	98	100
Bos. & Prov.	240	..	Tam. Min.	130	130½
B. & M. Min.	19¾	20	Gen. Elec.	42	43
Bos. Land	3¼	..	Gen. Elec. pf	57½	65
Bell Tel.	177	..	W. Elec.	20½	21
B. & B. M.	6	6½	W. Elec. pf.	39½	42
C., B. & Q.	82⅝	82¾	Wis. Cent.	6½	7½
Cal. & Hec.	262	..	Water Pow.	1⅛	2
Cent. Mass.	13½	..	W. E. Land.	13½	13¾
Cent. M. pf.	49½	50	W. E. St. Ry.	56½	57
Cen. Min.	2¼	..	W. E. St. Ry. pf.	..	80
Dom. Coal	12	..	Atch. 2d	..	40
Erie Tel.	40	42	C., B. & N. 2d 6s	..	100
F'klin Min.	9	..			
F. & P. M.	10	..	Mex. C. 4s	46	..
F. & P. M. pf.	35	40	M. C. 1st inc	11	12
Fitchburg pf	..	74½	M. C. 2d inc.	6	..
F'man's B. L.	..	3			
F. W. E. Co.	4	5	N. Y. & N. E. 7s	112	..
Kear. Cop.	5½	..			
Lamson S. S.	16	..	N. Y. & N. E. 6s	102	..
Maine Cent.	113	..	Wis. Cent. 5s	67½	..
Mex Cent.	7⅝	..	W. Cent. inc.	14	15½
N. Y. & N. E. pf.	..	65			

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—Messrs. Daniel A. Moran & Co. offer to investors a selection of 5 and 6 ₱ cent. bonds.

—Notice is given that the regular quarterly dividend of 2 ₱ cent. upon the preferred stock of the Herring-Hall-Marvin Company will be paid on Sept. 12. The books will be closed on Sept. 8 and reopen on the 12th. Checks will be mailed to stockholders.

CHICAGO STOCK MARKET.

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—On the Stock Exchange to-day West Chicago sold at 141@140, North Chicago at 204@205, Diamond Match at 117@118, Lake Street "L" at 22. Money, 7 ₱ cent. Bank clearings, $12,678,678. New-York exchange, 25c. discount.

ADSCONDING CLERK ARRESTED.

James H. Daily Charged with Taking $6,000 from F. B. Smith & Co.

James Harrold Daily, the absconding clerk of F. B. Smith & Co., dealers in oils and leather belting at 45 Dey Street, was brought to Police Headquarters from Chicago yesterday by Detective Carey, and at the Tombs Police Court to-day he will be charged with negotiating checks calling for $6,000, on which indorsements were forged.

Daily was first employed by the firm in 1889. On June 14 one of the members of the firm received from Boston a complaint that a check for an account long due had not been received. As the stub of the firm's check book had a memorandum of a check being drawn, Daily was asked about the matter. After promising to look the matter up he left the office and did not return.

It was then found that Daily had retained about eighty checks given him to mail to different persons, and, after forging their names, he had cashed the checks at various places, principally liquor saloons. He received the mail of the firm, and was thus able to intercept and reply to letters complaining that accounts were not settled, and it was only by the accident of the Boston letter that his crimes were discovered.

It was not until last week that Inspector McLaughlin's detectives were able to get a trace of the fugitive. On Thursday night he was arrested on Wabash Avenue, Chicago. He had none of the stolen money left, and at once consented to come to New-York. Daily is an Englishman, thirty-six years old. He had a stylish flat at Eighth Avenue and Ninety-third Street. His stealings were spent in fast living.

Europe's Twenty Million Soldiers.

From the London Daily News.

It is estimated by Major Gen. Tyrrell that whereas at the time of the Crimean war, the last European struggle in which this country was engaged, the aggregate strength of the armies of the great powers of Europe did not exceed 3,000,000 in round numbers, to-day it is more than 20,000,000.

Without including the final reserves, and only reckoning those men who have been thoroughly trained as soldiers and are liable for service beyond the frontiers, Russia has in round numbers 5,000,000 of men, France and Germany 4,000,000, Austria 2,500,000, and Italy 2,000,000. And these numbers are being continually increased. Very lately France, by lengthening the duration of liability to service from a period of twenty to twenty-five years, made an enormous addition to her military strength, and the present German Army bill contemplates a large increase in the numbers of the German Army.

Not the Way to Win Sympathy.

From the Chicago Record, Aug. 28.

An idea which the unemployed should thoroughly master is embodied in the fact that they cannot hope to win sympathy from the public by breaking the public's peace.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

WEIL, DREYFUS & CO.—At a meeting of the creditors of the suspended firm of Weil, Dreyfus & Co., held yesterday, at Boston, the receiver stated that the assets amount to $627,000, while the liabilities are $451,000. There are also liabilities of partner Weil, for which the firm is liable, amounting to $350,000. There are collateral securities to meet these to the amount of $125,000. A committee was appointed to investigate the affairs of the firm.

ETTIE SWICK'S piano factory at One Hundred and Thirty-second Street and Lincoln Avenue has been seized by the Sheriff on an attachment for $2,210 in favor of Henry Sommer. The latter says he had a contract with Mrs. Swick to varnish pianos, but a few days ago her husband, who manages the business, closed the shop, and with the aid of a policemen he put Mr. Sommer and his men out. He claims part of the amount for work done and the balance for damages.

JOSEPH SACHS KALISKE, leather manufacturer at 198 William Street and at Newark, N. J., who failed three weeks ago, has been sued by Knudson, Paterson & Co. to set aside the transfer of his house, at 348 West Fifty-fifth Street, to Fanny Ascheim on Aug. 4 as fraudulent. They have obtained a judgment against him for $5,227.

THE FIRM OF HOBBS & TUCKER, bankers of Albany, Ga., has been attached for $16,465, in favor of the Chicago Packing and Provision Company of Chicago for collections alleged to have been made and not returned. The attachment was served on the Bank of the Republic and the Chemical National Bank.

GEORGE S. SCALLY and JOSEPH D. NUTT, enamelers at 75 Nassau Street, have been attached for $3,050 in favor of the Germania Bank on a note made by Nutt and indorsed by Scally.

WILLIAM E. WOOD AND CHARLES J. WOOD of Baltimore, trading under the firm name of Wood & Wood, in stoves and ranges, have failed. The liabilities are said to be $100,000.

DR. JACOB A. SHERMAN of 294 Broadway has been attached for $1,045 in favor of Myrick Plummer for money loaned on two notes.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

Expectation of Great Demand for Americans After Passage of Repeal Bill.

Special Cablegram to the New-York Times.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—There is fear and trepidation in banking circles over the coming vote on the Wilson bill, as the passage of the repeal bill by the Senate is expected to be the signal for large investment demands for American securities.

Stock Exchange speculators anticipated these demands by purchasing largely this week on improved prospects of early repeal. They argued that the floating supply of active securities was so small that investment purchases must be followed by shipment of securities from New-York, for which London must pay gold. Bankers and newspapers, echoing their views, are making every effort to discourage investors and prevent what they so greatly fear. The arguments urged are dearer money here and prolonged liquidation in America.

The *Times* thinks it a great mistake to suppose that all trouble will be at an end when the Sherman act shall be repealed. The *Statist* sees no real justification for the recent rise, and says that a great liquidation is inevitable in America.

The *Financial News* finds a neat combination of the qualities of the sheep and the ostrich in masses pledging their cash on a Yankee boom, and it opens its columns to a correspondent who predicts an immense drain of gold from England to America and such a financial crisis at the end of November as our generation has not seen.

The Bank of England adds fuel to the flames by maintaining an ineffective 5 per cent. rate when discounts are well under 4. The reserve is over £16,000,000, European exchange is in our favor, and American exchange is too high to permit of exports unless a premium is paid for gold.

Speculators credit the bank Directors with a knowledge of facts not made public and circulate rumors of a United States Government loan.

Special engagements for the shipment of large sums of gold next week and a probable default in monthly trade bills falling due on Monday are talked of, but discount houses which possess the best knowledge of foreign exchange look upon it as a case of funk, and say that there is no danger of America making undue withdrawals of gold until recent borrowings are paid off.

It is estimated that American railway and other corporations secured about £4,000,000, and private banking credits amount to about £6,000,000, so that America has a debt of $50,000,000 which it may be obliged to settle before gold can be forced from London.

In ordinary course gold will flow to New-York this year to pay for cereals and other exports, and gold will go in larger amounts if English investors absorb American securities as they seem disposed to do despite their advisers.

But until the indebtedness spoken of is paid, London is in a position to defend its stock of gold whenever the danger point shall be reached.

American railway securities were strong in the London market. The principal advances were as follows, there being no declines. St. Paul, 2⅜, to 60⅜; Louisville and Nashville, 1½, to 56¼; Union Pacific, 1⅜, to 23½; Northern Pacific preferred, 1¼, to 24; Atchison, 1¼, to 19⅜; Canadian Pacific, 1⅛, to 77⅞; Lake Shore, 1, to 122; Erie, ½, to 15⅜; Wabash preferred, ½, to 16¼; Kansas and Texas, ⅜, to 12⅛; Ontario and Western, ¼, to 15¼, and Reading, ⅛, to 9. Illinois Central sold at 95. British consols were quoted at 97 1-16 for both money and account.

WEEKLY TREASURY STATEMENT.

Assets and Liabilities of the Government—National Bank Figures.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—The statement of the United States Treasurer, showing the classified assets of the Treasury and demand liabilities to-day, is as follows:

ASSETS.

Gold coin and bullion	$476,423,172
Silver dollars and bullion	329,996,622
Silver dollars and bullion act July 14, 1890	149,881,958
Fractional silver and minor coin	13,457,864
United States notes	15,042,955
United States Treasury notes	4,461,749
Gold certificates	565,370
Silver certificates	2,882,168
National bank notes	3,157,586
Deposits with national bank depositories:	
General account	13,008,925
Disbursing officers' balances	3,839,374
Total	$712,717,743

LIABILITIES.

Gold certificates	$80,979,419
Silver certificates	329,088,504
United States Treasury notes	149,881,958
Currency certificates	5,605,000
Disbursing officers' balances, agency accounts, &c	39,959,098

The United States Treasurer now holds in United States bonds to secure national bank circulation $204,096,200, as follows: Currency 6s, $15,652,000; 4 per cents, $166,204,850; 2 per cents, $22,239,350.

United States bonds held by the Treasurer to secure public moneys in national bank depositories, $15,321,000, as follows: Currency 6s, $1,170,000; 4 per cents, $12,563,000; 2 per cents, $1,588,000.

United States bonds deposited to secure circulation during week ended Friday, Sept. 1, 1893, $2,639,600.

United States bonds to secure circulation withdrawn during week ended Friday, Sept. 1, 1893, $294,000.

National bank circulation outstanding: Currency, $199,788,681; gold notes, $98,487.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $395,060; from customs, $469,505; miscellaneous, $49,584.

The transactions of the Treasury in the redemption of national bank notes during the week ending this day were as follows: Received for redemption, $551,444. Redeemed notes delivered: For return to banks of issue, $233,240; for destruction and reissue of new notes, $374,447; for destruction and retirement, $71,521.

Deposits received for redemption of notes of national banks failed, in liquidation, and reducing circulation, $128,200.

Balance of such deposits remaining on the books of the Treasury, $20,252,860.

The national bank notes received to-day for redemption amount to $65,145.

The receipts for month to date	$1,722,191
The receipts for fiscal year to date	56,518,852
The expenditures for month to date	2,095,000
The expenditures for fiscal year to date	75,076,117

The Treasury statement shows the amount of gold and silver coin and certificates, United States notes, and national bank notes in circulation Sept. 1.

The per capita circulation is stated at $25.01.

The general stock coined or issued is stated at:

Gold coin	$647,516,035
Standard silver dollars	419,332,450
Subsidiary silver	77,036,067
Gold certificates	80,979,419
Silver certificates	329,088,504
Treasury notes, act July 14, 1890	149,881,958
United States notes	346,681,016
Currency certificates, act June 8, 1872	5,665,000
National bank notes	198,980,368
Total	$2,155,160,817

Of this there is in circulation $1,680,563,671, as follows:

Gold coin	$469,466,368
Standard silver dollars	61,654,630
Subsidiary silver	64,335,238
Gold certificates	80,414,049
Silver certificates	326,206,336
Treasury notes, act July 14, 1890	145,420,209
United States notes	331,638,060
Currency certificates, act June 8, 1872	5,605,000
National bank notes	195,822,781

The amount of this stock in the Treasury is:

Gold coin	$78,049,667.00
Standard silver dollars	357,677,820.00
Subsidiary silver	12,700,829.00
Gold certificates	565,370.00
Silver certificates	2,882,168.00
Treasury notes, act July 14, 1890	4,461,749.00
United States notes	15,042,956.00
Currency certificates, act June 8, 1872	60,000.00
National bank notes	3,157,587.00
Total	$474,598,146.00

A comparative statement shows that the following changes in circulation occurred during August:

	Increase.	Decrease.
Gold coin	$52,556,427	
Standard silver dollars	5,430,641	
Subsidiary silver	328,109	
Gold certificates		$7,196,980.00
Silver certificates		3,982,054.00
Treasury notes, act July 14, 1890	1,646,071	
United States notes	7,243,656	
Currency certificates, act June 8, 1872		2,250,000.00
National bank notes	15,687,784	

The changes in money and bullion in the Treasury during August are thus stated:

	Increase.	Decrease.
Gold coin		$25,313,959.00
Standard silver dollars		5,430,641.00
Subsidiary silver	$144,080	
Treasury notes, act July 14, 1890		50,461.00
United States notes		7,243,656.00
National bank notes		462,563.00
Gold bullion	14,923,169	
Silver bullion	2,922,025	

THREATENED RETURN OF RINGLETS

Their Probable Effect Upon the Modern Girl.

From the London Daily News.

It is announced that ringlets are to be worn again by ladies and that side whiskers are coming in for fashionable men. The general attitude in face of such a piece of news is that of unbelief, with an uncomfortable underlying fear that there may possibly be some truth in it. Ringlets belong strictly to the sentimental period of the world's history, and the practical women of to-day would hardly know what to do with them.

They were founded on the theory that the hair of all pretty girls curled naturally, and that after the morning bath they had only to shake their bright tresses in order to produce a whole crop of ringlets, all arranged in the most picturesque and pleasing order. This was the theory. In practice there were curl papers, curling tongs, curling fluids, and many kindred devices, all of which together were far from sufficing to keep the ringlets in curl. It was the daily dread of the fashionable woman that the crisp corkscrew of her curls should fail her and turn into a limp, abject forlornness, in which the ends drooped down in raggedness and the spirals above became attenuated and unduly long.

This indisposed the owner to exertion. Should she go out, a shower might come on, and the damp would at once affect her head of hair. What would become of the tennis girl, unknown when ringlets were "in," should they again become the coiffure of the day! She would have to choose between tennis and fashion, for the two would be wholly antagonistic.

In the beginning of our Queen's reign, ladies wore long ringlets at each side of the face, and what was known as "back hair." Their chief occupations were Berlin wool work and flirtation, the ringlets playing a prominent part in the latter pursuit, to judge by the novels of the time. When they blushed they shook their faces to hide the carmine hue.

These curls hung outside their bonnets in the streets, and then they had a double shield for their blushes, for they could "drop their veils" in some instantaneous fashion which is as mysterious as it is enviable to the women of our own day. Florence Dombey and Kate Nickleby were constantly dropping their veils while they either blushed or shed tears.

A facility for weeping, in fact, seems to have accompanied the era of ringlets, and it is affrighting to conjecture that it might possibly return with the revival of the fashion. There is really no saying what even a modern girl might do if you put her into ringlets. She might experience a perfectly different set of emotions from those to which she is accustomed.

Financial.

COMPARISON.

On Aug. 24, our market letter said, "We think the purchase of all classes of READING securities will show handsome profits," and we gave reasons why. The advances in one week were from 5 to over 10 per cent. We especially advised callers to buy the first mortgage 4 per cent. bonds, selling at 60—netting almost 7 per cent. at those prices and since selling at 69.

WESTERN UNION at 80 nets 6 per cent. Ought there to be any question with an investor as to which was the safest to buy? In one case, a first mortgage on the most valuable coal lands in the world, also covering track, right of way, rolling stock, &c., &c., and the rate of income positively fixed; in the other case, a stock, ahead of which are bonds and no end of guarantees in which there is no remedy if dividends are passed, and whose assets consist of poles, wires, and earning capacity. The value of CORDAGE when selling at 70 was based on "earning capacity." We will be pleased to send you our daily market letter which gives both sides of the story, also what we are told are the best suggestions on speculation ever issued. Our special letters on WESTERN UNION AND NEW-ENGLAND are ready. We have been delayed in getting out our special letter on SUGAR but expect it not later than Wednesday next.

T. E. WARD & CO.,
31 AND 33 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1893.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS OF THE

Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City Railroad Company:

In accordance with a resolution passed at a meeting of holders of the bonds of the above-named Company, the undersigned, a Committee appointed to represent the interests of the First Mortgage Bondholders, have prepared a preliminary plan and agreement for the protection of the holders of said bonds, which is now ready for EXAMINATION and SIGNATURE at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Trustees of the mortgage, 16, 18, 20, and 22 William St., New-York City.

ROSWELL G. ROLSTON,
GEORGE COPPELL,
M. L. SCUDDER,
ERNEST DICHMAN,
W. HOWARD GILDER,
Committee.

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FINANCIAL DIRECTORY

CLEARING HOUSE BANKS IN THE FOLLOWING list are arranged in the order of their Association number.

BANKS.

National City — 52 Wall Street

Chemical National — 270 Broadway

GALLATIN NATIONAL. CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,600,000. 36 Wall Street

National Bank of Commerce — CAP. AND SURPLUS, $8,664,000. 29 NASSAU ST.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL. Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus Fund, $1,000,000. 191 Broadway

National Bank of the Republic — Wall Street and Broadway

Hanover National Bank — CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,895,000. 9 AND 11 NASSAU STREET

The Nassau Bank — Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets

National Park Bank — 214 and 216 Broadway

Fourth National — 16 Nassau Street

Central National — 322 Broadway

Chase National — 15 Nassau Street

Fifth Avenue — Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street

Lincoln National — 34 East 42d Street

Seaboard National — 18 Broadway

Eleventh Ward Bank — 147 Avenue D

Fourteenth Street Bank — 3 East Fourteenth Street

Hide and Leather National — 38 Gold Street

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company — 18 Wall Street

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO. CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $1,000,000. 234 Fifth Av. and 18 Wall Street

Manhattan Trust Co. — 20 Wall Street

NEW-ENGLAND LOAN AND TRUST CO. The Debentures of this corporation are a safe 6 per-cent. investment. 160 Broadway

New-York Security & Trust Co. — 46 Wall Street

THE STATE TRUST CO. CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $1,800,000. 36 Wall Street

Financial.

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234 FIFTH AV., COR. 27TH ST.
Branch Office, 18 Wall St. and 3 Nassau St.
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CAPITAL and SURPLUS........$1,000,000

JOHN P. TOWNSEND, President.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, Vice President.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, Secretary.
J. HENRY TOWNSEND, Ass't Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

Joseph S. Auerbach, E. V. Loew,
Harry B. Hollins, Henry F. Dimock,
Jacob Hays, John P. Townsend,
Charles T. Barney, Charles F. Watson,
A. Foster Higgins, David H. King, Jr.,
Robert G. Remsen, Frederick G. Bourne,
Henry W. T. Mali, Robert Maclay,
Andrew H. Sands, C. Lawrence Perkins,
James H. Breslin, Edward Wood,
Gen. George J. Magee, Wm. H. Beadleston,
I. Townsend Burden, Alfred L. White,
John S. Tilney, Charles R. Flint.

Interest allowed on deposits. Checks pass through Clearing House same as those on City Banks.

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THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS OF THE
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Dividends.

HERRING-HALL-MARVIN CO.
DIVIDEND NO. 5.
Sept. 1, 1893.

A dividend of 2 PER CENT. for the quarter ending Aug. 31, 1893, has this day been declared on the preferred stock of this company, payable on Sept. 12. The transfer books will be closed at the transfer office of the company, No. 71 Broadway, New-York City, at 3 o'clock P. M., Sept. 8, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. Sept. 12. Checks will be mailed to stockholders.

RICHARD T. PULLEN, Secretary.

THE GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 1, 1893.

The coupons from the Georgia Pacific Railway Company Five Per Cent. Equipment Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1893, will be paid by the receivers on presentation at the Central Trust Company, 54 Wall St., New-York City, on and after this date.

SAMUEL SPENCER,
F. W. HUIDEKOPER,
REUBEN FOSTER, } Receivers.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN COAL COMPANY,
NO. 1 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 14.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE American Coal Company of Allegany County, Md., have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT. upon the capital stock of the company, payable at this office on Monday, Sept. 11, 1893. GEORGE M. BOWLBY, Secretary.

Copartnership Notices.

42 NEW ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 31.

THE FIRM OF AMES & SHERA HAS THIS day been dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. FREDERICK F. AMES will sign the firm name in liquidation.

FREDERICK F. AMES,
J. FLETCHER SHERA.

THE WEEK AT THE THEATRES

MR. HARRIGAN AS ACTOR AND MAKER OF "DOCUMENTS."

Successful Revival of Another of the Mulligan Plays at Harrigan's Theatre—The Historic War of Irish, German, and Negro Citizens—Another Kind of Irish Play—The Rich Theatrical Programme of the Week to Come—Five New Plays, Two of Native Origin.

Probably Mr. Harrigan's comic dramas of New-York low life have a value as "documents"—which is one of the overworked words of the current vocabulary. They depict so vividly the humorous side of existence in this city's slums and tenement districts a few years ago that it is a pity they cannot be preserved for the use of the historian and the novelist of the future. But, alas, they could not be preserved in print, and they will too soon live only in the memory. Nothing passes away more quickly than the stage play.

"Dan's Tribulations" will be the last of the Mulligan plays in the present revival, and a future revival is not likely. The dramatist must look for new subjects. In the first and second acts of "Reilly and the 400," his most successful piece in recent years, Mr. Harrigan put forward studies of types that did not exist when the Mulligan series was first written. The city has changed greatly in less than twenty years. The "tough girl" of "Reilly" and her brother and the "dago" are new developments.

In his revivals of the Mulligan plays—which combined form his masterwork—Mr. Harrigan has endeavored to bring incidents and characters quite up to date, but the atmosphere of the old days has been retained in spite of this effort. The last of the series, "Dan's Tribulations," contains all the good things in the long list of Mulligan pieces that were not used in the two former plays of this revival, "The Picnic" and "Cordelia's Aspirations."

They serve as pleasant reminders of a merry past to people who remember Harrigan's beginning, before Mr. Howells with his search light discovered him where almost any traveler from Altruria might have found him perched on a pinnacle. The "Chowder" funeral, with its very lively body, and the parade of the Full Moons, with regalia and razors, set upon the extermination of the Irish, are memories of long ago, and nothing theatrical that is "revived" ever equals in glory the remembrance of it. But there is a Hogarth-like touch in some of these scenes, and the rampant spirit of jollity runs through all of them.

There are bits of real life, such as the serving of customers in the grocery shop and its adjoining drinking bar, and the solemn paying off of "Brady's gang," that please merely because they are so true; and there are highly elaborate episodes, such as the dispute over McSweeny's chalked-up "account," whereon a circle represents "one beer" and a square a pig's foot, that are as full of farcical fun as any new three-act "comedy" purified from the French.

Harrigan holds his own as an actor, and his portrayal of Dan Mulligan is perfect in its way, while John Wild's embodiment of the disreputable New-York darky remains inimitable. But the principal merit of Mr. Harrigan's later-day productions lies in the ensemble. The small parts are done much better than they used to be, and much care is bestowed upon little details. The scenery is admirably real, especially the advertising cards in the grocery shop.

When one of the "Brady gang" strikes an attitude of triumph and smiles complacently, showing his teeth, Dan Mulligan remarks that he looks like a lithograph of an Irish comedian. Dan does not like the old-fashioned, vocalizing, posing, semi-sentimental Irish comedian, but Dan's fellow-citizens do.

***

Mr. J. K. Murray in the "romantic and spectacular Irish drama," which has never changed in form or subject or sentiment, has been drawing great crowds at the Fourteenth Street Theatre. In these days of "variety" Mr. Murray and the Irish drama deserve encouragement. "Glen-da-Lough" is a good play of its kind, and its kind is better than the so-called "vaudeville."

This week, however, we are to have something of a respite from "vaudeville"—with no less than five new plays, and two of them of native origin.

***

In an article about Edwin Booth in the September "Atlantic" occurs the astonishing error (typographical, of course,) that Mr. Booth took up the role of Richard II. in 1887. In that year Booth was a broken man, merely walking through his parts. He first acted Richard of York at the Fifth Avenue Theatre Nov. 7, 1875. That was his first engagement after the failure of Booth's Theatre. E. A. D.

THE NEW PLAYS OF THIS WEEK.

"In Mizzoura," "The Other Man," "Fanny," "Sheridan," and "A Trip to Mars."

Five new plays will be presented in New-York this week. Three of them have already been acted in other cities, and two are known to have been successful.

"In Mizzoura," by Augustus Thomas, the author of "Alabama," has been hailed in Chicago as "the play of the year." It would have been assured a respectful hearing in New-York without that approval.

Mr. N. C. Goodwin is the central figure in the performance of this piece, and his genuine talent has never lacked appreciation in New-York, while his ambition to rise above the level of farcical buffoonery, where his extraordinary powers of mimicry and his strong fund of personal humor have unfortunately combined to keep him, is sure to be warmly encouraged here.

In his new play Mr. Goodwin appears as Jim Radburn, a Southwestern Sheriff, a sound-hearted, cool-headed fellow, with a keen sense of humor and a fair share of latent sentiment, but with limited conversational powers and no effusiveness. He loves and sacrifices himself for his love, but he never consciously poses as a hero. His associates are all types of Missouri character. The scene is a rural place, just a little beyond the bounds of present-day civilization. The Sheriff goes about well armed.

Some account of the Chicago performance of "In Mizzoura"—the title was suggested by the local pronunciation of the word—has been printed in "The New-York Times." Mr. Goodwin's New-York engagement at the Fifth Avenue Theatre begins to-morrow night. He is supported by an unusually good company.

"The Other Man," to be presented by that popular organization known as Charles Frohman's Comedians at the Garden Theatre to-morrow night, is an adaptation, by Frederick Horner, an English playwright, of a prodigiously successful French farce called "Champignol Malgre Lui." The hero, who is always "the other man," in spite of himself, is Joseph Holland's part, and playgoers view the progress of this rising young actor with much interest.

"The Other Man" is a farce of "situations," but it has more variety, both in characterization and in action, than most of the recent farces from the French. The company includes Harry Brown, Thomas Burns, Herbert Standing, and Henrietta Crosman. Here is the story of the piece:

"Agnes discards St. Fountaine to marry Champignol, an artist. Her former lover meets her, innocently enough, at a Parisian suburban resort, where circumstances arise that compel him to be introduced to some country relatives named Camel as her husband. The play opens in Champignol's quarters in Paris after this episode. Champignol himself is away on a sketching tour, and St. Fountaine calls upon Agnes to bid her farewell before going to a ball, where he is to be introduced to his future wife. He pleads with her for a good-bye kiss which she refuses, but promises him her finger tips instead of her lips if he will return to her a bracelet in his possession. He responds with alacrity, and while placing the jewel on her arm kisses her cheek. At this moment Charlotte, a newly-arrived servant from the country whom Mme. Champignol has previously informed of her husband's absence, appears and effusively greets St. Fountaine as her new master. She is allowed to believe that such is the case. To increase the perplexity the Camels arrive to pay a short visit to the Champignols. Meantime the real Champignol has been drafted into the reserves of the French Army, and after Agnes sends various messages to the officials regarding the whereabouts of her husband, a Sergeant and squad arrive to carry off the recruit. In a moment of inspiration Agnes points to St. Fountaine as her husband, and away he is taken to serve his country.

"Champignol returns immediately afterward and is met by a servant, who tells him the soldiers are after him. Like a good Frenchman, he hurries to join his company. The second act opens at Clermont, where the camp of the reserves is situated, and discovers St. Fountaine, as Champignol, in disgrace, undergoing punishment. Then the real individual appears and a series of ludicrous situations result.

"The third act brings all the principals together at the ball where St. Fountaine expects to meet his affianced. He has managed to escape from the barracks and appears in his proper person, only to be confronted by the Captain of his company in the person of the host, who greets him as Champignol. He denies that he is the artist and is confronted by the servant, the Camels, and at last by Agnes herself, who insists he is Champignol, and, to cap the climax, Champignol himself, whose wife has informed him of the real situation, asserts that he is, and the curtain falls upon the unlucky swell being hurried back to the barracks prison."

Another of Charles Frohman's many companies, the one headed by the mannish young woman, Johnstone Bennett, and W. J. Ferguson, an actor of ripe experience and versatile powers, will open the Standard Theatre to-morrow night with an English comic play called "Fanny," written by George R. Sims and Cecil Raleigh, the authors of "The Gray Mare" and "The Guardsman." "Fanny" is supposed to be a companion play to "Jane." Its heroine is a woman of low extraction who is involved in intricate social complications. Besides the performance of "Fanny," people who go to the Standard Theatre this week will see Loie Fuller in her wonderfully beautiful spectacular divertissement called the "serpentine dance."

A new play that has not yet had the test of public performance is Paul M. Potter's "Sheridan; or, The Maid of Bath," which Daniel Frohman will produce at the Lyceum Theatre Tuesday night as the second play of Mr. Sothern's engagement there. The new piece was carefully builded up for Mr. Sothern, whose desire to portray the character of brilliant Brinsley in his gay youth led to the manufacture of a play on that subject by Robert Buchanan which Mr. Frohman found unsuitable and laid aside. Mr. Potter has taken some liberties with history. This explanatory note, which will be printed on the housebill Tuesday, will be found interesting: "Sheridan's comedies are admitted to have been drawn from life; hence, the purpose of this play is to introduce some of his originals, some of the real incidents from which he fashioned his scenes, and some of the scenes which he copied from other pieces. Dramatic license has been used to connect Garrick and Michael Kelly with a love story of which in actual life they formed no part, and to make the production of 'The Rivals' precede the marriage of its author."

The piece deals entirely with Sheridan's young manhood. It has nothing to do with him as proprietor of Drury Lane, author of "The School for Scandal," and "The Critic," member of Parliament, and the most brilliant orator of his time, or of the eighteenth century wit lagging superfluously on the bustling stage of the nineteenth.

Sheridan went to Bath in 1771, and publicly married beautiful Miss Linley in 1773, while "The Rivals" was produced in 1775. Mr. Potter begins his action in 1774 and ends it in the next year, and puts the romance of Sheridan's life in that period. This, however, is only justifiable dramatic license.

Sheridan was born in Dublin, September, 1751, the second son of brilliant parents. He was idle but popular at Harrow, and a gay youth thereafter in London, gaining all the accomplishments of a young gentleman, but studying little. He was never an inveterate reader of books, but he observed life. It is true that he found in his experiences many things he afterward put into his plays. He was a young man of fashion in Bath, in spite of his poverty, and, while there he conceived the idea of a scandalous college, which he afterward elaborated in his masterwork. There is a great deal of Congreve and Fielding in "The School for Scandal," however, and "The Rivals" is but an elaboration of "A Trip to Bath," written by Sheridan's mother.

In Bath, when Sheridan went there, dwelt Linley, a musician whose family of daughters were called "a nest of nightingales." Elizabeth, the oldest, was beautiful, and a married rake, Capt. Mathews, persecuted her with his attentions. Sheridan was one of her suitors, but her father frowned on the poor young Irishman. Sheridan eloped with the girl, married her in secret, and hid her in a French nunnery, and then returned to Bath and fought two duels with Mathews, whose villainy he unmasked.

Mr. Potter has based his piece on these incidents, connecting them with the successful production at Covent Garden Theatre of "The Rivals," and making Garrick, then manager of Drury Lane, and the famous Michael Kelly, wine merchant and musical composer, parties to Sheridan's romance.

When "The Rivals" was produced, Sheridan and his young wife were living in splendid style on nothing a year in Portman Square. Mr. Potter has taken no note of this. In the play the success of "The Rivals" is the culmination of the romance.

The action in two of the four acts passes in Bath, the opening scene being the famous Pump Room, and is thence transferred to Covent Garden Theatre and the Castle Tavern in London.

The gay Brinsley of Mr. Sothern will be associated with the Garrick of Charles Harbury, the Linley of C. P. Flockton, and the Mathews of Morton Selten. Grace Kimball will be fair Elizabeth, and Rowland Buckstone will be Kelly, who, according to Sheridan, imported his music and composed his wine.

The subject of Sheridan's passion for Elizabeth Linley has long been attractive to playwrights, Samuel Foote being the first to adapt it to the boards, calling its heroine Miss Linnet and the most elderly of her admirers Mr. Flint. Foote was blamed for indulging in personalities, but the theme once started went on its travels across the Continent of Europe and appeared in France as late as 1864, a play being written for the Theatre du Vaudeville, with Frederic Febvre, more recently of the Theatre Francais, as Sheridan.

Tuesday night, also, Niblo's, which has been rebuilt and redecorated and is now managed by Carl and Theodor Rosenfeld, will be reopened with a German spectacular play called "A Trip to Mars," in which the popular and amusing troupe of German dwarfs known as the Liliputians will appear. This is the story: The play opens in the lecture room of Prof. Hedison, who, by means of his invention of a gas-condensing power, has discovered a way how to get to Mars. The inhaling of this gas, which is stored in a mysterious closet, reduces people first to a third of their size, while a repetition will leave only the head. Hedison invites his hearers to participate in such a trip, and the invitation is quickly accepted by Detective Short. The expenses of the trip shall be paid by a rich brewer—Spaetzle—whose son Jimmy is deeply in love with a little variety actress, Lelia. Spaetzle, senior, believes that a long separation of the lovers will cure Jimmy of his foolishness. As he has no doubt that Lelia will not find Jimmy on Mars, he promises to defray all expenses. He does not know, however, that Jimmy has to be reduced in size. But Lelia learns of the plot, and, after a series of complications, which result in reducing Jimmy also to Liliputian size, they decide to start on the trip to Mars together, making it their wedding trip.

In the second act the old brewer has obtained an injunction restraining Jimmy from participating in the trip and has caused his arrest. Jimmy's colleagues refuse to leave without him, and Prof. Hedison is in despair, as the crowd which has gathered to witness the departure denounces him as a swindler. Jimmy, however, escapes from prison in time and all start on their aerial trip. The closing scene of this act introduces the "Flying Heads," an invention of Manager Carl Rosenfeld. We see the unsupported heads of the Liliputians flying perfectly free in the clouds toward Mars. The adventures of the Liliputians when they get to Mars are said to be amazing. The scenery will be elaborate and there will be a large ballet.

BOSTON THEATRES.

BOSTON, Sept. 2.—All but two of the fifteen theatres in Boston are now open for the season. Monday the Globe, which had been closed all Summer, opened in a renovated condition, with Lawrence Hanley in "The Player." The succeeding attraction will be Eugene O'Rourke in "The Wicklow Postman."

The new stock company of the Grand Opera House made its first appearance there on Monday night in "Frou-Frou," the cast including Sadie Martinot as Gilberte, J. E. Kellard as Sartorys, Annie Clarke as the Baroness, and Helen Dayne as Louise. The presentation was interesting. "Across the Potomac" will be the play next week.

This week's play at the Bowdoin Square Theatre has been "Paul Kauvar." Next week William Barry will be there in "The Rising Generation."

The play at the Howard Athenaeum this week was "Muggs's Landing," with Iola Pomeroy as the star. Next week Max Freeman will appear in "Michael Strogoff."

Theresa Newcomb in "New-Mexico" is the current attraction at the Palace Theatre. Rice and Barton's comedians will be there next week.

Jay Hunt is playing in "Our Boarding House" at the Grand Museum.

Sam T. Jack's company is playing in "Old Age and Youth" at the Lyceum.

The regular season at the Tremont Theatre will begin next Monday evening with "A Trip to Chinatown."

"Africa" to-night closed two successful weeks at the Boston Theatre, and on Monday Mr. Tompkins's revised "Black Crook" will be presented there for a run.

Roland Reed is doing good business at the Boston Museum in "Innocent as a Lamb." It has one more week to run, then "Prince Pro Tem." will be presented.

For next week at the Park Theatre, and the last but one of "The Golden Wedding" there, Loie Fuller has been engaged as a special attraction. The piece had its one hundredth presentation here last Wednesday night. Week after next "Venus" will be produced by the Rice Surprise Party.

The Columbia Theatre will enter upon its regular season on Monday, when John J. McNally's new farce, "A Country Sport," will be presented.

"Blue Jeans" will open the season at the Hollis Street Theatre on Monday next. A week later "The Fencing Master" will be presented.

CHICAGO PLAYHOUSES.

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—The monotony of the World's Fair season among the centrally-situated playhouses is broken at last. Next week two important theatres will enter upon their regular seasons, and a third, which has been closed during the Summer, will show signs of animation. At a majority of other houses the end of the Summer term is in sight. Two weeks more will see all but two down-town playhouses offering the attractions of their regular Fall bookings.

The novelty of the coming week will be the production, by E. S. Willard, who returns to Hooley's, of "Wealth," by Henry Arthur Jones. To the Columbia comes Daniel Frohman's New-York Lyceum company. The opening play will be the well-known "Charity Ball," which will be followed by familiar material of the company's repertory.

The remaining theatres will continue much as usual. "The Girl I Left Behind Me" will begin its final two weeks at the Schiller. Sol Smith Russell remains at the Grand in "A Poor Relation." McVicker's will continue to present "The Old Homestead," although the end of the engagement is in sight. In the Auditorium the spectacle of "America" doubtless will turn away crowds, as it has been doing, and the extravaganza "Ali Baba" at the Chicago Opera House will enter upon what is said to be positively its final month.

The event among the outlying theatres will be the opening of the Haymarket on Sunday evening. Patti Rosa, the soubrette, will honor the theatre with the first Chicago production of her new farce, "Little Miss Dixie; or, Hypnotism." The Empire will offer the well-known farce, "A Railroad Ticket." Out on the south side, Havlin's will begin the new week with Dockstader's lately-organized minstrel company. The Alhambra will present the melodrama, "The Operator." Corinne and the Kimball Burlesque Company go to the Clark Street Theatre.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

Mr. C. B. Cline, the press agent, says he thinks "the new Koster & Bial's, formerly the Manhattan Opera House, will undoubtedly become one of the most popular places of amusement in town." Here are his reasons: "Every possible detail has been carefully looked after, with a view of affording the public perfect comfort while witnessing the performances. The house is beautifully lighted and the ventilation is all that could be desired. A feature of the interior changes at this house is the grand promenade, situated on the second floor, from which a full view of the stage performance can be had at all times. A high-class vaudeville bill this week will include a complete production of the grand ballet, 'Versailles' in three scenes; Senorita Tortajada and troupe of Spanish troubadours, the Delina sisters trio, Senorita Carmencita, in some entirely new dances; the Barra troupe, musical eccentrics; Mario and Dunham, triple horizontal bars; Maude St. John, an English serio-comic; the three Judges, acrobats, and Mlle. Paquerette, comedienne."

—At the Eden Musee this week the "regular season" will begin with a bill which will include European artists. The Girards, who have just arrived, will introduce novelties in high kicking. Charles and Mynnee Borroughs have been engaged for the Musee and will make their first appearance to-morrow night. The programme will contain novelties in keeping with the reputation for originality for which the house is famous. The management has just secured the right to the use of a new race-track patent device now on exhibition in the main hall of the Musee. This ingenious miniature horse race is one of the most sensational things of the day, and people go fairly wild with enthusiasm as the horses dash around the track into the stretch and under the wire with usually the dark horse as a winner.

—The costumes and armor used in this season's production of "The Black Crook," at the Academy of Music, are said by Eugene Tompkins, who ought to know, as he paid for them, to be the most historically correct which have ever been used in a spectacular production. Exactly what the historical epoch is we do not know. The armor is a reproduction of some specimens of the old Norman style. The ornamentations are very elaborate and are in imitation of different precious stones. The weight of an entire suit is about twenty pounds. Each company is differently dressed, and the armor worn by the three Captains is said to be worth about $300 a suit.

—The Irving Place Theatre, under the management of Heinrich Conried, will be opened Saturday night, Sept. 30. The house, formerly known as the Amberg, has been renovated and redecorated. A German stock company has been engaged for comedy and operetta. The comedy term will last from the opening for two months. The first play will be "Grosstadtluft," by Schoentan and Kadelburg. Other new plays will be "Die Heimath," by Sudermann, author of "Die Ehre," "Das Letzte Wort," and "Lolo's Vater." The Ferenczy comic opera troupe will take possession of the stage Dec. 4.

—These are the Philadelphia bills for this week: Chestnut Street Theatre, "Hoss and Hoss"; Empire Theatre, "The Still Alarm"; Carncross's, variety and minstrelsy; Gilmore's Auditorium, Matthews & Bulger Variety Company; National, "Lost in New-York"; Forepaugh's, "The Lights o' London"; Bijou, variety; Walnut Street, "The House with the Green Blinds"; People's, "The Romany Rye"; Standard, "The Queen of the Plains."

—The actors who will support Frederick Warde and Louis James in "The Lion's Mouth" at the Star Theatre Sept. 11 are Charles D. Herman, Harry Langdon, James Cooper, Harry C. Barton, Charles Clarke, Ernest Charles Warde, John C. Hickey, Robert Harland, H. D. Bird, Robert V. Percy, Albert Grundman, J. Ketchum, George Bell, Edythe Chapman, Fanny Bowman, Florence Everett, Frances Raymond, and Dora Grundman.

—"The White Squadron," the spectacular naval drama by James W. Harkins, Jr., will be the attraction at the Grand Opera House this week. The scenes of the play are laid in Brazil, and exhibit the triumph of American naval officers. The company includes W. A. Whitecar, Elmir Grandin, and Gail Forest. During the action of the third act (congress of navies) many supernumeraries are employed.

—When Francis Wilson revives "Erminie" at the Broadway Theatre Oct. 2, nearly all the music that was cut out of former productions of the opera will be restored, and in addition there will be introduced half a dozen new numbers written by Jakobowski, the composer, at the request of Mr. Wilson. These will include songs for Javotte, Eugene, Cadeaux, and Ravannes.

—At Tony Pastor's this week George P. Murphy and Kitty Kursale will appear in a sketch called "Dress Rehearsal"; Nellie Lestrange will sing "The Salvation Army," Mlle. Bertoldi will walk on her hands, Kelly and Ashby and Dave Edwards will present "Scenes in Chinatown," and there will be a dozen or more "turns" besides.

—The usual "variety" bill will be given at the Imperial Music Hall this week. Delmore will dance and "keep in the calcium" as Henry Irving does in "The Bells"; Marie Collins will sing, and the Avolos, Cissy Lind, Kitty Clayton, Charles Compton, the Tacchis, and many others will do their "turns."

—Chauncey Olcott will open the Harlem Opera House for the season to-morrow night. He will appear as Terence Dwyer in "Mavourneen," singing Scanlan's songs, "My Molly, O," "Mavourneen," "The Old Countrie," "Ring the Bells," and "Little Christmas Tree."

—At the close of the first performance of "In Old Kentucky" in Pittsburg, R. M. Gulick & Co. offered Manager Jacob Litt the sum he had expended on the production and $10,000 in cash besides for the play. Mr. Litt declined the offer. The play has developed into a valuable piece of property.

—Instead of Richard Mansfield, our old friend "Mrs. Gen. Tom Thumb," also known as the Countess Magri, is to occupy the stage of Herrmann's Theatre, beginning Sept. 25. "Selected artists" will support her in a piece called "The Countess."

—The farewell concert this season will be given on the Casino roof garden to-night. The Casino will then be closed till Sept. 25, when "The Rainmaker of Syria," by Sydney Rosenfeld, the best American librettist, will be produced.

—The Society of the Alumni of the American Academy of the Dramatic Arts will shortly issue a history of the academy and records of its 300 graduates. This is the tenth year of this institution.

—Mr. Carton's dainty and pretty play, "Liberty Hall," remains at the Empire Theatre, and Mr. Charles Frohman's press agent is trying to advertise it as if it was a circus with four rings.

—To-morrow being Labor Day, extra matinees will be given at many of the city theatres and other places of amusement. Advertisements of these will be found in the proper place.

—This is the last week of the season at Eldorado. To-day there will be a promenade concert in the afternoon and a balloon ascension and entertainment at night.

—In his spectacular revival of "The Comedy of Errors" this season Stuart Robson will play Dromio of Syracuse to the Ephesian Dromio of Giles Shine.

—Orrin Johnson, formerly of the Empire Theatre, will be in the company supporting Sol Smith Russell at Daly's.

—Della Fox will return to her frolicsome part in "Panjandrum" at the Broadway Theatre to-morrow night.

—"The Prodigal Daughter" continues at the American Theatre and may run through the Winter.

—David Belasco's new war play, "Heart of Maryland," in which Mrs. Carter will play Maryland, will not be produced until after the holidays.

—Lottie Collins and the Howard Athenaeum folks are still at the Star Theatre.

—We are requested to announce that Katharine Clemmons has white teeth.

—"The New South" is at the Madison Square Theatre.

—"L'Enfant Prodigue" continues on view at Daly's.

—The revival of "1492" at Palmer's is successful.

NEWS OF WEST POINT.

The Cadets Back from Chicago and Hard at Work Again.

WEST POINT, Sept. 2.—The cadets have returned from Chicago and West Point smiles again. The trip is regarded by the officers as a great success, which will help to give the boys broad, practical, and instructive views of the industries of the world. Major Spurgin will remain another week in Chicago settling bills and attending to other matters connected with the trip. The usual routine of instruction and exercises began yesterday. The visitors' benches are crowded every afternoon with spectators interested in the parades. When Mr. Le Comte of Switzerland graduated in June, the only foreigner that remained was Urtecho from Nicaragua. Guerolla from Central America and Alcondara fron Venezuela have been added to the fourth class.

The officers who have reported to Col. Ernst during the past few days were Lieuts. Thomas H. Rees, Corps of Engineers; Benjamin A. Poore, Twelfth Infantry; Edgar Russel, Third Artillery; Marcus D. Cronin, Twentieth Infantry, and John S. Winn, Second Cavalry. Lieut. Samuel D. Freeman has relieved Lieut. Frank S. Harlow in the Department of Astronomy. He is in charge of the observatory and astronomical observations.

New quarters for officers are about to be erected on the Kinsley grounds overlooking the river. Bids for their erection will be received at the Quartermaster's office Sept. 23.

The football team is beginning to organize. Cadet Adjutant Carson is Captain. He expects to give Annapolis a hard tussel this year. "Laurie" Bliss will begin coaching the men immediately. The course of study at West Point requires the most constant application, and the boys find it hard to give a moment to play or recreation. Being a member of the football team does not count with the professors who compose the Academic Board.

The south wing of the new Academic Building should have been completed Sept. 1, according to contract. It is safe to say that another year will elapse before it is ready. In the meantime the cadets and instructors are compelled to suffer in cramped section rooms.

The new monument on Trophy Point is likely to be completed soon. The shaft is said to be almost ready for shipping.

Congress has appropriated a sum of money toward widening and macadamizing the road to Highland Falls. Men are now at work blasting rock, crushing stone, and felling trees. The guardhouse will be changed from its present place to the old crossroads, a quarter of a mile south.

BOSTON ARTISTS IN LUCK.

The Art Students' Association to Have a Fine Home on the Back Bay.

BOSTON, Sept. 2.—Negotiations are now pending which will mean a most important advance on the part of the Boston Art Students' Association.

Several years ago it was determined to obtain subscriptions toward the erection of a club building which would be a memorial to Otto Grundmann of the Museum School, and the amount now on hand makes possible a movement which will extend the power and usefulness of the association. On the recommendation of the Building Committee it has finally voted to lease the Winslow Skating Rink and remodel it to suit the needs of the club. The situation is excellent, being within a stone's throw of the Art Museum. The building is 100 feet wide and more than 200 feet long.

The plans show a building divided into three sections. The portion for public use will consist of a large hall, 45 by 90 feet, with a stage 25 by 45 feet. Connected with it will be a small hall, 25 by 65 feet, with a serving room and kitchen adjacent, also a large reception room and coat and dressing rooms. This small hall will serve for picture exhibitions, lectures, and recitals.

The club rooms for the association consist of a suite 100 feet long, a library 18 by 40 feet, a reception room, a smoking room, offices, and a large life-class room, with dressing rooms, &c. This part is distinct from the rest of the building, and will be fitted up by the association in a beautiful manner.

There will be thirty-two studios, many with north and top light, and none more than one flight of stairs above the street.

New-York Day at the Fair.

WORLD'S FAIR GROUNDS, CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—The Celebration of New-York Day next Monday will be continued until Tuesday evening, when an assembly reception will be tendered by the Sons of New-York organization in Chicago to the Governor of New-York, his staff, the officers of the State, and the Board of Managers of the State exhibit. The invitations are issued by Solomon Thatcher, Jr., Chairman of the Reception Committee, and J. Ensign Fuller, Secretary.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 2.—Gov. Flower, accompanied by his staff and State officials, left here for Chicago on a special train this afternoon.

Gov. Flower intends to return from Chicago during the latter part of next week, and after his return has engagements for a number of agricultural fairs in various parts of the State.

Donovan Holds the Fort.

TROY, N. Y., Sept. 2.—William B. Donovan, whose services as clerk to the Superintendent of Government Buildings were discontinued Aug. 28, and in whose place Dexter P. Wager was appointed, this morning received a telegram from Secretary Carlisle stating that the order removing him had been revoked. Donovan is an "Anti-Snapper" and Wager was the candidate of the "Snapper" faction.

SKETCHES OF BUSINESS MEN IN NEW-YORK CITY.

No. 1.

The common notion that business activity and the quiet pursuits that fill the measure of comfort in the student's life appeal to persons organized radically different in tastes and habits of thought meets a living contradiction in Oscar S. Straus. As a member of a leading house of importers, with business interests of sufficient magnitude to absorb the time and exhaust the energy of an ordinary man, Mr. Straus finds leisure for study which blossoms into literary work of various types.

He has been a prolific writer for newspapers and magazines. As an author he has enjoyed the distinction of having one of his works translated into French for use on the Continent of Europe. He has established himself as something of an authority in certain lines of history upon which he has written, and whatever he has undertaken with his pen has been gracefully done.

Not directly associated with literary work, but growing out of his tastes and inclinations as a student, he has become influential in undertakings designed for the public welfare, alike in the fields of charity, benevolence, and of good government, and he has distinguished himself as a diplomat, occupying an important post as the representative of this country, and discharging his functions so well as to command the approval and congratulations of Secretaries of State and of Presidents of opposite political faith. In every capacity in which he has been called upon to act he has been unfailingly equal to the tasks imposed upon him and to the trusts confided to him, and has so well acquitted himself as to secure unqualified respect.

The early life of Mr. Straus was spent in Georgia. His family moved while he was quite young to Talbotton, in that State, residing there until his thirteenth year. Their place of residence was then changed to Columbus, Ga., where the family remained until 1865,

Oscar S. Straus.

when they removed to this city, the head of the family, Lazarus Straus, at that time founding the importing house which has since become one of the most important in its line—china, pottery, glassware, clocks, and bronzes—in the world.

Mr. Oscar Straus is forty-two years old, and is the youngest of three brothers, the other two brothers being Isidor Straus and Nathan Straus, who are also members of the firm of L. Straus & Sons and of the firm of R. H. Macy & Co. in this city and of Abraham & Straus of Brooklyn. Nathan Straus, as is well known, has for several years been a Park Commissioner.

Upon the arrival of the family in this city Oscar Straus attended the Columbia Grammar School for two years. He entered Columbia College in the class of 1867, and was graduated among the first honor men in 1871. Among his classmates were Brander Matthews, the author and playwright, and Stuyvesant Fish, President of the Illinois Central Railroad. George Parsons Lathrop, the author, was a classmate of his in the grammar school. Mr. Straus supported himself partially while in college by writing for the daily press, acquiring thereby the taste for literary work which he afterward developed with marked success. After graduating from college he attended the Columbia Law School, from which he received a diploma in 1873.

He began the practice of law in the firm of Hudson & Straus, which afterward became Sterne, Straus & Thompson, consisting of Simon Sterne, who has since become distinguished for his works upon constitutional law and as a railroad and corporation attorney; Daniel G. Thompson, who has become one of the best-known metaphysical writers in the country and the author of various works upon metaphysics, and Mr. Straus, who has distinguished himself since then in fields quite as important as those which were entered by his gifted associates.

The young firm from the beginning had a large practice in commercial and railway cases. It was counsel for the Chamber of Commerce in the railway investigation before the Hepburn committee of the Assembly, out of which investigation grew State and National Railway Commissions.

The strain of a large practice impaired Mr. Straus's health after a few years, and in January, 1881, he entered his father's firm, having felt obliged to retire from the practice of law. The business of the firm had already become quite large under the skillful guidance of Lazarus Straus. There was accordingly abundance of work to do for another member, and having reasonably familiarized himself with the business while he was otherwise engaged, the entrance of Mr. Straus into the firm was not that of a novice.

With his accustomed diligence he applied himself to the new manner of life that he had adopted, and soon had under his charge an important branch of the business of the firm. Naturally methodical, and believing it to be the duty of a business man to know not only what was going on generally in his house, but to have also accurate knowledge of details, Mr. Straus undertook not long after his admission to the firm to keep close track of everything that was going on, and to put himself fully abreast of the minutiæ of the business. With that view he took personal charge of the mail of the house, reading all letters that were received and dictating answers to the more important ones.

In a house whose volume of business had mounted into the millions each year, and whose sources of supply were derived not only from purchases of goods abroad for import into this country, but which covered also large manufacturing on its own account, both in this country and in others, the task which he assigned himself was burdensome enough to give a man content with his business alone quite enough occupation. Mr. Straus is quite as tireless as the hardest of workers, and since he entered the firm, excluding the time which he spent abroad in the service of the Government and a month's vacation last year, he has been found daily at his desk in all seasons directing the operations of his department of the vast business from about 9:30 o'clock in the morning until 6 o'clock every evening.

In conducting his business he has acted upon the belief that everything about it was worth doing well and deserving of personal attention. The establishment of the firm extends the depth of an entire block from Warren Street to Chambers Street. Mr. Straus has consulted convenience for the expeditious handling of his work rather than any personal taste for comfort in locating his office in the centre of the building. At this point he can summon the men in his employ most easily and direct their work in the shortest possible time. The result has been that visitors entering the establishment and seeing everything move along quickly and without conflict might almost suppose that it conducted itself. The governing hand nowhere appears to the casual observer, but it is alive with nervous force in that cooped-up central office from which its work is directed quietly and with dispatch.

In the supervision of his business Mr. Straus compels admiration because of the apparent ease with which he accomplishes what he desires. He knows what he wants done and goes straight to the point in giving directions about it. There is no brusqueness of manner, no sharpness of voice, no show of temper in his daily business life. He is considerate and kindly to those in his employ and enjoys alike their respect and their affection.

The same characteristics are displayed in his life away from business. As a business man, indeed, his manner suggests the student. Thus in changing himself from the man of business in his office to the student in his library there is no discernible transformation in the appearance or the manner of Mr. Straus.

His reading covered a wide range until it settled down some ten or twelve years ago into a preference for historical works. From that time he began to give special attention to that line of reading, and, being too busy a man to spend his time in public libraries, he found it convenient and desirable to collect within his own library such books as he required. He visited sales of Americana and issued commissions to buyers to acquire for him literary treasures which would serve his purposes. The desire to collect books merely from curiosity or from covetousness never possessed him. He has gathered within his library a collection specially rich in colonial and American history, including several valuable manuscripts of founders of the Government. Whatever has been obtained by or for him was acquired in the course of his study and in connection with his work, and not at all as a book collector as that personage is ordinarily understood.

His researches in the line of history led him into writing upon that subject for magazines in this country and now and then for the *Westminster Review* in England. His first important work was published in 1885, when he issued the book since well known as "The Origin of Republican Form of Government in the United States." This work at once commended itself to students of political history, to statesmen, and to general readers both in this country and abroad, and it has been translated into French by the late Emile de Laveleye.

While devoted to business in business hours and an earnest and enthusiastic student and writer in hours not demanded by business, Mr. Straus has always taken a lively interest in public affairs. As early as 1884 he was one of the organizers of the great merchants' movement in this city in favor of the election of Mr. Cleveland to the Presidency, giving personal attention and supervision to much of the excellent campaign work in this respect which was done. While never obtruding himself upon public attention, but, on the contrary, being rather diffident and retiring, his valuable services were recognized and he was regarded by merchants as deserving of much of the credit which attached to the success of that movement.

When the campaign was over and Mr. Cleveland was elected, Mr. Straus retired within his library and devoted himself, as he had formerly done, to the quiet pleasures of that retreat. His friends, however, were not willing that the services that he had performed in the campaign should pass without substantial recognition. The President himself, knowing Mr. Straus, appreciating his worth, and yet cognizant of the disposition which would withdraw him from public attention or favor, felt that while recognition by appointment to office might be a graceful way to show that Mr. Straus's services had been appreciated, was yet reluctant to press upon him anything that might seem to be in the nature of a direct reward.

Mr. Straus himself had no desire for political preferment. He had never held office, nor had he sought it. What he did in the campaign of 1884 had been inspired by motives entirely patriotic and with no thought of personal profit. It was a rather delicate matter, under these circumstances, for the President to tender to him any office. Mr. Straus's friends, however, were inclined to insist that a gift carrying with it a large share of honor should be placed at his disposal, and they importuned the Presidents to this effect entirely regardless of Mr. Straus's personal inclinations.

Among those who appealed to the President, when the mission to Turkey had been indicated as one that would sufficiently show the President's good will and would be agreeable to Mr. Straus's taste, was Henry Ward Beecher, who wrote to President Cleveland as follows:

"It is because he is a Jew that I would urge his appointment as a fit recognition of this remarkable people, who are becoming large contributors to American prosperity, and whose intelligence, morality, and large liberality in all public measures for the welfare of society, deserve and should receive from the hands of our Government some such recognition.

"Why should we not make a crowning testimony to the genius of our people by sending a Hebrew to Turkey? The ignorance and superstition of mediæval Europe may account for the prejudices of that dark age. But how a Christian in our day can turn from a Jew I cannot imagine.

"Christianity itself suckled at the bosom of Judaism; our roots are in the Old Testament. We are Jews ourselves gone to blossom and fruit. Christianity is Judaism in evolution, and it would seem strange for the seed to turn against the stock on which it was grown."

Mr. Straus was appointed Minister to Turkey by President Cleveland in 1887. The work that he accomplished there not only justified his appointment, but that appointment became a subject for general official congratulation and for the gratitude of the Christian denominations which had maintained missions in Turkey. Americans had religious interests in that country which by many people were regarded as quite as important as their commercial interests. There were about 550 American schools and institutions in Turkey and four or five colleges. Sixty-eight of these schools had been closed for seven or eight years and the existence of all of them had been threatened. There was no special intolerance in Turkey in respect to Americans or Christian institutions, but it was an easy matter for the Governors of Provinces or for local authorities to order schools to be closed when there was no one to protest vigorously against it, and once closed it was by no means easy for the missionaries to have them reopened.

Mr. Straus, when he became Minister, applied himself in behalf of these schools. He prevailed upon the Grand Vizier, who was at the head of the Board of Ministers, to issue a general order for the reopening of the American schools which had been closed, and for the protection of all the American schools in the future. This order became operative, not only then, but it has served since then in the nature of a charter for American schools, giving them what they had formerly lacked—a legal status. Whenever a disposition has shown itself in recent years to close American schools in any section of Turkey the Vizerial order obtained under Mr. Straus's Ministry has intervened to prevent any such action.

His success in respect to the American missions in Turkey won him many expressions of gratitude from the American Board of Foreign Missions, and he received from Secretary Bayard a special note conveying the thanks of the Administration for this very valuable service. Mr. Straus happened to remain in Turkey until after the Administration of President Harrison began, and this fact furnished Mr. Blaine, when Secretary of State, occasion to convey to him again the thanks of the Administration for the services that he had performed in Turkey in respect to American missions.

When the new Administration came into power Mr. Straus felt that he ought to return to private life, although many influences were brought to bear to prevail upon him to retain his post. He had made himself most acceptable to the officials of high degree in Turkey, and it was the expressed desire of the Sultan that he might remain or return. His Ministerial activity had not been confined by any means to the relief which he secured for the American missions, but he had done important diplomatic service in matters affecting naturalization and had furthered materially by his good influences the commerce between the two countries.

The American Board of Foreign Missions and the Congregational and Presbyterian Boards both desired that he should remain in Turkey. They knew that the missions would be safe under his official protection, and seemed to be a little doubtful whether his withdrawal from diplomatic service might not relax the vigilance that had secured this protection and, presumably, had maintained it. The purpose of American missions in Turkey had been to convert the natives to Christianity. It was feared by the missionary societies that whatever prejudice or discontent on the part of native officials might still be lingering would reassert itself after Mr. Straus's retirement from office. These boards were thus especially desirous that he should remain at least long enough to place the schools upon a footing from which they could not be dislodged.

While abroad Mr. Straus obtained also permission from the Turkish Government for the University of Pennsylvania and Associated American Colleges to make excavations in Babylon. He obtained permission for the publication of Bible tracts in Turkish for the American Bible Society and their distribution in that country. This permission was availed of by the British Bible Society as well, and that society desired his retention in his diplomatic post.

To all of these inducements Mr. Straus felt that he could not yield. The Sultan manifested his good feeling toward him by offering to decorate him with the highest order of the empire. In his capacity as American Minister Mr. Straus could not accept this honor, and as an American citizen he was constrained to decline it. A decoration was bestowed upon Mrs. Straus, however, the Sultan giving her the highest order for women, being what is known as the "First Order of Shefekat."

Since his retirement from public life Mr. Straus has had frequent opportunities to return to it, but has invariably declined, partly from business reasons and partly because he has felt that, in respect to Turkey at least, American affairs have been in as good condition as was to be expected.

In 1890 he was a delegate to the State Democratic Convention at Saratoga, and was largely instrumental in the incorporation of the sound-money plank in the platform of that convention. He was one of the organizers of the "anti-snap" movement, participating in that movement through the conventions in Syracuse and Chicago. In the Presidential campaign of last year he took an important part in the Merchants' Association in this city, and since the present Administration came into power he has been urged to accept official appointment, but he has steadfastly declined it.

His interest in municipal affairs has been hardly less active than in national affairs. Last year he was a member of the committee appointed by Mayor Grant to devise means for bettering the condition of the insane in the County of New-York. This committee, of which Elbridge T. Gerry was Chairman, did valuable work, securing proper accommodations for these unfortunates, and improving their condition. Recently he has been appointed by Mayor Gilroy as a member of the committee to revise the school laws of this city in pursuance of the act of the Legislature at the last session.

Mr. Straus is a member of various societies, associations, and clubs. His name is on the roll of about a dozen historical societies, and he is President of the American Jewish Historical Society. In the line of history his latest literary occupation has been writing the life of Roger Williams, the founder of religious liberty. He is just about completing this work. He is a Trustee of the Baron de Hirsch Fund, of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, and for many years he was Chairman of the Educational Committee of the Institution for Improved Instruction of Deaf Mutes, at Lexington Avenue and Sixty-seventh Street.

He is a member of the Reformed Club, the Bar Association, the Lawyers', Authors', and Nineteenth Century Clubs, the Commonwealth Club, the American Social Science Association, and other bodies. He will deliver a lecture Sept. 5 at Saratoga before the American Social Science Association on "Civilization in the Orient."

While belonging to a large number of clubs, Mr. Straus is hardly to be classed as a clubman. It is his habit to attend certain literary gatherings and to participate in club and public affairs when he feels that he ought to do so, but the greater part of his leisure is passed at home. The society of his family furnishes him with abundant recreation while he is in the city, and when he may be at home in his library, with his family gathered about him and with the opportunity to pursue his favorite studies, he finds there the recreation and amusement which entirely satisfy him. The occupations to which he devotes himself keep him in town all excepting the three or four weeks that he allows himself for a vacation. When vacation time comes he makes it his business to throw aside entirely his usual occupations. He plunges into the woods in the Adirondacks or Canada and devotes his outing to the enjoyment of nature in its wild state. He fishes and hunts in moderation, but does not make any work of it. He believes in giving himself an absolute rest on a vacation.

During the warm weather his family live in the country within easy reach of New-York, so that Mr. Straus may join them after business is over. His family consists of his wife, who was Miss Lavanburg, whom he married in 1882. They have three children. As may be supposed, his home life is singularly happy.

He has in his city house a memento of his official life at Constantinople in a room which is furnished entirely in Turkish fashion.

KANSAS DEMOCRATS OBJECT.

They Have Tired of Senator Martin's Populist Leanings.

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 2.—There are many thousands of Democrats in Kansas who are wondering to what end they have kept their political faith all the years when the party could present in this State nothing but the skeleton of an organization. They are also wondering whether they have placed in power men who would feed them upon husks in the endeavor to propitiate those who desire nothing so much as to see all government abolished.

For many years Senator Martin has been recognized as one of the leaders of the party in Kansas. Last Winter, when the Populists lacked three votes of having enough members of the Legislature to elect a United States Senator, the five Democrats in both houses met and decided that the Senator to be elected must be a Democrat or a Republican, leaving the choice with the Populists. After many endeavors to move these five men from the position they had taken, the Populists decided that they would not have a Republican. The Democrats presented the name of Mr. Martin and he was elected.

After he was seated there was the usual pressure for official position. The Senator seemed to favor the Populists fully as much as he did the Democrats. When a lifelong Democrat, Alexander S. Judy, applied for the Burr Oak Post Office, Senator Martin wrote him: "I have no disposition to make any arbitrary choice in the matter. All that I ask is that the appointee be absolutely honest, thoroughly capable, and a faithful, loyal Democrat, or an equally loyal and faithful Populist."

When Richard Morris, one of the stanchest Democrats ever known in Kansas history, applied for the position of Collector of Internal Revenue, Senator Martin opposed him in favor of a man who is known here as a fusion Democrat, but who is known at home as a half-way Populist, which means that he will vote that ticket as against anything on earth. The Senator wrote a letter to W. C. Jones, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, notifying him that if Mr. Morris secured the nomination by the President, he would defeat his confirmation in the Senate, as he would brook no interference. Mr. Morris was appointed.

Among the candidates for United States Attorney was John Eaton of Winfield, who had gone into the Populist District Convention and asked for the nomination for Judge, offering to resign his place on the Democratic National Committee. Senator Martin supported him with all his might, opposing W. C. Perry, known of old as an uncompromising Democrat. Mr. Perry was appointed.

The fact is that the Democrats of Kansas are bitterly opposed to any further fusion with the Populists, as their county conventions prove, but they are urged to drop party principles for the sake of continuing three or four men in office. The time has come when this party has a chance to win the State, and yet its members are requested to throw away this opportunity and give to the Populists a further lease of life.

COSTLY HOLIDAY FOR A SENATOR.

Relieved of His Jewelry and Money by a Thief While Seeing New-York Sights.

A United States Senator with free-silver proclivities who was in this city last week was taught a costly lesson by a thief, who relieved him of his gold watch, gold chain, gold ring, gold sleeve buttons, two diamonds with a sapphire in the centre, a silver pencil, and $400 in money.

The Senator wants to recover his property quietly, keep away from the courts, forgive the thief, and credit everything to experience in gay Gotham.

Through his friend, Robert Fullerton of 219 Third Avenue, the Senator is trying to recover his property, and the following advertisement has been printed:

NIGHT OF AUG. 22, NEAR GRAND CENtral Station, heavy Gypsy setting ring, two diamonds and sapphire in centre; gold hunting-case American watch, engine-turned and key-winder; curb chain, with silver pencil attached; plain gold-linked sleeve buttons. Suitable reward and no questions asked if returned, or, if pawned, tickets for same, to Robert Fullerton, 219 3d Av., near 15th St.

Mr. Fullerton when seen by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday said he was a great friend of the eminent silver advocate.

"I would never tell you his name," said Mr. Fullerton. "He is a man of national reputation and does not want to have this affair made public. He was seeing the sights with some friends when he lost his property.

"They called at a number of saloons and drank wine beyond the point of hilarity and on the other side of the line of mental clearness. Then the old-time sleek young man became charmed with my illustrious friend, hung intently on his words, and finally got him away from his companions.

"Then the twain went to a hotel, and my friend was put to bed considerably the worse for wear. When he awoke in the morning he was in a strange part of the city with empty pockets and a singing brain.

"He came to me when the hotel people consented to believe his tale of robbery, and I agreed to help him out. A few hours after the advertisement appeared somebody called at my house. I was not in, but I know it was the thief, who wanted the reward on such easy terms.

"My boy saw the fellow and could describe him to the police, but I do not care to expose my Senatorial friend."

House Tariff Hearings.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Hearings on the tariff will begin before the Ways and Means Committee of the House on Monday. Representative Harter of Ohio will open the hearings, speaking on agricultural implements and flour. On the same day a Bermuda delegation will talk on early vegetables, J. C. S. Davis of Philadelphia on oil cloth, and E. T. Gradsell of New-York on grapes. R. W. Leslie will speak for cement on Tuesday, Blumenthal & Co. of New-York on buttons, and Joseph Newman on silk culture. Mr. Lowy of New-York will speak Wednesday in the interest of hosiery and gloves, A. J. Toomey on maccaroni, and Mr. Kill on hard rubber. J. M. Brenius of Boston and Barber Brothers will address the committee on Saturday on schedule "J," flax, hemp, and jute, and their manufacture.

Mr. Swank will present the views of the Iron and Steel Association on Monday of the following week, and on Tuesday the interests of the natural wool manufacturers will be presented by S. W. D. North. Wednesday, the 13th, will be given up to the glass interests, and on Friday Mr. Stewart will speak for silk plushes.

Private Bankers Arrested.

LANCASTER, Penn., Sept. 2.—E. K. Smith and Christian Graybill, proprietors of the broken E. K. Smith & Co.'s private bank of Columbia, were arrested at that place last night on charges of false pretense and embezzlement. The prosecutor is Martin Nissler, who had $32,600 on deposit at 5 per cent. interest, and who charges that the bank received his deposit on the representation that it was the same as a national bank and was controlled by a board of Directors.

The embezzlement charge is based on the fact that the deposits of the bank amounted, at the time of the suspension, to about $150,000, while an inventory disclosed less than $1,000 in cash and securities in its safe. In April Nissler, who had $10,000 then on deposit, wanted to withdraw it but was assured that the bank was solid and was prevailed upon to increase his deposit to $32,600. Both Smith and Graybill gave bail for a hearing.

Beginning of Public Buildings Delayed.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Secretary Carlisle is in receipt of numerous letters from all sections of the country inquiring when work on the public buildings provided for by the last Congress will be begun.

It is said, in answer to inquiries made, that the architect's office, where the plans and designs are prepared, is about eighteen months behind in its work. The work of this office was increased last year nearly 100 per cent. without the force of the office being increased at all. The fact that the expenditures of the Government are running ahead of its receipts is also said to deter Government officials from undertaking public buildings and river and harbor improvements not actually demanded by public necessities.

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DORSEY'S RISE AND DOWNFALL

RAPID DESCENT FROM POLITICAL POWER AND PROSPERITY.

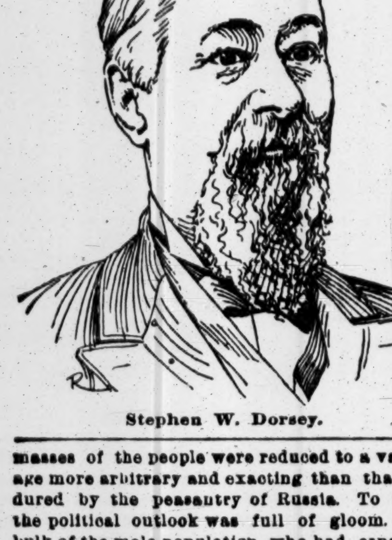
The Once Great Dictator of Arkansas and Wealthy Cattleman Hounded by Creditors—Meteoric Appearance in Reconstruction Times—First Check in the Star Route Investigation—A Fruitful Field in the Far West—Later Reverses Came Thick and Fast.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 1.—It was only a few days ago that news came from Denver that a judgment—one of many—had been secured against Stephen W. Dorsey, once of Senatorial and star route fame, for $450 for a piano. It was only another step in the fall of a man whose life in recent years has been only a series of reverses.

The political rise and financial downfall of ex-United States Senator Stephen W. Dorsey points a moral and adorns a tale which has probably no parallel in the rapidly-changing life of this continent.

Dorsey made his appearance in this State about 1867. He was born at Benson, Vt., in 1842, and received a common-school education. When he was out of his teens he went with his parents to Oberlin, Ohio. Thence he drifted to Sandusky, in the same State, where he was employed in an iron manufactory. He entered the Union Army at the breaking out of the war and served throughout under the various commanders of the Army of the Potomac. His military career contains little worthy of note, it not rising above that of scores of other private soldiers. He was known as a man of vaulting ambition, but without any great capacity for business.

His entrance upon the political arena here was like the appearance of some great comet—startling in its brilliancy, but as effervescent as that celestial wonder. The State at that time was in the throes of reconstruction. The Republican rulers held despotic sway. The



Stephen W. Dorsey.

masses of the people were reduced to a vassalage more arbitrary and exacting than that endured by the peasantry of Russia. To them the political outlook was full of gloom. The bulk of the male population, who had espoused the cause of the South, and had served in the armies of the confederacy, were disfranchised. The Democratic Party hardly had an existence. In the State Legislature it had a small number of representatives, and there was hardly a county in the State which was under the control of Democratic officials. The iron hand of Powell Clayton was on the people. His minions were everywhere, and the whole State was virtually a military satrapy.

Dorsey appeared in the midst of this darkness and confusion like a new actor taking part in a scene wherein comedy, tragedy, and treachery struggled for supremacy. He at once showed a determination to make himself a leader. Powell Clayton, Alexander McDonald, Thomas Bowen, and other rulers of the Republican Party were visibly disturbed by the operations of the new-comer. Cabal after cabal was formed to overthrow him, but Dorsey met cunning with cunning, treachery with treachery, and defeated every plan laid for his destruction. Slowly but surely he fastened his grip on the party machinery. From a subordinate position in the councils of the party he succeeded, by a series of skillful and daring intrigues, in having himself elected Chairman of the State Central Committee.

This position gave him almost imperial power. Clayton, who had hitherto had looked with scorn and contempt upon him, began to realize that he was a dangerous adversary, and hastened to make terms with him. The other Republican leaders, with the exception of Bowen, took their cue from Clayton, and almost broke their necks in their haste to array themselves under Dorsey's banner. Thus, within a very short period after his arrival in the State, he had taken in the situation at a glance—had defeated all plots to exterminate him, had thrust aside Clayton and his following, and had grasped the entire machinery of the Republican Party with the firm hand of a master.

His success in this respect is without a parallel. This political adventurer had become the arbiter not only of the party with which he trained, but of the destiny of the people of an entire State. At this juncture Dorsey reached the zenith of his glory.

Now came another startling and momentous phase in Dorsey's career. The Arkansas Central, or, as it is now known, the Midland Railroad, runs from Helena to Clarendon. It is sixty or seventy miles in length. Originally planned by a company of local capitalists, which it soon swamped, the road then existed only in name. A company was organized to put it on its feet. Dorsey was made President of this company. He claims that he was elected to the position without his solicitation. However this may be, the new organization had evidently prepared to carry on an enterprise which would yield a considerable revenue.

Reconstruction in the South had now reached its most corrupt and profligate era. The State Legislatures appeared to be the playthings of a cabal of schemers, and no scheme, however corrupt or however visionary, could fail of being railroaded through the General Assemblies. The Arkansas Legislature afforded a rich field for operation. The reason for the reorganization of the Arkansas Central Railroad was soon apparent. On July 21, 1868, the Arkansas Legislature passed an act to aid the construction of railroads. Section 1 reads:

"For the purpose of securing such lines of railroads in the State as the interests of the people may require, the faith and credit of the State of Arkansas is hereby irrevocably pledged, and the proper authorities of the State will issue to each railroad company which shall become entitled thereto the bonds of this State in the sum of $1,000 each, payable thirty years from date, with coupons attached, for the payment of interest on the same, in the City of New-York, semi-annually, at 7 per cent. per annum, in the sum of $15,000 in bonds for each mile of railroad which has not received a land grant from the United States Government."

An election was held to allow the people to express their wishes on the bill. Twenty-five thousand nine hundred and eighty-four votes were cast for it and 5,410 against it. Gov. Powell Clayton sent a message to the Legislature which convened a few days after the election congratulating them on the result. He naively remarked that "there was some opposition to the measure, but none of a serious character, as will be seen by the vote."

The way was now open. There was nothing to prevent the railroads from gathering the harvest. Aid was granted to the Arkansas Central Railroad to the extent of seventy miles, and bonds to the amount of $1,350,000 were issued to it. Dorsey quietly made preparations for a trip to Europe. Soon after he appeared in London. It is stated that nearly every capitalist in the English metropolis was approached and the bonds offered to him. Some were very shy, but the prospect of 7 per cent. interest, together with a liberal discount, captivated them, and Dorsey's explanation and statements as to the validity of the bonds gave them a value which they otherwise would not have possessed. In addition to this, Dorsey indorsed the bonds individually in order to prove that he had faith in them. Large blocks were sold all over London. Bankers and brokers vied with each other in buying these securities. Dorsey left the English capital elated. How much money he actually secured by the sale of these bonds to English capitalists is not known, but it probably was between $500,000 and $750,000. He returned flushed with victory and stronger than ever. The bulk of the bonds had been disposed of—the remainder were to be used in a different way.

The Legislature which met in January, 1873, was watched with great interest. It was known beforehand that Dorsey would be a candidate for United States Senator. Thomas M. Bowen was also a candidate. A sharp fight was made over the election of legislators. Dorsey swept over the State like a whirlwind. His lieutenants sent out word from the State Capitol to put none but Dorsey men on guard. His emissaries were found in every county in the State. Bowen also made a desperate struggle, but the odds were all against him. The total number of legislators returned was 105. The first ballot for United States Senator was taken at noon, Jan. 12, 1873. On this ballot Dorsey had 42 votes, Bowen 23, and A. H. Garland, at one time Attorney General of the United States, 35. This latter vote represented the Democratic strength, that party having succeeded, in the squabble between Bowen and Dorsey, in electing an unusually large number of members.

The contest lasted one week. It was the most animated of the kind ever known in the State's history. Charges of treachery and bribery flew thick and fast. It is said that members were bought like bundles of merchandise. Money flowed like water. The Democratic members stood solidly for Garland, although they knew that his election was impossible. A proposition was made that the Democratic vote be given to Dorsey, provided he pledged himself to secure the enfranchisement of all those in the State who were not permitted to vote from the fact of having served in the Confederate Army. The matter was debated in caucus at length, and was finally accepted, Dorsey's election being thus assured.

Dorsey himself was not idle. Every Republican member was called to his headquarters, and threats, promises, and more substantial pledges were used to secure their votes for the Republican boss. It is alleged that bundles of Arkansas Central Railroad bonds were used to add votes to the Dorsey column. Perhaps not in the history of the country was there ever exhibited a more profuse use of money for corrupt purposes. Bowen held out to the last, though the charge is made, and has never been denied, that he received the sum of $30,000 for using his vote and influence in Dorsey's behalf. Friends of Dorsey say to this day that the expenditure of this amount showed that Dorsey had lost his head, inasmuch as Bowen's vote was not needed, and the outlay of any money upon him was wholly unnecessary.

The contest closed Jan. 18, 1873, the final and decisive vote being taken amid great confusion and excitement. On this Dorsey had 87 votes, 34 more than enough to elect. He received nearly all the Democratic strength, although several members of that political faith refused to vote for him. The expense incurred by Dorsey in connection with the canvass was undoubtedly the beginning of the financial ruin which has at last overtaken him.

Immediately after the election was announced Dorsey was sent for to address the Legislature. Instead of doing so he sent the following communication to both houses:

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 18, 1873.

To the Legislature:

In response to your remarks announcing that I have been elected by the General Assembly to the position of United States Senator from Arkansas, I would say that I accept the position tendered, fully realizing, as I believe I do, the grave responsibilities which thereby devolve upon me, and with the earnest intent to so discharge the duties of that station, that the General Assembly and the people of Arkansas shall have no occasion in the future to regret your action of to-day.

It affords me great pleasure to know, both from a detailed statement of the vote given and also from your assurances now, that my election does not represent a strictly party or partisan triumph, but the sober judgment of the General Assembly by a very large vote, including all the Republicans and a majority of the Democratic members; that by this action an additional guarantee is secured that the wise and liberal policy of the present State administration will be carried on to ultimate success. My political faith is well known to you. I am a Republican and have been since the organization of that party, and I am particularly grateful that from this contest no bitterness has arisen among Republicans.

Hoping, with you, that we are about to enter upon a new era of good feeling in our political parties as a State, where the right of all will fully be guaranteed and respected, and where differences in political sentiment will be not only tolerated, but heartily commended, I am, very respectfully,

S. W. DORSEY.

Dorsey's political power declined soon after his election to the United States Senatorship. Reconstruction had run itself out. The white people of the State were once more free. The Republican Party was losing power. Dorsey was astute enough to see that the State afforded no field in the way of speculation. He looked Westward. Almost the first enterprise to which Dorsey turned his attention after locating in the West was a cattle company. He organized a big corporation, with a capital stock of nearly $1,000,000. His stock was sold in the East. The principal shareholders were Dorsey himself and ex-Gov. O. A. Hadley, formerly of Arkansas. The Hon. John B. Alley and Col. Robert G. Ingersoll also owned big blocks of the stock. The ranch property and range of the company were in Western New-Mexico. At one time the company had on its ranges nearly 100,000 head of cattle.

From 1880 up to 1884 were "flush times" in the cattle-growing industry. Dorsey's company prospered with the rest. Big dividends were earned and paid, and it looked as if the company would prove to be a veritable gold mine. Dorsey made money rapidly. Once more fortune smiled on him. It appeared as if the reverses which he had encountered in the South were to be more than compensated by successes in the West.

Suddenly a storm arose. The star route scandal burst on the country. Dorsey was caught in it and swept from his feet. What with hunting up witnesses, paying attorneys, and other expenses, the accumulations of the last few years disappeared like snow before the sun. It was not with Dorsey, however, at this supreme moment of his life a question of saving money, but rather the thought and hope of escaping from disgrace and imprisonment. He emerged wrecked in fortune and broken in health. The cost of defending himself in the noted trial can hardly be estimated, but unquestionably it ran up into hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Dorsey still held his interest in the cattle company and once more he sought to rebuild his shattered fortunes. But fate was against him. The cattle industry was beginning to decline. Prices of live stock fell to a low ebb. A panic among cattle owners followed. The stock holders of the various cattle companies remembered the dark days of 1884-6. A storm of disaster swept over the Western cattle ranges. Company after company succumbed. Organizations with a capital stock of $3,000,000 were crushed like eggshells. Never in the history of the West was there greater or more wide-spread ruin and disaster than in the cattle business in the years 1884-5-6. Dorsey's company suffered heavily. In addition to the shrinkage in prices there were severe Winters which caused a loss of 50 and 60 per cent. It was impossible to recoup. The company is still going ahead, but shorn of its strength. It has not been making money and no dividends have been paid for a long time.

Dorsey's financial sun has set. He is no longer a young man. He will never regain either youth or fortune. Yet his past career has had a meteoric brilliancy that will make it long remembered. He has made and wasted fortunes. His wealth in this State, in his palmy days, was estimated at considerably over $1,000,000. Yet all this flowed through his hands like so much water, and he left the State virtually penniless.

His debts in Arkansas have all been outlawed, but the Englishmen to whom he sold his bonds still hold claims against him, which would be valid had he any property whereby they might be satisfied. So far as the bonds are concerned, the present Governor of Arkansas, William M. Fishback, secured the passage of an amendment to the State Constitution several years ago which outlawed them.

In the West Dorsey bounded upward in the financial scale like a kite. THE NEW-YORK TIMES's correspondent was talking about him with a banker at Los Cruces, New-Mexico, in 1880, and the banker estimated that Dorsey was worth $2,000,000. He was then at the flood of his various enterprises and a golden stream was flowing in upon him. At this moment he was a veritable Western Monte Christo. All his enterprises were conducted on a magnificent scale. His house on his New-Mexico ranch was a marvel. It was built of hewn logs and was long and rambling, but was furnished with sumptuous elegance and all the appointments were perfect. Here he dispensed a most princely hospitality. Over all that wide expanse of country he was a virtual king. His cattle ranged upon a thousand hills, his word was law, his name was spoken with awe, and his supremacy was acknowledged and unquestioned. No one ever before or since has played the rôle of a typical cattle king with greater perfection or with more unbounded authority.

Great Lumps of Phosphorescent Light

From the Boston Transcript, Aug. 30.

Those who were at the bicyclers' rest on the Playstead during a part of last evening witnessed a most peculiar and beautiful sight. A huge decayed tree had succumbed to the gale, and suddenly at its uprooting and fracture the ground all around it blazed up in luminous phosphorescent light; the trees and shrubbery all about were filled with gemlike shining particles of the flying phosphorus-charged decayed wood. There were lumps of it lying around bigger than the famous Kohinoor, and as a scene it really looked as though a diamond mine had suddenly been unearthed by the uprooting of the tree. Many people took specimens home with them, which all night remained luminous, but this morning the luminosity had almost entirely passed away. The scientific reason for all of this can probably be explained by the theory of decay, but the sight was one that it is not likely those who witnessed it will ever in a lifetime again behold.

He Couldn't Say "When."

From the Electrical Review.

"My father was afflicted with a curious malady," said a well-known electrical man. "He was not a habitual stammerer, but he had great difficulty in pronouncing the word 'when.' It was absolutely impossible for him to speak the word when the odor of bourbon whisky was adjacent. Many times have I tried the experiment with him of holding the mouth of a whisky bottle over a glass, and as I began pouring, remarking to him, 'Say when, pop.' He would open his mouth, catch his breath, pant and contort his face, but would make no sound. Finally, after many efforts, he would gasp out, 'I c-c-cuc-cuc-can't sus-sus-sus-say whu-whu-whu-whu'—by this time the glass would be full and the experiment a failure. This peculiar affliction clung to him all his life. It was very curious, I assure you."

COSTA RICA'S CAPITAL CITY

THE PLACE EMBEZZLER WEEKS CHOSE TO HIDE IN.

Beautiful Environments of San Jose, 4,000 Feet Above Sea Level and Surrounded by Mountains—A City of Chivalrous Men and Beautiful Women, Devoted to Fine Arts and Paris Fashions—Hospitable to Accredited Strangers—Routine Life in the Tropics—Hotel Life in Costa Rica.

The City of San José de Costa Rica is built on a lofty mesa or plateau, nearly 4,000 feet above sea level. It lies in a natural amphitheatre, surrounded by foothills and mountains. The mesa is not as extensive as that on which stands Guatemala City, in the republic of that name. The "Athens of Central America," while having three or four times the population of San José, has a greater resemblance to a city on a plain. In San José the foothills are nearer, and the lofty mountain ranges are just back of them. The capital of Costa Rica has long been known and famed for the classic beauty of its surroundings and the grandeur of its mountains. They lift their peaks skyward, and extend in all directions, as far as the eye can reach.

The highlands of Costa Rica have been invaded by American enterprise. The capital is lit by an electric light plant from New-York City, the arc system being used for the streets and the incandescent for hotels and residences. Another evidence of Costa Rica's push and energy is shown in the tram-via, or street cars. They connect several parts of the city with the railway station. American models and methods are popular in the sunny republic.

While Costa Rica is rich in soil, climate, and scenery, it is also known for its charming and cultivated society. Nowhere in Central America is real intellectuality more marked. In fact, travelers state that San José dé Costa Rica is the

Grand Hotel, San José.

most polished and courtly centre in Central America. The educational standard for youth is high. Fine art receives great attention. As a natural result art and music find a home in a congenial clime. The fine Opera House during the "season" receives many European opera companies, and the audiences will compare favorably with those of New-York, London, and Paris. And these audiences, too, sustain the proud boast of Costa Rica of the beauty of her daughters, many as fair and as charming as their sisters in distant Andalusia in the mother country. In San José the blonde and brunette types can be contrasted, the brunettes with black hair, pearly-white teeth, and jet black eyes that can be as placid as a Sabbath morn or flash fire, as only Spanish eyes can.

The welcome accorded a stranger to scenes and surroundings so attractive, when the visitor is properly accredited, is instant and warm. The tropics have a world-wide fame for hospitality, and nowhere will it be found in more attractive form than in Costa Rica. A few words regarding Spanish-American etiquette may be in order. In the matter of calling it is just the reverse of English and American practices. The new-comer makes out his visiting list and either calls in person or sends his card to all those whose acquaintance he desires to make. The stranger makes the first call. A return call or sending a card is *de rigeur*. Should the new-comer make a second call it then rests with the residents to follow up the acquaintance or drop it. After having staid a time, or when leaving the country, many publish a card in the newspapers, called a "Despidida," a species of farewell, in which Señor Fulano de Tal—or Mr. Smith—places himself at the disposal of his friends in New-York, London, or Paris, as the case may be, when friends can ask him to make endless purchases.

In matters religious the Costa Ricans are Roman Catholics, that being the dominant faith in all Spanish America.

Observant travelers are at once impressed with the natural grace and refinement of the upper classes. There is a polished ease and courtesy that no pen sketch can do justice to. Perhaps it is best described by saying that it is the French etiquette of the time of the Empire, somewhat accentuated. Another thing will impress the stranger; it is the universal and courtly address paid women. For them it is a veritable paradise, a *royaume des femmes*. In all Spanish America the Spanish form of direct and personal compliment obtains and is strictly good form. A gentleman will publicly congratulate a lady on a well-fitting Parisian robe or hat. If the fortunate possessor of fine eyes, he may say: "*Que ojos magnificos*"—"what magnificent eyes." It always pleases and is admissible. This open and direct style of compliment in our centres probably would lead to trouble. They are a remarkably sensible lot of people, and do not take life as seriously as we do. They know full well that a few polite phrases are indicative of a kindly heart and true refinement. Hence they are current coin, and no one but a boor would take exception to them. Under truly tropical skies our every-day commonplaces seem lost.

When European-bred women visit Costa Rica they are reminded of courts and cities of the true Continental type. It seems superfluous to add that it has a great charm for strangers. The Capital is very cosmopolitan. It is said that fully a fourth of its residents are Colombians and Nicaraguans from the adjoining republics, respectively, to the south and north.

Already reference has been made in these columns to the architecture that obtains in Costa Rica. It constantly reminds the visitor of that in Spain—an architecture that in its mother country has received a lasting impress, caused by sad years of Moorish occupation of the Iberian peninsula. Some travelers and writers speak of it as Spanish architecture. While no order of that kind is recognized, it is an order observed all over Spain, from sunny Andalusia to the French border, and on this continent from Mexico on the north to Chile on the south. Some term it early Renaissance; others as early, and again others as pure, Gothic. Wherever Spain has colonized, that impress will remain, and the "globe trotter" will find it to-day not only in Spanish America, Cuba, and Puerto Rico, but in Jamaica as well—a modification of the luxurious style of Moorish building eminently adapted for the tropics, giving stability, shade, and consequent coolness.

The every-day life of the upper classes may be very briefly summarized. The early morning meal—Continental fashion—consists of coffee and rolls, and perhaps some dulce or sweet. Such coffee! Not one in a thousand knows a good cup of coffee. Costa Rica grows a coffee berry famous in the London markets. Breakfast at 11 or 12—*à la fourchette*—meats, game, vegetables, *vin ordinaire*, ending with *queso y jalea*, or cheese and guava jelly and coffee. And a capital way it is of ending a breakfast. However hearty the meal, one can always partake of cheese and guava jelly. It is a Spanish American custom, met with also in Cuba and Puerto Rico.

For purposes of business and professional work the morning hours are the best. They are the coolest. After breakfast, the midday siesta or rest. Generally, it means a nap—an hour or two taken from the day. After it, the cigarette and getting ready for the afternoon. Dinner at 6, 7, or 8, as the case may be. Dining there is a fine art, and the meal is taken in a leisurely, philosophic way, and nothing is allowed to interfere with its continuity. When people are *comiendo*—or dining—any intrusion is very bad form, in fact, unpardonable. Later, calls and receiving visitors is in order. Informal calling, as we know it, by strangers is not good form. That is exclusively for relatives and old and intimate friends.

Turning to hotel life, El Gran Hotel just now has taken on new fame, as being the temporary repose of Mr. Weeks, the New-York embezzler of $1,250,000 belonging to women. The meals in the hotels are served at about the hours already noted. The hotel table presents an endless variety of dishes, largely Spanish and French. There is everything and anything from *bacalao*, or codfish, to *jalea*, or jelly, meats, game, and a great variety of tropical fruit. In some of the hotels the dining tables are placed in an alcove near the *patio* or central court, well away from all sunshine and glare. Oftentimes the courts present a wealth of tropical plants—ferns, palms, and flowers. M. Victor was an early-day and famous caterer. Needless to say he was a Frenchman.

Apropos of things French, French dresses, hats, and dainty shoes are à la mode. Paris gives the fair ones their fashions—Mother Eve's daughters are much the same in all climes. Indeed, all Central Americans have a marked liking for France. Many Costa Ricans and Central Americans educate their children abroad. When Spanish Americans speak two languages—and herein they are dealt with collectively—the second language is French. It is a first cousin of their own sweet, musical tongue. The Spanish language has a marvelous flexibility and a music all its own.

In closing, a brief glance at Central America may be in order. To-day it is composed of five republics, whose Constitutions are popularly supposed to resemble that of the United States of America. They are Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Salvador, Honduras, and Guatemala, named in their geographical order, proceeding north from the Isthmus of Panama. While a Spanish possession they were one and known as the Vice Royalty of Guatemala. Spain is not a popular theme in Spanish America. In all Central America they speak and write of the Spanish yoke. The Central Americans effected their independence in September, 1821. La Independencia was followed by a form of federal government. After several years of civil war, the Confederate States resolved themselves into republics, as already named.

The total area of Central America, including British Honduras, is estimated at 175,867 square miles, with a population of over 3,000,000, of whom perhaps a fourth are white, or creoles of European descent, the remainder Indians and their descendants. The nearness of Central America, the Nicaragua Canal—a commercial necessity—as well as the valuable trade developed by an American corporation, the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, give the whole an interestessentially American.

ONLY THE PUBLIC SUFFERS.

Illustrations of Republican Misrule in the State of Ohio.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 2.—The record of Republican misgovernment in Ohio grows longer and more startling the more it is investigated. Rarely in the last twenty years has there been presented to the people a more offensive and sweeping arraignment of an administration than is possible at the present time.

Reference has already been made in THE NEW-YORK TIMES's dispatches to the manner in which the railroads have been permitted to seize State canal property and convert it to their own use, with the acquiescence of the State Board of Public Works, but the responsibility for this state of affairs has been brought out more clearly within the last few days. For four years the anomalous condition has existed of a State commission laboring to undo the reckless work and carelessness of the regular Board of Public Works. The three members of the latter have no other duties than a proper oversight of the State canal system. Since February, 1887, the board has been solidly Republican, and two of the three have been Republicans for nearly a third of a century.

The canal system has steadily fallen into decay, although the State has regularly appropriated large sums for its maintenance. Instead of looking after the property of the State as it should, the Board of Public Works has allowed all kinds of trespassing. Mills were built partially or entirely upon land belonging to the State. Railroads appropriated portions of the canal bank to suit their convenience and meet their needs, and yet no serious protest was made.

Five years ago matters came to such a pass that it was thought wise by a Republican General Assembly to create a Board of Canal Commissioners to watch the Republican Board of Public Works and undo as far as possible its careless or corrupt deeds. For the four years the three Commissioners under that act have been at work thousands of dollars' worth of property has been recovered and the squatters have been compelled to pay rental.

Recently the Canal Commission has been coming close upon the heels of the board, and some interesting developments are the result. The General Assembly last Winter took a hand in the work, apparently to supplement the efforts of the regular officers, but probably because some legislators scented "boodle" in such an investigation and were after a slice of it. The title to the valuable Eggleston Avenue property in Cincinnati, occupied by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, was looked into and found to rest in the State, being a section of abandoned canal. It is worth at least $1,000,000 as a railroad terminal, and although the legislative committee reported six months ago, Attorney General Richards, who is a candidate for re-election, has not brought a suit, although his duties are very clear under the law.

The Walhonding Canal case was another of the same class, only with a more telling and direct inference. The Canal Commission investigated the case a year ago. A legislative committee followed last Winter. Both found that the Walhonding Railroad, a branch of the Pennsylvania system, was occupying a long stretch of the berme bank of the canal without any apparent warrant from the State. The attorneys of railroad declare that the Board of Public Works gave them a permit, but no record of it exists in the board's transactions. The attorneys, however, are reputable men.

McCulloch, the Republican member of the board, who is now asking three years more of office from the people, was in the board at the time, and yet has offered no explanation of the peculiar transaction. W. M. Hahn, who managed McKinley's campaign two years ago, and has since been rewarded with the office of Insurance Commissioner, was also a member of the Board of Public Works at the time. If the railroad had no permission from the board to go ahead, the unconcern with which the board has treated the matter is quite remarkable.

But evidence multiplies of the existence of some secret arrangement which the Board of Public Works saw fit not to enter on the minutes of its transactions. The Legislature by resolution early last Spring directed Attorney General Richards to bring proceedings in ouster against the Walhonding Railroad Company, as well as against the Pennsylvania Company for the possession of Eggleston Avenue. The Canal Commission also adopted a resolution six months ago asking him to bring suit in the Walhonding case. It is now over a year since the Canal Commission discovered that this railroad was occupying State property, and brought that fact to the attention of the Board of Public Works. Neither Attorney General Richards nor the board has taken any action in the matter.

The case is of special interest because it shows the way in which Republican officers have been using the public works which are now practically defunct as canals, but still very valuable property and much sought after by railroad companies. It shows also how bound together the whole ring is. Hahn, now a McKinley appointee, and two of the men who are now asking the people's suffrage for a second time on the Republican ticket are affected by it.

NEW BUILDINGS FOR YALE.

Students Will Not Be Able to Recognize the Campus When They Go Back.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 2.—Evidences of Yale's phenomenal growth are manifold as seen on the college campus in these the remaining days of the Summer vacation. It is a new campus which, in a sense, will greet the returning students in a fortnight. In no Summer vacation before in the history of the university have changes so general and so vital been made in the external aspect of Yale as during the time since college closed in June.

Old South College and Athenæum, both dormitories over a century old, are no more, but in their places rise the first stones of the new Vanderbilt Dormitory. Then in the northeast corner a throng of workmen is engaged in tearing away and making room for more students. A side and one end have been torn out of Battell Chapel, and on the gaping side of Battell is to be built an addition to accommodate two or three hundred more of the incoming class which, under the old conditions, the chapel could not accommodate. The additions will spoil its architectural beauty, which was considerable, but it will make more room for students to attend compulsory chapel at Yale, and this is what President Dwight wants.

This addition, while its completion is hailed with regret by the victims of the compulsory system, is at present a source of unbounded joy. It cannot possibly be completed by the time set for the reopening of the college in the Fall unless the workmen labor day and night to accomplish that end, and chapel will probably have to be abolished altogether at Yale this Fall till the addition is finished, which will not be till nearly Christmas. What President Dwight will do in the emergency is a cause of speculation. His only recourse will be to hold chapel services for each class separately in recitation rooms, but his veneration for the compulsory system is so great that he is liable to do this.

On the opposite side of Elm Street are the new buildings of the near future. There will be the new Yale quadrangle, for the Yale Corporation announces that it will hereafter build its dormitories in this direction until right in the heart of the city a quadrangle, bounded by High, Wall, College, and Elm Streets, will be made. At present the Theological School and President Dwight's house are the only Yale buildings in the square, but several more will soon be erected. Along on High Street are two new dormitories half way up—White and Berkeley Halls. Andrew J. White of New-York City gave the first to Yale in the Spring and the Yale corporation voted to build the other in May. Berkeley Hall is to be an extension to White Hall and of the same color and material. It will be built out of the general funds of Yale. The Yale Corporation now announces that hereafter donors of dormitories shall build simply extensions to White and Berkeley Halls. Thus a similar and symmetrical style of architecture will be adopted thoughout the new quadrangle.

THE HEAVENS IN SEPTEMBER

NOTABLE ASTRONOMICAL FEATURES OF THE MONTH.

Beauties of the Harvest Moon—The Crossing of the Equinoctial by the Sun—Venus Again an Evening Star—Jupiter More Than Half Way to the Place in Which He Will Find Himself in Opposition to the Sun—Neptune Still a Morning Star.

No month of all the year is more lavish in the bestowal of gifts for the enjoyment of humanity than September. She sits like a Queen enthroned, while heaped up before her are the abundant harvests, the fruits, and the flowers, elaborated by the sovereign power of the great central star that rules the solar scheme.

The ninth month of the year has as its most notable astronomical features the harvest moon and the crossing of the equinoctial by the sun. The full moon which occurs nearest the Autumnal equinox is popularly termed the harvest moon. This year its soft, benignant, and mysterious light will shine at the full on the 25th, or three days after the sun has passed over the line.

The peculiarity of the full moon which comes nearest the 22d or 23d of September is that it rises at nearly the same time for several nights in succession. A full moon always rises about the same time the sun sets, but on the evening following the day on which the moon reaches its full stage, it rises after sunset at periods ranging from a few minutes to more than an hour, depending largely upon the latitude. The intervals are shorter with the September moons than with those of the other months. The difference of time between successive risings of the moon after sunset, comparing the present with six months ago, practically disappears around the equator and increases with distance from that line.

Around the time of the Autumnal equinox the angle between the plane of the horizon and that of the ecliptic, or the path which the earth traverses in its yearly journey around the sun, is smaller than it is at other times during the year. This is why the moon of that period seems to rise about the same time for successive nights. The term harvest moon is said to have originated in England, as most of the crops are gathered in September, and the full moon of that time, which comes up for many evenings just after sunset, leaving only a brief interval of darkness, was once deemed to be a special provision of Providence to enable the farmers to continue their work into the night without interruption, and thus it popularly became known as the harvest moon.

While the ancient husbandman had this rather pretty idea, the new astronomy tells us that it is the result of the action of the same physical law that rules in harmony every movement, simple or complex, in the solar system. Modern science has made many discoveries unknown to the ancients, but at the same time it has lost that beautiful simple faith of the men of old who lived near to nature. While the present shows plainly that the phenomenon requires no special Providence in its production, it pays tribute to the sacred associations of the past by continuing to call the full rounded orb that glorifies September nights the harvest moon.

Twice a year—around March 21 and Sept. 22—the sun is said to "cross the equinoctial," or, as it is more popularly termed, "cross the line." The earlier date is called the vernal equinox, and the later one the autumnal equinox. The name is derived from the two Latin words, *equus* and *nox*, meaning equal night. It might just as well be derived from two other words meaning equal day, as far as the purposes of explanation are concerned, for it is intended to suggest the idea that at the times mentioned the days and nights are equal the world over. When the sun crosses the line, it is in the zenith, or directly overhead, of all places on the equator at high noon. Consequently its rays reach from one pole to the other, and it says, as it were, good morning to the antarctic inhabitants as it says good-bye to the north polarites.

The sun at the times referred to, and theoretically at those times only, is above the horizon of every point of the earth, and approximately, for the same length of time as it is below the horizon. Making an allowance for refraction, or the change in the apparent position of a heavenly body due to the passage of the rays of light through the earth's atmosphere, the days and nights are of equal duration. When we come, however, to look at the actual times shown by our clock faces at rising and setting on the 25th and thereabout, we must be prepared to see the hands not exactly up and down, as they would appear were the hour exactly 6 o'clock, but ahead or behind as the equation of time is additive or subtractive.

On the first of the month Saturn and Venus began the monthly series of conjunctions by being at the closest they have been for a long time. On the 12th Saturn and the growing crescent pass within easy distance of one another, the planet being rather too dim now, as he nears the sun, to attract very much attention. On Oct. 8 Saturn passes to the other side of the sun, and when next we view his mild disk he will be among the morning stars. He has for so many weeks been an attractive feature of the evening skies, where he has shone so serenely, that we shall miss him when we come to select from the starry host the comparatively few familiar twinklers. Saturn has quite a little world of his own, as he is accompanied in his travels by a number of satellites in addition to those appendages which have given him the name of the ringed planet. The satellites, as they stand in order of sequence from the planet, are Mimas, Enceladus, Tethys, Dione, Rhea, Titan, Hyperion, and Iapetus.

Venus has now firmly established herself on her throne, and shines unequaled in the early evening sky soon after the sun has sunk to rest, and when the west is putting on the grayness which follows the tender light that succeeds the brilliant coloring of the sun's rays. On the night of the 12th the growing moon drops back as far as Venus, and the two furnish the dramatis personæ in what should be a most attractive scene, as they are only separated by a distance about equal to the moon's diameter when they are at their closest, and when we see them this distance will not be greatly increased.

Jupiter is now a little more than half way to the place where he will find himself in opposition with the sun, which will be about the middle of November. Yesterday he was in conjunction with the moon, which was almost in the phase of last quarter, a situation, by the way, not entirely unknown to members of the human family at the close of a Summer's season. He is still by long odds the most remarkable celestial object in the dark-blue arch of night, as he comes up some five hours before sunrise, and has grown considerably since he was last in evidence. As he approaches more nearly to his position in the heavens opposite to that filled by the sun, we shall have him with us earlier and earlier each succeeding night until finally in November nights he will rise when the sun sets, and we shall have him and Venus in opposite portions of the firmament for the two or three hours that the latter will remain in sight after sundown.

Neptune remains as a morning star, and is about one daily trip of the moon behind Jupiter. The lord of the sea and Luna are in conjunction twice this month—once early this morning and a second time on the 30th. It is hardly necessary to say that, beyond the bare announcement, there is but little to be said of this meeting, which can only be called such through courtesy, as the chief actor is invisible, and, even could he be seen, the distance separating the two is such as to make us wonder if we properly understand the definition of the situation. Neptune is still in the constellation of the Bull, where we left him last month.

Mars and its inhabitants are possibly taking in all they can of the sun just now, and when we next see the planet his ruddy face will be shining to the westward of the dividing line which separates the evening from the morning stars. Mars offers many features for consideration besides those presented by its physical structure. Its orbit is a very remarkable one, and it was by the observations of this path in which it moves that the celebrated laws of Kepler were discovered. During the occasional approaches of Mars to the earth it has been possible to measure its distance with accuracy, and thus another method of finding the sun's distance has arisen, which, to say the least, may compete in precision with that afforded by the transit of Venus. It may also be observed that one of the greatest achievements in pure telescopic research which this century has witnessed was that of the discovery of the satellites of Mars.

To the unaided eye Mars generally appears as a star of the first magnitude, and it is usually distinguished by its reddish coloring. This last characteristic has frequently led to disaster, as there are stars that have about the same color. The planet has often been mistaken for the bright star Aldebaran, the brightest in the constellation of Taurus. It often resembles Betelgueze, a very brilliant point in the grand constellation of Orion. Mistakes of this kind will not be possible if the beginner has first learned the principal constellations and the brightest stars. He will then find considerable that is interesting in tracing out the positions of the planets and in watching their ceaseless movements.

Mercury is the Jack-be-nimble Jack-be-quick of the system, and has a fine time dodging in and out behind the sun. Last month we had him in inferior conjunction with the sun, and this month, on the 20th, he is on the side of the sun furthest from the earth, and consequently in superior conjunction. He reached the position of greatest elongation west of the sun on the 25th of last month, and will find himself, on the 5th of November, at the far easterly end of his tether, to be again at the westerly extremity about the middle of the month following. His antics lack greater interest simply on account of his proximity to the sun being such that, for by far the greater portion of the year, we cannot see him. The moon and Mercury are as near together as they will be this month on the 9th, but one would have to be up very early in the morning to see the meeting, and even then the planet's position would be but an approximation, as he cannot be seen with unaided vision.

Uranus is next to Venus in the sky, and has a meeting with the moon on the 14th of the month, the day following the conjunction in which Venus plays so important a rôle. We shall be only able to identify Uranus by proxy, and the location in which the moon will be on the evening in question will serve to guide us, only as fair Cynthia is inclined to roam about a bit we must depend upon the steadier stars for more permanently fixing the exact position. One's individual idea of the starry map of this region is really the only one that can be depended upon for future reference to the far-distant planet.

AMERICAN MINING IN CANADA.

Capital in the Industry and Managers from the United States.

MONTREAL, Sept. 1.—In their report on the mineral resources of Ontario, the Commissioners say that their investigations "lead to the conclusion that more than one-half of the capital invested in mining operations in Ontario is American," and, further, they report that "the American investments are managed as a rule by experienced and trained men, who are capable of giving intelligent direction to the operations under their charge."

It would not be out of the way to extend these remarks to Canada generally, although in certain districts the Canadians more than hold their own.

Canada is one of the richest mineral countries in the world. Nevertheless, mining in Canada is only in its infancy and the industry does not rank among the important branches of commerce. British capitalists who have invested in the mines of Canada have insisted upon sending over their own managers, and these have been generally incompetent. This explains the present difficulty in securing British aid in developing Canadian mines.

American capital has been for some time acquiring the most desirable locations in Canada, until the interests which the United States has in the mining industry have reached a very much larger proportion than is generally known either in that country or in Canada itself.

Many of the leading coal mines of the country are controlled or largely owned by Americans. The President of the Acadia Coal Company, J. W. Clendenin, is a New-Yorker, and of the other Directors four are Americans. The authorized capital of this company is $4,000,000, and it works three mines in Nova Scotia, turning out 252,541 tons in 1892. There is one American on the board of the Alberta Railroad and Coal Company, which raised 142,000 tons of coal in 1892 from its Lethbridge collieries, in the Northwest. The Caledonian Coal and Railway Company, capital $600,000, which operates at Glace Bay, Cape Breton, is almost entirely American, having an American President and two out of three Directors American also. This company sold 111,396 tons of coal in 1892. Even the Canada Coal Company has one American Director, while the Canadian Anthracite Coal Company, working in Alberta, has an American for President and two American Directors.

The Dominion Coke and Transportation Company, operating in Assiniboia, is also presided over by an American, as is the Dominion Coal Company of Cape Breton, which claims to be able to supply coal at Louisburg at $1 per ton. This last company has also an American for Chief Engineer and four Americans out of nine Directors. The East Wellington Coal Company, authorized capital $1,500,000, operating the colliery of that name in British Columbia, is a San Francisco company, while the Grand Lake (N. B.) Coal Company is also an American company and has a capital of $200,000.

The Whitney syndicate, which has been organized to mine coal in the Province of Nova Scotia, is distinctly American. Should this syndicate follow the lines it has apparently laid down, United States capital will control the coal-mining interests of Canada east of British Columbia.

Gold has been discovered in almost every province of the Dominion, frequently in paying quantities, and wherever it has been found the bulk of the desirable locations has fallen to the lot of the shrewd American capitalist. The Anglo-American Mining Company, operating the Yale District, British Columbia, is largely American. So also is the Boston Gold Mining Company, which controls eighty-seven locations in Nova Scotia and turned out 1,131 ounces 7 pennyweights 19 grains of gold in ten months of 1892. The El Divir gold mine, near Rat Portage, Ontario, is a private American company, while the Empire Consolidated Gold Mining Company is a Spokane company, operating in British Columbia. The Gold Queen Company works five important British Columbia mines, and is of New-Whatcom, Washington. The Lake Lode Mining Company, incorporated under the laws of the State of Maine, with $75,000 capital, all paid up, holds 175 claims in the Cariboo District, Nova Scotia, and is entirely American. The Lake View Mining Company is also entirely American, even to its head office, which is in Newark, N. J., and holds 121 claims in Nova Scotia, under the laws of which it acts.

The Napier Mining Company, Nova Scotia, has one American Director. So also has the Oldham Gold Company, while the Oxford Company is under the laws of New-York, and turned out 663 ounces of gold from its Nova Scotia locations in 1892. The Palgrave Company has Canadian Directors, but its head office is in Portland, while it was organized under the laws of Maine. The Philadelphia Company holds 450 areas from the Nova Scotia Legislature, and works extensively. Other companies organized to work gold areas in Canada and having more or less American capital are the Royal, Nova Scotia; Slough Creek, British Columbia; Standard, Nova Scotia; Treasure, Lake of the Woods, Ontario; West Waverley, Nova Scotia; Windsor, Nova Scotia.

There are numerous other companies which mine either silver and gold or silver alone, and all of which are largely supported by American capital. Among those whose Presidents are Americans are the following: The Beaver Mining and Milling Company, operating in Ontario and chiefly owned by Gen. Russell A. Alger and Col. Frank J. Hercher of Detroit, Mich.; the Crown Point Mining Company, an entirely American board, operating in Ontario; the Guaranty Silver Mining Company, Minneapolis, operating in Ontario, and organized under Minnesota laws; the Hidden Treasure Company, also of Minneapolis; the Mattawa Company; the Minneapolis Mineral Land Company, operating in Ontario; the Minnesota and Lake Manitou Gold and Silver Mining Company; the Neosho Company, Seattle, Washington, operating in British Columbia; the Northwestern Sampling and Milling Company, Spokane; the Ogema Mining and Smelting Company, operating for silver, copper, lead, and nickel in the Thunder Bay District; the Spokane and Great Northern Mining Company, the Western Consolidated, the West Isles, the West Kootenay, and the Y-One Mining Company.

The recent discoveries of argentiferous galena in the neighborhood of Kootenay Lake, British Columbia, were made by American prospectors, and it is reported that United States capital has a secure grip upon the most desirable locations.

An Easy Explanation.

From Harper's Bazar.

The prettiest girl on the hotel piazza rushed up to the new-comer, holding out both hands.

"Oh, Mr. Foster," she cried, "I am so glad to see you!"

"Why, Miss Burton," said the young man, "I thought you had forgotten all about me. I met you several times last Winter, and you passed me by with no sign of recognition."

"Did I?" exclaimed the girl. "How very strange! There must have been something different in your appearance."

"No," he answered; "just the same as I am now."

"So?" cried she. "In the Winter, you say? Yes! Well, eh, did you have a white flannel suit?"

"Why, no."

"Russet shoes?"

"Of course not."

"Yachting cap?"

"What! In Winter?"

"Don't get alarmed—I wanted to show you that I shouldn't be expected to recognize you when I never saw you in any other costume. You understand now, don't you?" she added, sweetly.

Not Due to Overinsurance.

From the Boston Transcript.

With regard to the statement made by Capt. Brophy of Worcester at the session of the National Association of Fire Engineers at Milwaukee, Wis., that the recent fires in Boston were due to "overinsurance," John C. Paige says:

"There is no basis whatever for the charge. Both the important 1893 fires in Boston occurred in the daytime from easily understood causes, although their destructiveness is not in either case fully explained. If overinsurance ever has anything to do with a fire it is with its origin and not with its destructiveness. Examination of the records will show that in one instance only was there any overinsurance on any of the properties damaged in these fires, and in that instance the apparent overinsurance was susceptible of easy explanation, and in no way contributed to the origin or destructiveness of the fire."

PARIS WITHERED BY HEAT

NO CROWNED HEADS TO RELIEVE ITS DEADLY DULLNESS.

Fruits and Flowers in Great Plenty—Few Americans to Buy Pretty Things—The Prince de Sagan Having Set the Fashion, Straw Hats Are Now the Correct Wear—Women Permitted by Fashion to Sport Muslins and Linens—Sunshine Has Become a Bore.

PARIS, Aug. 23.—Such heat, and in such an unprepared place as Paris! Strangers, of course, who come to have a good time, to see the sights, to visit the restaurants, the open-air concerts and dance temples, do not mind, perhaps, the arduous labor and the inconvenient results of heat and fatigue, but for residents, who have neither time, inclination, nor purse for such activity, the long Summer of 1893 has been and is a season of mortification and inconvenience.

Since Easter Day, and even before that, my tired mind recollects, warm Summer hours were the rule and all glorious it seemed—at first; melancholy tedium has followed and sunshine has become unbearably obnoxious. Never since Aug. 15 of the year 1889 have so many trains been crammed; only upon this occasion they went out of Paris. Yesterday seemed a general funereal day. For the first time to my knowledge stores were closed at noon on Saturday only to open again this morning—Wednesday. Trade is dull, business projects, active and prospective, depend upon the elections. Chicago, or something else, has limited the number of shopping Americans, and the extraordinary temperature has given the final blow to all prosperity for the year.

Fruit and flowers blossom for the absent multitude. Yesterday the earliest journeys made by the omnibus lines found the neighborhood of the Halle so encumbered with fresh fruit that the itinerary had to be changed until 9 o'clock. Clear away out in the street, over to the opposite sidewalk, grapes and peaches crowded the pavements. It is all cheap enough, but, like everything else this year, quantity reduces quality.

The dahlias are actually pushing out the roses from the gardens, and the chrysanthemums already appear—but they seem to be ashamed of themselves, and they look regular, like the dahlia, with a stiff ruche-plaited collarette. The sunflowers came at royal bidding, they have wilted, bowing their heads like humble servants in the too brilliant favors of their master, the sun. The poor trees were too greedy even for the patient industry of the Parisian city gardener, and their thirst has been forgotten; the leaves are all yellow and dry, and the first cool breeze will undress them as on the morrow of some disappointing fête day. Even this terrible Summer cannot make Paris a dirty city, and its perfume remains dusty but clean, thanks to the superb sewer wisdom and abundance of water thrice a day. Nights are always cool and mosquitoes rare, and the evening stroll is a constant pleasure.

The Morris columns are less decorative in color, because all the theatres are closed, but the election has papered our walls in brilliant fashion, and each hour brings a new waste of paper with good representative resolutions framed in attractive imitation. Rumor states that owing to the *chasse*, absentees will count up thousands. This was a clever Governmental dodge. The ambitious Deputy, however, counts on luck, and throws his money to the printer's willing artifice. M. Laguerre alone makes dignified exception, giving his advertising allowance to the poor, and without further call he awaits the pleasure of his friends. As he is the only one, the measure has brought approving popularity.

Paris is so dull that we haven't even a crowned head or a sceptred hand on the tapis. All the faithful ones have left; the last were the Duchess d'Aoste, and the Infante Eulalie. These became great friends during their late sojourn here, and with the young Duchess of Morny, née Guzman Blanco, they visited all the legendary resorts about Paris with as much enjoyment as a simple patrician from Yankee land. No one interviewed the Infante as to how she liked America, and she must have been greateful for this reserve. Certainly she had never been to *pareille fête*; for her rôle abroad—fortunately for the pleasant tenure of her life—is a most submissive one.

The Court gossips state that the punctilious ceremony lover, the Kaiser, feels very much concerned as to how much greater welcome and hand kissing could be contrived for his imperial dignity should political waywardness ever induce him to take etiquette across the ocean.

Fall will bring back the Russian Dukes, who come each year to enjoy the freedom and naughtiness of Paris; their incognito is respected, and no one reports their doings or their exit. The Prince and Princess of Monaco say farewell to stately glory when they leave their miniature Court. They remained here a long time quite forgotten and contented, and now they enjoy real country life at their château, in the Aisne province, previous to their yearly yachting excursion.

The republic here has never frightened royalty; *au contraire*; were all consulted as to secret wishes they would pray for a continuation of the liberty blessing, without Court obligation or complication. The Comtesse Edmond de Pourtalès, the Duchesse de la Trémoille, the Comtesse de Greffalke, and the Princesse de Sagan, among the older set, the Duchesse de Morny and the Princesse Joachin de Murat among the younger aristocrats, form a numerous independent Court, where opinions and ambition blend and work together in the attractive mission of having the best time possible—*après nous le déluge!*

Were further proof required to mark the upward figures of the thermometer, it would only be necessary to say that straw hats are no longer distinctive of the third-rate dry-goods clerk; they are the fashion and the feature of the year. It was imposed, if you please, by no less a personage than the Prince de Sagan himself, and in the following manner: About a month since, one evening at the Jockey Club, the temperature of the cool balcony gave 55° in the moonlight. Coats were thrown off in the darkness and hats even forgotten on the floor. Around the Prince were grouped a dozen of his *fidèles*, and the conversation, even among these intellectual *élites*, ran upon the weather. One inquisitive mind ventured a timid remark concerning the utter inconvenience of a top hat—when suddenly le Prince said, "I have thought of that. What say you? To-day is Monday; on Wednesday afternoon we will all go out with straw hats."

Silence, the deep silence of suprise and dismay, greeted the terrible proposal, but the Prince really meant what he said, and he continued:

"I will put on a straw hat and call upon the Duchesse de Doudeauville. No one is better known in the Faubourg, and when she permits a straw hat in her *salon* the world will follow. On this side of the Seine I will call upon the Countess de Pourtalès, and Paris will be won." The Prince wears only common yellow straw, but masculine Paris, going one better, has black straw, and black and white straw with ribbons for every suit. Ah, too—no more gardenias, nor orchids, nor pinks, but just the common St. John'swort in the buttonhole, and you have the very last *dernier cri*.

What is going to be worn? How wise and how clever one would be to know! The very inflated houses know what they would like to impose, but they are just as much in the dark as we are as to what the swells will adopt. The year 1830 still keeps in sight, and the styles are no longer called grotesque. The harp is brought into the best parlor and Ursule or Célestine can be called upon to play a much-labored tune without creating more than a smile. The Français will give only Musset or Octave Feuillet and Tschaikowsky and Grieg will surrender to Pacini—if we keep on.

I remember the mortification of a very pretty American girl a few years ago wearing one rather warm day a blue and white linen dress in an open carriage. It was neat, clean, and cool, and the town was taken by storm, much to the annoyance of the wearer. Now, muslins, white, pink, blue, flowered, and bright with ribbons and lace, are all the rage. White piqué jackets and boleros are as common as straw hats; and, yes, the white linen of the English girl is seen and liked.

The very distinguished have tried at Trouville to put on mourning, even to the gloves, but it was a caprice, and no one took the hint. Will all these light colors go through the Fall and will the same big sleeves—these are growing smaller now—and wide jupes continue? That is a question beyond my wit of to-day, and I will furthermore state that no one will know just what is what before January. The Fall and early Winter will contrive, arrange, bother, and fuss, but not put down a resolute foot of enforced obedience.

D. F.

Fifteen Vessels Pass a Castaway.

From the Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

The place to get an idea of the comparative insignificance of the individual undoubtedly is at sea, floating on a bit of wreckage at the mercy of the winds and waves. George Upton of the ill-fated schooner Mary Lizzie tells his South Portland friends that during the thirty-three hours he was adrift fifteen vessels passed close to him without taking the slightest notice of him, his cries failing to attract their attention.

BEST LITERATURE OF THE DAY

BURNING DRIFTWOOD.

Far more than all I dared to dream,
Unsought before my door I see;
On wings of fire and steeds of steam
The world's great wonders come to me,

And holier signs, unmarked before,
Of Love to seek and Power to save,—
The righting of the wronged and poor,
The man evolving from the slave;

And life, no longer chance or fate,
Safe in the gracious Fatherhood,
I fold o'er-wearied hands and wait,
In full assurance of the good.

And well the waiting time must be,
Though brief or long its granted days,
If Faith and Hope and Charity
Sit by my evening hearth-fire's blaze.

And with them, friends whom Heaven has spared,
Whose love my heart has comforted,
And, sharing all my joys, has shared
My tender memories of the dead,—

Dear souls who left us lonely here,
Bound on their last, long voyage, to whom
We, day by day, are drawing near,
Where every bark has sailing room.

I know the solemn monotone
Of waters calling unto me;
I know from whence the airs have blown
That whisper of the Eternal Sea.

—From "At Sundown"—John Greenleaf Whittier.

BALLADE OF THE SCHOOLBOY SQUIRE.

At school no rival he admits,
His greatness none deny:
A King, whom epoch-making hits
To leg have lifted high:
Yet here at home in late July,
By one of Beauty's queens,
Behold him smitten hip and thigh,
This gallant in his teens.

No lore scholastic benefits
One whom the sirens ply,
And where his fair Althæa sits
He humbly hovers nigh:
Alert, attentive, awkward, shy,
Beside her chair he leans,
Prepared for her to live and die,
This gallant in his teens.

But, August fled, the path he quits
Where primrose garlands lie,
And gathers up his fifth-form wits
So sadly knocked awry:
More than homesick, he knows not why,
He finds in prosier scenes
The classics more than usual dry,
This gallant in his teens.

ENVOY.

Lady, he'll fathom by and by
What this strange fever means—
Spare him the tribute of a sigh,
This gallant in his teens.

—Temple Bar. ALFRED COCHRANE.

A RIVEN SHIELD.

Capt. Joseph Markham, United States Army, had for three years enjoyed the privileges of Aberdeen. Society had opened her puffy bosom; St. Simon's had accorded him a seat among the godly, *i. e.*, the opulent; and the club had flung apart its jealously-guarded portals, for the recruiting officer is ex-officio a member of the club at Aberdeen.

Capt. Markham had received these distinctions, as he bore certain military honors, modestly. So when the news came that he had been ordered to join his command in the far West there was consternation and regret, the former emotion being feminine, the latter masculine in quality. Had he been a native every one would have said "good riddance" and proceeded to pull him into pieces preparatory to a pleasant journey. But a stranger—well, at Aberdeen the Scriptural injunction was reversed, and it was the stranger that took its inhabitants in.

There was, however, no deception in this particular case. The Captain was affable, gallant, generous, and honorable; in a word, a thoroughly nice fellow, the more so that what he was he merely hoped to be, for vanity is an acid that can eat away pure gold. So, while he packed his traps for an unassuming departure, he may have sighed over certain faded flowers, but he realized, too, that he was alone, and that the flowers were faded.

The boys in the smoking room at the club, however, agreed that it was too bad, and that the Captain ought to have "a send-off in the shape of a bang-up dinner, by Jove!" and "you go ahead, Timmy Cephers, and make the arrangements and we'll back you." And Miss Ruth Colvin, the cold and stately Miss Colvin—let this be whispered—went into her father's study and asked of that eminent gentleman (he was a United States Senator and hence a millionaire) a favor. And the Hon. Rufus hemmed and hawed and said he would think it over, that being political for a polite refusal, but catching a gleam in his daughter's upturned face which reminded him of his dead wife, said: "Is it so, my child?" and kissed her brow in acquiescence. And she, in broken tones, replied: "He is not strong, papa, and he deserves reward for his wounds, and—and, oh, I love him so!" Alas, poor old Rufus, so hard a head should not own so tender a heart; what would thy constituents say could they see the tear hanging from thy respected nose, could they hear thy unworldly assurances?

So the Captain sighed as he packed, and each sigh was "Ruth." A simple nature had the Captain; he never dreamed that shoulder straps and an honest heart might be exchangeable for beauty and wealth. When he sighed for the moon he recognized its distance and his own lack of wings and the increasing attenuity of the intervening atmosphere. Yet he dreamed and he sighed. Why not? Should one cease from dreaming because the pillow is hard? Yet the following evening, after he had made his farewell call, he was far too awake for further revery. A hard pillow is one thing, and pins and needles quite another. Ruth had said "Good-bye" as indifferently as if the far West was just across the river. Well, the further the better for such an unlucky dog.

Now, while the Captain was thus unworthily cursing his fate, one Jonas Watts was cursing the Captain for good fortune. Surely Omniscience would save many curses; yet it might provoke more. This Jonas Watts was a distant connection of the Senator and his private secretary. He had written from dictation the "Personal and Confidential Communication to the Head of the War Department" which Ruth had solicited, and so knew very well what he was swearing about. In early youth Jonas had lost his left arm, and with it the desirable part of his character. Why is it that the amputation of a limb generally cuts off a greater proportion of the victim's amiability? Possibly one who has suffered wonders at the moderation of the change.

At all events, Jonas was crabbed and envious and mean, delighting in spiteful utterances which could not recoil. Since he lived with the Senator it follows that he loved his cousin Ruth, for he never cared for one who cared for him. Probably he had never really had the chance, yet he had always contemned the notion. Why not, indeed? It was the arm that he had lost that he valued.

Jonas was astute, for his qualities were prying. He had long since perceived what the poor captain had never suspected. The letter was proof on conviction, for when the Senator asked a favor he meant it to be granted, and had reason for the asking.

Jonas's desire to be loved rendered him more disagreeable, just as muddy water becomes muddier when stirred. He was dreaded like a plague throughout Aberdeen, yet people courted him, just as they got vaccinated. For the further off he was, the weightier was his shadow, and while he was castigating the absent those present escaped. Thus, when Timmy Cephers set about arranging for the dinner, he first put down the name of Jonas Watts, and then proceeded to the business of counteraction. Luckily here he was not embarrassed, save from excess, for there were plenty of good fellows in the club, and they all liked the Captain.

Timmy worked diligently, as was his wont over anything separate from his livelihood, with the result that when the night of the dinner arrived he was able to rest for a moment without thinking of more than a half-dozen things left undone. And when, as master of the feast, he presided with the honored guest on his right, and the two long lines of shirt fronts extending before like the tents of conquerors, his smile assured one and all that it was good for them to be there.

So one and all agreed, including Jonas, for whom appetite was a temporary change of heart. Even the Captain, despite the melancholy of parting, felt bound to make valid the reiterated assurance that he was a jolly good fellow.

When coffee and cigars were blessing the feast Timmy, with a very red face and agitated hands, proceeded, with elegant extracts from familiar quotations, to laud the guest of honor by reviewing his career from the moment, as he termed it, of "his felicitous inception."

That unfortunate, so distinguished, was endeavoring to recall the heads of his projected response, only to find them more doughy than his own, when a note was handed to him. He opened it. There was only a line on the back of a card; but that line read: "You have been assigned to staff duty at the metropolis," and the name on that card was "Miss Colvin."

The Captain stared, as well he might, for the view of a rapturous future expanded before him. He heeded not the drone of the speaker; the heads fell into the basket of oblivion. He was beloved. Oh! impossible, ecstatic truth! He was beloved by Ruth! No wonder she had parted so coldly, when she knew that such parting but brought him nearer! Oh, radiant vision, aglow with the light of love! No lonely Western post, no monotonous sound of mechanical duties. A place of convenience, of honor—one of the prizes of army life had come to him unsolicited. And, oh, it was only fifty miles distant from Aberdeen! Accept it? Of course he would, and gladly were it Botany Bay. Accept it? Why should he not? There were no wars nor rumors of wars. The Indians had been civilized even unto extinction! But how had his darling known of his good fortune? How? Why, she must have been its promoter. Then her indifference had been love; and behind her cold eyes had shone happiness! And, if this was so, then, oh joy! oh rapture! how he would serve as true knight on bended knee—

The Captain's pulse was beating wildly, the Captain's face was gleaming with exaltation, when a burst of applause followed by an expectant silence recalled him to earth, and he realized that in apt words he must express his appreciation of the way his friends had sped him, the parting guest. Why is it that the public expression of views stirs most men to the deepest nerve centre? Here was a man who had faced a masked battery and undergone insidious sharpshooting without flinching; and yet because he was called upon to say that which he naturally would say, he could not find a word in which to say it. To solve this problem, one must work it out, and then the invariable answer comes in a conviction of one's own folly.

So the Captain, confused by circumstance and overwhelmed by tidings, faced his cheering hosts. Gone were the well-rounded phrases and the apt quotations which he had painfully arranged. Alas! they were no longer gracious and apt, since their farewell was a mockery and his sorrow a false pretense. The hesitation and trembling of his school days returned to him. Had he trusted to memory, he would have begun: "You can scarce expect one of my age." But he subdued the mad impulse, and thus he faltered:

"Really, my dear fellows, all this glitter and pomp and exuberance of hospitality, all this superabundance of fine feeling, would under any circumstances reveal to me my own unworthiness. But now, what can I say? I'm not going, you know, or rather you don't know. And while I'm glad, awfully glad, yet I'm all broken up for fear you'd think I did know, you know. The fact is, I have this very instant received the news that I have a staff appointment in the metropolis. Of course, I am as delighted as I am amazed; but I want you all to believe that I would have returned to my command cheerfully, and determined to fulfill the duties of a true soldier. The—"

"You lie!" piped a mocking voice. "You coward, you have dodged behind a petticoat. Take that!" and Jonas Watts, springing to his feet, threw a glass of claret full in the Captain's face.

There were cries of horror and disgust, but the Captain didn't heed them. In a bound he confronted his insulter like an avenging God.

"That's right!" again piped the mocking voice as the fragile form shrank back in its chair, "Strike a cripple; do!"

The Captain stood for a moment, motionless, with fist upraised. What evil had come to him? Where had fled his honored identity? Could he, the Knight without fear and shame, be the man whose face was dripping with an unresented affront? Or worse, far worse, had he sought to avenge it on a creature weak and maimed? Oh, shame, indelible shame! A great hot surge of blood swept and roared through the Captain's brain; every tiny capillary vein in his body flushed and strained. The lights rushed round and round like waving torches. The room gyrated and upheaved. Forward the Captain fell, prone on his face.

Anxiously and tenderly the heavy-hearted hosts surrounded the stricken man—that is, all of them save one. Jonas Watts kept his place by the table, livid, yet sneering; appalled, yet toying with the glass in his hand. Fortunately there was a physician present, one, too, who had not left his skill at his office.

"Get back, you fools, and give the man air," he cried. "Ah! Cerebral apoplexy!" and he whipped out a lance and cleverly opened a vein.

"I swear," soliloquized Timmy Cephers after the Captain had been borne away to his quarters, "these army fellows stump me. I'd have slapped that little monkey's face and wiped my short front and taken a good stiff ball and never thought of the trifle again."

It was a bright sunshiny day when Capt. Markham came to himself. He was in bed in his own room, and though there was a bandage around his head which said otherwise he felt perfectly well. For a few moments he lay in dreamy consciousness of restfulness. Were not all the toils and troubles of life well worth undergoing since sleep brought such recompense? How blithe, how beautiful was existence, how grand the perception of the universe! He seemed to feel the onward triumphant swing of the earth; yet the song of the birds nesting in the tree without his window affected him more. Why should it not? Like them, his heart sang of love. Ah, how fortunate, how blessed was his lot! The fairest, sweetest maid in the world had smiled on him; could anything ever mar his complete happiness? But yet—oh yes, he remembered the insult which had so agitated him. How insensate, how wicked he had been to yield to the tear of his passions. Since his wounding in the last Indian campaign, had not the physicians warned him that health, yea, life itself, depended on tranquillity? Did he prize a quibble more than his beloved? Oh, to think that any act of that little wretch could so undo him! Would he not perform herculean tasks; would he not achieve knightly deeds for the dear sake of his lady; and yet could he not subdue his own spirit? But yet—no, he must not think of it. Even now, in his contriteness, remembrance revived the tumult in his veins. Surely his past would protect his honor, and as for his future—oh, his future. Why, that belonged to Ruth!

After a while the doctor came and allowed him to dress and sit in the front room. But he must keep very quiet. Oh! surely; he was so happy that he had naught but good-will for all the world. And how strong he felt. Why, when the dainty breakfast had been served it seemed as if he must have a stout gallop on his old horse. But no; that could wait until the morrow; he had promised the good doctor and he would be prudent. There was plenty, too, to occupy one's attention. Such a stack of telegrams had arrived from old comrades, true and unselfish, congratulating him on his advancement. That didn't look as though it was undeserved, did it? Yet he had been lucky in warfare, he must admit. Had the same chances come to these good fellows any one of them would have done as well. Lucky in war and lucky in love. A singularly felicitous fortune; well, each day should be a hostage of his gratitude and fidelity.

In the afternoon a visitor came, Timmy Cephers, as red in the face, as agitated of hands, as when he had made the welcoming speech. He brought with him complimentary resolutions from the club, and the news that Jonas Watts had been unanimously expelled. These he delivered together with florid encomiums of his own, and then he paused, embarrassed.

"The fact is," at length he blurted, "I met that little rat of a Watts on my way here. And really, for him, he spoke most handsomely, by Jove; regretted his conduct, and said he was most anxious to see you. Poor devil, he's nothing but a crank, you know, and no one minds him. He looks as if he had been dragged through the knot hole of despair. I suppose you wouldn't care to talk with him?"

"Why not?" replied the Captain. "I have no ill will. When a man admits he's wrong, that settles it with me. Let him come and welcome."

Timmy Cephers beamed. "The fact is," he added, "I'm to meet him this evening and let him know what you say. I'm glad you are so generous, for I'm sorry for him, though he is a little rat, you know. Well, so long, old man; be good to yourself." And away went Timmy, as expansive of countenance as the setting sun.

Be good to himself! That seemed a work of superrogation to the Captain. Now was the time for him to be good to others, and especially to Ruth. How careless he had been not to think of it before. He must at least send her a token of his appreciation and affection. He rang for his man, and dispatched him to a florist for violets. He wrote on the back of his card: "My gratitude is bright and strong and enduring, yet it pales before the light of my love." Poor Captain, he thought the sentiment original and poetical, and, oh, so apt. Then he arranged the flowers with more fervor than taste, and sent them with the missive to his mistress. Well, that was attended to, and in great shape. She would comprehend all he would say, and be so pleased. Ah, how wonderful was the union of hearts which neither time nor distance could affect.

The evening came, and brought fatigue and languor to the Captain. Yet, what a happy day it had been. The evening came, and when the twilight yielded its heaviest shadows, there was a rap at the door, and Jonas Watts entered. The little man thrust out a cold, damp hand. Even the gloom made patent his smile, more sardonic than kindly; yet his words were ample.

"I ask a thousand pardons, my dear fellow," he said. "I thought I would die from shame when I heard how outrageously I had acted; for, honestly, I didn't remember a bit of the occurrence. I never could drink wine. I hope you will forgive me."

Forgive him! Of course, the Captain would, and say no more about it. Was he not a cousin of his Ruth? and, after all, there was something quite agreeable about him. And so they chatted for a while, and when at length Watts rose to go, the shadows had coalesced, the full night had settled.

"I had been worried all day," said Jonas, recurring to his insult. "The engagement of my cousin Ruth to Smithers, her father's colleague, was announced, and I never did like the old codger, you know."

The door closed and the Captain crouched alone in the darkness, with his head in his hands. Oh, what a dolt, what an unspeakable fool he had been to so misjudge a simple act of friendliness! What must she think? Ere now she had received his idiotic note. There was a swaying of the floor, and wind flashes in the obscurity. What had the doctor said? He must keep tranquil. D—n the doctor! How could one be tranquil when one's heart was breaking? Oh, the agonies of disappointment and despair! But perhaps, after all, that little Watts had lied. Strange that his false, malicious smile should so persistently return. If he had, oh, if he had, then this was an injury never to be forgiven! Ah, why indeed, had he ignored the former one? He, an officer in the United States Army to receive a glass of wine full in the face and not resent it! Again came the great hot surge of blood, again the tiny capillary veins flushed and strained, again the room gyrated and upheaved. But before unconsciousness enwrapped the Captain, in a flash he saw Ruth, his own, his very own, so beautiful, and as good, as true as she was beautiful, and a smile of peace settled on his face.

And while the eternal shades descended, the stately Miss Colvin was kissing the fragrant violets and pressing them passionately to her bosom.

Sin-eating.—A singular custom was wont to prevail at Gainsborough, of distributing penny loaves on the occasion of a funeral to whosoever might demand them. Prior to the Reformation, it was a common practice for our ancestors to direct in their wills that doles of bread and other alms should be given to the poor at their funerals; by this they performed a double act—relieving the corporal wants of the poor, and securing their prayers for the repose of their own souls.

In some parts of Yorkshire and elsewhere it is still customary to send to friends immediately after death a paper bag of biscuits, and a card with the name, &c., of the deceased; this would not appear to be connected with a dole to purchase prayers, and may possibly find an origin in, and be the last remains of, the ancient ceremonial of the pagan burial feasts. At Amersden in Oxfordshire it was the custom at the burial of every corpse for a cake and a flagon of ale to be given to the minister in the church porch immediately after the funeral.

The curious and repulsive practice of sin-eating is now obsolete. Aubrey, in "Remains of Gentilisme and Judaisme" thus refers to it:

"In the county of Hereford was an old custome at funeralls to have poor people who were to take upon them the sinnes of the party deceased. The manner was that when the corps was brought out of the house and layd on the biere, a loafe of bread was brought out, and delivered to the sinne eater over the corps, so also a mazer-bowle of maple full of beer, wch he was to drinke up, and six pence in money, in consideration whereof he took upon him all the sinnes of the defunet, and freed him (or her) from walking after they were dead."

The origin of this strange custom was most likely connected in some way with the ceremony of the scapegoat under the old law, (Leviticus xvi., 21.)—*The Westminster Review.*

South America.—The American revolution of 1775 was followed by the French. And within a quarter of a century, the Spanish flag was hauled down at Mexico, at Quito, and at Lima. The new republics are constantly viewed and spoken of, as though they were provinces torn from the monarchy at home, and inhabited by genuine Spaniards or their descendants. Nothing can be less like the truth. They are States peopled by aboriginal Americans, more or less tinged with foreign blood. Neither in religion nor in social training are they on the European level.

They never have attained to our ideas because they share so little in the historical or racial elements which have made us what we are. Conquest having failed to exterminate them, when its pressure was shaken off they passed by instinct into a stage of restless internecine warfare which is always congenial to the barbarian, as, for the most part, it is by the barbarian unavoidable. That is the true account of those American republics so often quoted as an argument against certain institutions by men of the Old World. As reasonably might we quote the example of ancient Carthage to explain the condition of modern England.

Spain never had the population from which to send out swarms into Peru or Mexico. What she found she left there, after three centuries of inefficient and indolent dominion, which was never exercised on behalf of the natives, or with the slightest understanding of the laws, whether of colonial government or of political economy. Despite even the well-meant religious teaching bestowed upon them, the natives of Peru, as Mr. Payne tells us, "still pour libations of Chicha to Pachamama, the Mother Earth; still pray to Pachacamac, the Peruvian Creator, and still worship their dead ancestors."—*The Quarterly Review.*

Chinese Books of Quotations.—A Chinese literary man is nothing if he is not allusive. To write either prose or poetry without constant references to historical events or personages is regarded as a sign either of stupidity or of lack of education. As the only history with which Chinamen are acquainted is that of their own country, and as every Chinaman writes, the practice of using historical allusions has become a fine art, and the most obscure characters and circumstances of past ages are necessarily dragged into writings to prevent endless repetitions, and to display the minute acquaintance of authors with the records of their country.

In nine cases out of ten this acquaintance is only simulated, and to support the deception endless manuals of familiar quotations are published, to supply a semblance of the knowledge which is wanting.—*The Athenæum.*

The Match.—The lucifer match has attained its present high state of perfection by a long series of inventions of various degrees of merit, the most important of which resulted from the progress of chemical science.

Starting from the ingenious tinder box and *fyrstan* of our Saxon ancestors, the first attempt, so far as I know, to improve on the old sulphur match was made in 1805 by Chancel, a French chemist, who tipped cedar splints with a paste of chlorate of potash and sugar. On dipping one of these matches into a little bottle containing asbestos wetted with sulphuric acid, and withdrawing it, it burst into flame. This contrivance was introduced into England some time after the battle of Waterloo, and was sold at a high price, under the name of Prometheans. I remember being struck with amazement when I saw a match thus ignited.

Some time after this a man named Heurtner opened a shop on the south side of the Strand, opposite the Church of St. Clement Dane. It was named the Lighthouse, and he added this inscription to the mural literature of London:

"To save your knuckles, time, and trouble,
Use Heurtner's Euperion."

An ornamental open *moirée metallique* box, containing fifty matches and the sulphuric acid asbestos bottle, was sold for a shilling. It had a large sale, and was known in the kitchen as the Hugh Perry. Heurtner also brought out vesuvians, consisting of a cartridge containing chlorate of potash and sugar and a glass bead full of sulphuric acid. On pressing the end with a pair of nippers, the bead was crushed and the paste burst into flame. This contrivance was afterward more fully and usefully employed for firing the gunpowder in the railway fog signals.

We now come to Walker. He was a druggist at Stockton-on-Tees, and in 1827 produced what he called congreves, never making use of the word lucifer, which was not yet applied to matches. His splints were first dipped in sulphur and then tipped with the chlorate of potash paste, in which gum was substituted for sugar, and there was added a small quantity of sulphide of antimony. The match was ignited by being drawn through a fold of sandpaper, with pressure; but it often happened that the tipped part was torn off without igniting, or, if ignited, it sometimes scattered balls of fire about, burning the carpet and even igniting a lady's dress. These matches were held to be so dangerous that they were prohibited by law in France and Germany.

The first grand improvement in the manufacture took place in 1833 by the introduction of phosphorus into the paste, and this seems to have suggested the word lucifer, which the match has ever since retained. When phosphorus was first introduced to the matchmaker its price was 4 guineas per pound, but the demand for it soon became so great that it had to be manufactured by the ton, and the price quickly fell to half a crown per pound.—*Notes and Queries.*

The Electrical Eel.—The largest of the pair in Regent's Park, about 4½ feet in length, thick and deep, and probably weighing from 16 to 18 pounds, was moving sluggishly on the bottom of the tank, and was slowly raised to the surface by a landing net. As its side became visible, its resemblance to a "cooling cast" was even closer than when seen from above.

When grasped in the middle of the back, there was just time to realize that it had none of the "lubricity" of the common eel, when the first shock passed up the arm with a "flicker" identical with that which a zigzag flash of lightning leaves upon the eye, and, as it seemed, with equal speed. A second and third felt like a blow on the "funny bone," and the hand and arm were involuntarily thrown back with a jerk which flung the water backward on the pavement and over the keeper, who was kindly assisting in the enterprise. This slight mishap recalled a far less agreeable result of a shock inflicted on a previous inquirer, whose recoiling hand had struck the assistant a severe blow in the face.

Unwilling to be baffled by a fish less in size than the salmon which form the common stock of a fishmonger's window, the writer once more endeavored to hold the eel at any cost of personal suffering. But the electric powers were too subtle and pervading to be denied. The first muscular quiver of the fish was resisted, but at the second, the sense of vibration set up became intolerable, and the enforced release was as rapid and uncontrollable as the first. The smaller eel was neither so vigorous nor so resentful as its fellow. But though the first and second shocks did not compel the grasp to relax, a third was equally intolerable with that given by the larger fish.

The electrical power seems to increase rapidly in the heavier eels. One of five feet in length, which appeared to be nearly dead when it arrived at the gardens, and was therefore handled without ceremony, inflicted a shock which, as the keeper stated, "nearly sent him on his back"; and the same fish, when being carried by hand in a tub up to the rooms of the Royal Society, sent a shock through the water which nearly caused the downfall of fish and bucket alike.—*The Spectator.*

A Poem About a Whale.—A whale had been seen several times spouting as it passed up and down the open channel opposite my native village on the coast of North Kent, and efforts had been made to drive the great creature into shallow water so that it might be stranded and killed, but all to no purpose. At last, under the direction of a notable old seadog, who went by the name of Dick the Whaler, the feat was accomplished, to the great mortification of those who had tried but failed to do the business.

Some of Dick's partisans and admirers, in order to commemorate the event, requested one of his friends who enjoyed the reputation of being a regular "dabster" at versemaking to compose something worthy of the occasion, in order still further to humble the pride of the other leader.

The poet was supplied with a bundle of quill pens, plenty of ink and paper, and, besides these, two large dumpy bottles of "ager mixter," so called. After two days had elapsed a deputation went to see what he had succeeded in producing. They were received by the wife, who told them that the work was proceeding well, but they must not "worrit him." On the fourth day she let them know that they could now come up for the verses.

With all the gravity befitting the situation these were handed over that evening, the poet also contributing a tune which he had composed to suit them. They began as follows:

"There cummed unto our coast a whale,
A very big whale indeed,
T'others couldn't catch un,
But we did,
Hip, hip, hip, hooray!"

Our village was not critical, and the verses were sung and roared through the quiet streets to the inspiriting accompaniment of a drum and a key bugle.

Whenever I hear of a stray visitant, some bird or other that is unusually uncommon, the first line of that absurd composition is apt to recur to my mind.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

The Rabbi's Clever Daughter.—In one of the many and varied comments on the creation of women in the Talmud, the Emperor Hadrian is introduced as conversing with Rabbi Gamaliel on several religious questions. With the object of casting ridicule on the Bible, Hadrian exclaims: "Why, your God is represented therein as a thief! He surprised Adam in his sleep and robbed him of one of his ribs!"

The rabbi's daughter, who was present, craves permission to reply to the Emperor. This is granted her. "But first let me implore thy imperial protection, puissant Sire!" she exclaims. "A grave outrage has been perpetrated on our house." "Who has dared to inflict any harm on the abode of a friend?" asked the sovereign.

"Under cover of the night an audacious thief broke into our house, took a silver flagon from our chest, and left a golden one in its stead." "What a welcome thief!" cries Hadrian; "would that such robbers might visit my palace every day!" "And was not the Creator even such a thief as this," archly rejoins the blushing damsel, "who deprived Adam of a rib, and in lieu thereof gave him a loving, lovely bride?"—*Chief Rabbi Adler in the Nineteenth Century.*

Bird Slaughter for Milliners.—Beyond all dispute an enormous traffic is now being carried on in birds' skins and colored feathers, of which London and Paris are the two great marts for the supply of all Europe. How vast and wholesale that traffic is let the following facts speak for themselves:

"'I have known,' says the Commissioner of Sind, '30,000 black partridges killed in certain provinces, within but a few days, to supply skins for the European markets. Blue jays, golden orioles, and hoopoes are bought up in any number, at almost any price.' 'I have known,' says another well-known authority, 'a single bird-catcher, in the Province of Lahore, snare 200 kingfishers in the course of a month.'"

One famous dealer in London has been known to receive in one single consignment 32,000 dead humming birds, 80,000 skins of different aquatic birds, and 800,000 pairs of wings of different small and brilliantly-colored birds; while a similar Parisian dealer advertises for a contract to supply 40,000 for one special season. At one well-known auction room in London not long since were sold 404,000 bird skins from the West Indies and Brazil, as well as 356,000 from the East Indies. All these were of choice and brilliant colors, and designed for millinery purposes.

The slaughter that is going on abroad is only a type of what is being perpetrated at home by birdcatchers, some so-called sporting men, gamekeepers, and thousands of other nondescripts regularly engaged in this foul traffic, who are well paid for their work. For example, the great skua gull, now found in Great Britain at only three stations in the Shetland Isles, is continually slaughtered at all times and at all seasons, no one apparently being at hand to enforce obedience to the Birds' Protection act even in close time.

The exquisite wings of the kittiwake (Larus tridactylus) are in great demand for ladies' bonnets, and therefore always command a high price. The consequence is that the 1st day of August, on which day the close time expires, is a grand field day of slaughter to which thousands of miscreants rush with unusual eagerness. The eggs of the kittiwake are laid at the end of June, so that by the first week in August the young birds, not full fledged, are barely able to fly, though the plumage of the wings may be in full beauty, as the robbers at Lundy Island very well know.

Thousands are thus massacred at the very time when the young birds are most helpless and fall an easy prey to the powder or shot, stone or stick, of every assailant; the wings, it is said, being often torn away from living birds, who are left to die slowly of their wounds or by starvation. "I have known," says Mr. Yarrell, "9,000 of these charming birds butchered in this fashion within a single fortnight."—*The Edinburgh Review.*

The Roman Carnival.—It is curious to note how all writers insist upon the carnival as a specially popular festival, for though the people, of course, took their part as spectators and jostled and jested with each other in a struggling mass in the Corso, still it was eminently a feast provided for them by the aristocracy. The people had little more to do with the active part of it than the rank and file of the Achæans and Trojans had to do with the Homeric battles, for much money had to be spent upon it.

In 1499 Sebastiano Pinzoni writes: "The Roman aristocracy hold high festival, and it goes badly with such as have no money." In 1634 the jousts which Cardinal Antonio Barberini arranged, with dresses and one thing and another cost more than 50,000 scudi. Especially in the races for Barbary horses up the Corso there was always great emulation among the noblest houses in Rome, and the nobles would hang up the banners, which were the prizes, in their private chapels. Thus, from the middle of the seventeenth to the middle of the eighteenth century, we find all the most aristocratic names in Rome on the list of winners.

Toward the end of last century their interest was on the wane, for Goethe says that in 1788 the horse races were no longer confined to the aristocracy, but the middle and lower classes also took part in them: "The great men are parsimonious; they hold aloof from the proceedings"; a great contrast with 1761, when, according to Casanova, "all that was noblest and most brilliant in Rome mixed freely with the common people." From which it would seem that in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries the rich spent freely, and made the real carnival for the poor; but to-day the positions are reversed, and the poor spend all the money to make a carnival of quite a different kind for themselves, in which the element of speculation plays a prominent part, and the aristocracy, as a rule, ignore the whole proceeding, though visitors contribute largely toward its expenses by hiring balconies and otherwise taking part in what is to them a novelty.

As things go at present, it is not likely to improve; a good carnival costs too much money, and the aristocracy hold their carnival in their private houses and palaces. The carnival at Nice, with its battle of flowers, is made by the rich visitors, and the American carnival at New-Orleans is by no means a festival made by the people.—*The Gentleman's Magazine.*

Horses in Egypt.—The horse came into Egypt with the Hyksos or Shepherd Kings less than 1,700 years B. C. Previous to that time asses were the only specimens of the genus equus. No horse figures on the early monuments of Egypt. The modern horse of Egypt is a more recent importation—also from the shepherd kings of to-day, the pastoral princes of the desert. This animal has a very uniform type. You see them of all sizes, from the polo pony to the heavy carriage horse, but the type remains.

If mixed, the strong Arabian blood predominates in the look of the offspring. In other countries horses vary both in size and kind. You have everything from a Shelty to a Percheron, each distinct in type as well as size. In Egypt the type is constant. The head is small, the face intelligent and kind, but not generally as fine and bony as one anticipates. The perfect head is as rare as the perfect horse. The neck is rather short and full in front, with good crest and fairly fine throttle, by no means as clean as the thoroughbred's, but more prettily cut. The crest is full, the withers low, but the shoulders sloping, the barrel round and well coupled to a nearly perfect haunch.

Looked at from front or rear, the horse has not as much breadth as we like, but one sees far fewer weedy-looking horses than west of the desert. The legs and feet are as good as can be. Even the old broken-down hacks have no windgalls. Nor does one often see a lame horse. Infinite stress is laid on good legs. As the Arabian legs are uniformly good, whenever a horse shows blemishes or strains in them he is considered unsafe to buy. With us a horse with a few windpuffs is by no means to be condemned. They rarely interfere, but overreach when taught to trot, as they now are by the English, or for the Anglomaniacs by the Arabs. The foot is neither too much like the mules, nor too flat. It is round, rather high, and with naturally a good frog.

The horror of our climate, scratches, is not often seen in the dry air of Egypt, but the practice of hobbling often scores the fetlocks permanently. The shoe of the Arab horse in Egypt is the plate with a small hole in the middle—a bungling apology for a shoe. In Cairo the European shoe is gaining in use; among the Arabs the old plate still prevails.—*From "Riders of Egypt," by Col. T. A. Dodge, in Harper's Magazine.*

A Harem on Its Travels.—There were two of these harems on board, one belonging to the Governor of Suez and the other to a splendid-looking old man who, with his family, was starting on the pilgrimage to Mecca. What a way to do a long and fatiguing journey, cooped up in a little inclosure and never allowed to show one's nose outside! Harry told me that even on desert journeys the women are shut up in a sort of gypsy tent pitched on the top of the baggage on a pack-camel. I am told that formerly their lords and masters used to sleep on deck near the harem inclosures, but they have now so far advanced with the times as to treat themselves to a cabin. They, however, did not have their meals below, but, squatting in a circle on their shoeless heels, ate out of one big dish with their fingers. When not so engaged, or saying their prayers, they smoked a never-ending succession of cigarettes, and played at cards, chess, or backgammon, in which they were joined by the officers and crew, who, with the exception of the engineer were all natives.—*Round the Black Man's Garden—Zelie Colvile.*

SUMMER DAYBREAK.

By Arthur L. Salmon.

A flash of day along the sky—
A voice of birds—
A murmur and a peaceful cry
From pasturing herds.

The brooding presence that is dumb
Has stolen away;
The peace of night-time has become
The peace of day.

Forth from the night's untroubled dreams
The laborers pass,
And lead their sturdy jangling teams
By bush and grass.

Lapped in the sweet security
Of Summer rest,
We deem that such a life may be
Supremely blest.

Yet not without us but within
Our true life lies,
Untouched by all a city's din,
Or cloudless skies;

And if we bear a lurking pain
Within the heart,
No charm of nature can restrain
Or take its smart;

And if we bear a parchèd soul
Whose pain is worst,
No Summer glories can control
Or stay its thirst.

—Good Words.

Extinct Birds.—It may be remembered that on the 13th of August, 1868, the shores of Peru, Ecuador, and Bolivia were visited by a disastrous earthquake, by which scores of cities were overthrown and thousands of lives destroyed. So violent was the quivering of the earth that great crags were toppled from the pinnacles of the Andes and the ocean heaved into waves of such height that their undulations swept across the whole of the Pacific Ocean. Forty-eight hours after leaving the American coast these huge rollers reached the longitude of the Chatham Islands and broke with disastrous force on the shores of Petre Bay.

These waves, of which there were at least three of greater magnitude than the others, swept in on the Waitangi beach, washing many yards of the sand cliffs away, breaking through the compact belt of karaka and ake-ake trees that clothed them, and had for generations protected them against the inroads of the sea and the force of the wind. The latter of these agencies has during the last twenty-five years continued ceaselessly to widen the breaches then made in the hills, and has already broken down and carried away into the country beyond stratum after stratum, in some places down to the limestone rocks underlying the sand. The hills in a few places, however, still present an unbroken face, where the succession of the strata can be seen as they existed before the tidal waves disturbed the scene.

The belt of wood on the crest of the sandhills, formerly unbroken along the whole length of the shore, stands on a band of dark vegetable soil, whose depth indicates that a long period of time has been necessary for its accumulation. Beneath this bed lies a second of more or less friable sea sand, several feet in depth, either an old elevated sea beach or a drift from a more seaward shore. Supporting this stratum is a third, in some places 30 to 40 feet thick, of hard pink-colored sand, (not sufficiently consolidated perhaps to be designated sandstone,) and it is in this bed alone that the bones of the extinct birds, now being uncovered by the wind, seem to be entombed.

Our search was rewarded by finding the remains not only of the aphanapteryx, but those also of a tall coot and a large and peculiar raven-like crow (Palæocorax moriorum) equally unknown to have existed in any part of the New-Zealand region. On the shore—but not embedded, so far as I could ascertain, in the hard pink sand, because they have probably died out more recently—I found bones of several other birds; of the mountain parrot, (Nestor notabilis,) the lesser owl, (Spiloglaux Novæ-Zealandiæ,) the small hawk, (Harpa ferox,) and of the weka or woodhen, (Ocydromus Australis,) which are now living in and characteristic of New-Zealand, but long extinct in the Chatham Islands.—*The Fortnightly Review.*

The Liverpool Live-Meat Trade.—Liverpool's share in the vast traffic that supplies the British consumer with much of his beef far exceeds that of any other port, and the provisions which her Docks and Harbor Board have made for the requirements of the business are on the most complete scale. In fact, the Mersey cattle trade is second to none in the world, and it may give some idea of its magnitude to remark that at the more important of its two "lairages" the highest record of animals slaughtered on a single day is in excess of 1,800.

There are several vessels among Liverpool's cattle fleet that carry with perfect comfort and safety a thousand head of cattle, and the average loss all the year round is but one-half of 1 per cent., or, in other words, one beast out of every 200 dies on shipboard. Cattle carrying has now attained the dignity of a science; and one has but to observe the condition of the bovine passengers as they are landed to see how healthy is the treatment which they must have received during the voyage.

On arrival in the Mersey, the cattle-laden steamer proceeds, we will suppose, to the Woodside Cattlestage, which is on the Cheshire side of the river, immediately opposite to Liverpool. Here the cattle are landed amid the persuasions, vocal and otherwise, of the cattlemen, or "bullpushers," as the vernacular of the trade denominates those who have had charge of them during the voyage.

From the stage they proceed directly into the lairage, where there is stall accommodation—and this is only one of two lairages devoted to the American live-meat trade—for 3,500 head. Very comfortable, indeed, are the quarters in which the cattle now find themselves. Their inviting coolness, the all-pervading sense of cleanliness, combined with the suggestiveness of the sweet smelling hay, would lure the most refractory of bullocks to enter, even were the door posts inscribed in characters intelligible to the bovine understanding with the warning, "Abandon hope, all ye who enter here."—*Chamber's Journal.*

Lord Norbury.—While practicing at the bar, Toler became a master of repartee. He acquired facility by constant practice, as he never lost an opportunity of firing off a joke, good, bad, or indifferent. When Lord Redesdale, a dull Sassenach, was made Lord Chancellor of Ireland, he gave a dinner to the Irish bar, whose members he had heard were extremely witty. Being totally guiltless of wit himself, he determined to be at least entertaining. Accordingly he related some of his best bar stories, which, however, were not up to the high standard of his audience.

At length skating became a subject of conversation, and his lordship said that in his boyhood all danger was avoided, for before they began to skate they always put blown bladders under their arms, so if the ice happened to break they were buoyant and saved.

"Ay, my lord," said Toler, "that's what we call blather-am-skate in Ireland."—*All the Year Round.*

What It Can't Understand.—Never set before an English audience any play in which humor and pathos are blended, or any play, in fact, in which there are any subtle touches at all. Give them either broad, uncompromising farce, or a genuine melodramatic tragedy with a dozen murders or so in it. They will roar with laughter at the former, and the women in the audience will shed tears over the latter. But if you set before them a play containing, as "La Joie Fait Peur" does, a delicate mingling of the two elements of humor and pathos, if they are not actually capable of weeping at the humorous portions of your play, they will at any rate crack their sides with laughter over your most refined pathos and your most subtle suggestions of grief.—*The Contemporary Review.*

Individual Wealth.—Writers usually overlook the manner in which wealth is distributed at the present time. They seem to imagine that there is a broad line of division between capital and labor, and that the rich are on one side of the line, and the poor on the other side of it. There was a period in the world's history, there are probably countries now, when this was and is true.

In former days, and possibly in backward States, like Russia, in our own time, no mean could or can be found between poverty and wealth. The Old Testament indicates that the trade of the Jews with the East was in the hands of Solomon, and that its profits enriched the King and not the people. Herodotus tells us of a Lydian who had nearly £5,000,000 in gold and silver, while, in another passage, he mentions a Greek who drew £90,000 a year from a single mine. According to M. Jannet, in the time of the Cæsars seven men owned between them the Roman province of Africa; up to a certain period of the Middle Ages the Church held one-third of Western Europe, and, before the Revolution, one-seventh of the whole soil of France was held by princes of the blood.

Individual fortunes of to-day may possibly be larger than those which existed in Rome or Greece, though, if the fall in the value of the precious metals, which has occurred in the interval, be taken into account, even this is doubtful. But while in the old time wealth was concentrated in a few hands, it is now dispersed among many holders. As M. Jannet says:

"The colossal fortunes of a Hirsch or a Rothschild are no doubt important, for they occasionally enable these men to exert a decisive influence on the markets of the world. Yet, contrasted with the wealth of a nation, they are really insignificant. They are like the point of a pyramid, which attracts attention because it is high, though the centre of gravity lies near the soil in the massive blocks which compose its lower courses."

In fact, the great additions which have been made to the wealth of the world during the last thirty years have not been due to the accumulation of great but to the multiplication of small fortunes. M. Jannet says that there is no doubt that there are not more than 700 or 800 persons in France in enjoyment of £10,000 a year, and that there are not more than 18,000 or 20,000 with £2,000 a year and upward. Nor is it only true that the great incomes are comparatively few; the striking fact is that the masses of the people are the owners of property.

From 1869 to 1861 the debt of France was doubled; in the same period its holders were quadrupled. In 1889 it was held by 4,708,000 persons. The holdings of individual shareholders in the great railway companies similarly tend constantly to decrease; one-half of the bonds of the City of Paris are held by holders of a single bond; there are 7,000,000 depositors in French savings banks, with an average of £20 each; while, most striking fact of all, out of 8,302,672 inhabited houses in France, 5,460,355, or 65 per cent., are occupied by their owners.—*The Edinburgh Review.*

Questions of Ammunition.—It is clearly merely a truism to assert that guns, unless they have shells and powder, are of no more value to an army than market carts. To feed the voracious appetite of a great line of batteries belching forth shel and shrapnel is almost as arduous a task a to insure their accuracy of aim or their correctness of movement into position. To find them in projectiles is a part of the science of war as necessary and as difficult as to obtain food for the men or fodder for the horses.

A carefully-planned and accurately-working scheme of supply has to be arranged behind the fighting line, the closest connection between consumer and producer has to be established, and the caterer of bullets is every whit as indispensable as the caterer of bread. To keep the stream of plenty flowing without check through the various channels it is necessary that officers should be familiar with their size, extent, and construction, that each should have ocular demonstration of the accidents and obstacles that are sure to intervene, and practical experience of the best means of obviating or overcoming them.

The commander who directs and encourages the hot fire in front must keep a watchful eye on the ammunition columns behind, like the provident housewife who, while pressing hospitality on her guest in the dining room, does not leave the state of the larder out of her calculations.—*The Saturday Review.*

Endurance.—A Sepoy regiment will walk a European regiment to death, and do it on food which their competitors would pronounce wholly insufficient to sustain vigorous life. A regular Hindustanee carrier with a weight of eighty pounds on his shoulders—carried, of course, in two divisions, hung on his neck by a yoke—will, if properly paid, lope along over 100 miles in twenty-four hours, a feat which would exhaust any but the best-trained English runners.

We feel, indeed, some doubt whether the relation between the power of walking and what is properly called "physical strength" is at all a close one. Many classes of Bengalees, who are a feeble folk, seem in walking tireless; and it is within the knowledge of us all that many comparatively feeble Englishmen can walk all day, and sit down at the end far less fatigued than men who, in a struggle, would throw them in five minutes on their backs. Weight has much to do with it, and lung condition, and above all, a certain soundness of the sinews which has no more relation to the strength of those sinews than the tenacity of a fibre, silk for example, has to its bulk.—*The Spectator.*

"A Snick-a-snee."—Nares gives the above rendering of the name of this instrument, and explains that it is a Dutch word, but in Norfolk it is still called a "snicker-snee." Annandale gives Thackeray as the authority for the use of the word, but its origin must be sought for long before his time. For instance:

"Amongst other customs they have in that town, one is, that none must carry a pointed knif about him, which makes the Hollander, who is us'd to *snik and snee*, to leave his horn-sheath and knif a shipboard when he comes a shore.—Howell's "Familiar Letters," 1650.

But they'l erelong come to themselves you'l see,
When we in earnest are at *snick a snee*.
—"Norfolk Drollery," 1673.

What hand that can design a history
Wou'd copy low-land boors at *snick a snee*?
—"The Fatal Friendship," 1698.

Four Dutch-men of a bulky stature,
As clumsy as they are by nature,
With bottles full of brandy stor'd
(The only God they e'er ador'd)
By their sides, knives for *snick-a-snee*.
—"Hudibras Redivivus," 1707.

—Notes and Queries.

A Capuchin's Legs.—Sometimes a rare facility has been shown in the selection of a text; thus, a Capuchin about to preach in a church at Lyons, slipped on the pulpit steps, falling so ungracefully that a pair of brawny legs presented themselves through the banister, to the gaze of the startled congregation. Quickly recovering himself, the self-possessed monk took his place in the pulpit and gave out words appropriately chosen from the Gospel for the day—"Tell the vision unto no man."—*Temple Bar.*

T and I in Architecture.—Thorpe, the Elizabethan architect, designed a house for himself on a fantastical plan formed by a combination of the initials of his name, I and T. The offices were to be in the I, and the principal apartments in the T; and the epigraph to the design was as follows:

These 2 letters I and T
Joyned together as you see
Is meant for a dwelling house for me
John Thorpe

—The Cornhill Magazine.

Change and Rest.—Bethel, the Lord Chancellor, occasionally said a good thing. Thus, when leaving a country hotel, he said: "I came down here for change and rest. I found that the waiter kept the change and the landlord the rest."—*Hic et Ubique—Sir W. Fraser.*

KING SARGON OF 3800 B. C.

WHAT AMERICANS HAVE UNEARTHED BELOW BAGDAD.

THE BABYLONIAN EXPEDITION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA. Series A. Cuneiform Texts. Edited by H. V. Hilprecht. Vol. I. Philadelphia: American Philosophical Society.

Fifty years have now elapsed since the remarkable series of excavations were begun on the mounds of the Tigris and Euphrates which have resulted in wresting from oblivion the records of ancient civilization in Mesopotamia. During this period a considerable number of palaces and temples, filled with statuary, sculptures, pottery, and a large variety of smaller objects of art, have been unearthed; numerous clay and stone documents have been discovered that give more or less detailed accounts of the doings of Babylonian and Assyrian rulers. Archives filled with precious clay tablets that afford an insight into the commercial life and social habits of the people complement the historical material, while extensive remains of "clay" libraries ranging over all departments of literature testify to the intellectual activity that from an early period prevailed in the Valley of the Euphrates, and from the south gradually extended northward.

Equally remarkable as the rich yield from explorations is the success that scholarship has achieved in the decipherment of the writing found on the stone and clay tablets and bricks. Not only has the basis of decipherment of the cuneiform characters of Babylonia and Assyria been placed on a firm basis, but the progress made during the past decades has been such that the reading of a cuneiform text entails no more difficulties than the translation of a Sanskrit text. Until recently England and France divided the honors of digging up the remains of ancient cities out of the mounds, Germany adding her quota merely to the work of decipherment, while our country contented itself with accepting the results of the labors of others. Lately Germany has also entered the practical field of exploration.

It is gratifying to record that within the past ten years an interest has sprung up in Assyrian studies in this country that has already resulted in notable contributions to the subject by American scholars. A significant step in advance is marked by the fitting out of an expedition for the purpose of conducting excavations. To the University of Pennsylvania belongs the credit of having taken this step. In the Fall of 1889 the expedition was organized. The funds for the purpose were provided by a number of public-spirited gentlemen, mostly from Philadelphia, and friends of the venerable institution that undertook to father the project. Dr. John P. Peters, (now of New-York,) to whose energy the undertaking was due, was chosen as director of the expedition. He associated with him a number of competent assistants, the Assyriologists of the party being Prof. Hilprecht of the University of Pennsylvania and Prof. R. F. Harper, now of the University of Chicago.

After careful deliberation the mounds of Niffer, (or Nuffar,) in Southern Mesopotamia, about sixty miles to the south of Bagdad were chosen as the scene of operation, and through the offices of the United States Minister at Constantinople, the Hon. Oscar S. Straus, a firman was obtained from the Turkish Government granting permission to conduct excavations at that point. The choice of site was a fortunate one. In the modern name there survived the recollection of the ancient Babylonian city of Nippur, the importance of which was made clear from frequent references to it in the historical and religious literature of Babylonia, while the extent and character of the present mounds that cover the ancient site justified a rich harvest for the explorer's spade. Owing to unforeseen delays, the season of 1889-90 was well advanced before the party could begin operations at Niffer, and at the other end the work was cut short by an attack upon the camp, made by hostile bands of the neighborhood.

Enough, however, was accomplished during this first year to warrant a thorough search of these mounds. A great temple, known as E-Kur, *i. e.*, House of the Mount, and sacred to the god Bel, was discovered, the site of other buildings determined, and remains of the city wall were traced. Some valuable inscriptions and sculptures were also found, but it was not until the second year that Dr. Peters was rewarded for his untiring efforts by a copious return. Directing his attention chiefly to that portion of the mound in which the temple was situated, he succeeded in laying bare a considerable section of it, and reaching the archives, thousands of little clay tablets inscribed with cuneiform characters were brought to the surface. Many of these bore directly on the history of the temple, being lists of offerings made to it at various periods, records of work done for it, furniture and equipments that were provided, and the like. Within the precinct of the temple Dr. Peters discovered what appeared to be a series of booths, where a large quantity of curious cone-shaped votive tablets were discovered, inscribed with dedicatory formulæ to the god of the temple. Great blocks of diarite stone were also unearthed that served as door sockets in various quarters of the huge edifice and which were of especial importance as revealing the names of the ancient Kings who devoted themselves to the building and elaboration of the temple. In addition to this, many fragments of vases of dolomite and alabaster, a variety of smaller objects, serving as votive offerings, clay figures of the deities, inscribed bricks, brick stamps, miscellaneous ornaments, and the like. A large proportion of the finds were shipped to this country and now form the main feature of the Babylonian collection at the University of Pennsylvania.

The second step in the conduct of the expedition—the publication of the results—has now been taken in hand. The narrative, which will be amply provided with maps, charts, and illustrations, is being prepared by Dr. Peters, and in the meanwhile Prof. Hilprecht has issued a volume containing a selection of the inscriptions found, accompanied by an introduction, in which the main historical data furnished by the texts in question are set forth. The handsome volume, which is published by the American Philosophical Society, contains in all fifty plates, fifteen of which are photographs of some of the inscriptions and the rest autograph reproductions. The latter are models of neatness and accuracy. Dr. Hilprecht has been at great pains to reproduce every stroke of the original characters, and since the inscriptions date from various periods, ranging from 3800 B. C. to 600 B. C., the publication has also a paleographic value in studying the modifications that the cuneiform writing has undergone in the course of its development.

Coming to the inscriptions themselves, the most important fact, perhaps, revealed by them is the antiquity of Niffer itself and of its temple. The first inscription in Dr. Hilprecht's work furnishes the name of one of the oldest rulers of a Babylonian principality known to us, namely, Sargon I., who calls himself the "builder of Ekur, the house of the god Bel in Niffer." From other cuneiform sources we know that this King was a great conqueror who extended his dominions to east and west, bringing Elam, on the one side, to his subjection and passing into Palestine and Phœnicia on the other, and, as it would seem, crossing over to Cyprus. Fortunately, through a notice preserved by one of, the last Babylonian Kings, we are able to fix the date of Sargon approximately at 3,800 B. C. If we consider, then, that at this early period we have already an advanced art of writing and building in Babylonia, a regulated form of government, and armies trained to undertake distant expeditions, some conception of the antiquity of civilization in Southern Mesopotamia may be formed. The later Babylonians themselves were overwhelmed at the thought of this antiquity, the recollection of which in consequence assumed a nebulous character, Sargon himself being so enveloped in legend and myth that modern scholars for a time were inclined to doubt the reality of his personage.

All such doubts are set at rest by the six inscribed objects found in Niffer and bearing the name of Sargon. The inscriptions, moreover, show the full name of the King to have been Shargina-Shar-Ali, signifying "the powerful King of the city," and of which Shargina, or Sargon, is an abbreviation. Of the six objects, three are door sockets, consisting of great diorite blocks. The entrance to an apartment being considered a sacred spot, Sargon inscribes on his door sockets the record of his attachment to his god. This inscription, practically identical on all three, reads as follows:

"Shargina-Shar-Ali, the son of Itti-Bel, the powerful King of Agade, and the favorite (?) of Bel, builder of E-Kur, the house of Bel in Nippur. Whosoever removes this inscription may the god Bel and Shamas (the sun god) uproot his foundation and destroy his seed."

Sargon does not give the title of King to his father, which confirms the story of his humble birth and youth recounted on a cuneiform tablet of late date, according to which he was a usurper to the throne. He assumed his name of the "powerful King" after he had established himself, and the addition "city" refers to the seat of his Government, in all probability Agade or Akkad, which, as in the case of Babylon, rose from the name of a town to that of an entire district. The district of Akkad was situated considerably to the north of Niffer. The active control exercised by Sargon over the latter testifies to the extent and vitality of his dominion in Mesopotamia. In consequence of Sargon's extensive conquests, his son, Naram-Sin, (signifying, "Beloved of the moon god, Sin,") felt justified in abandoning the title of King of Akkad for the prouder one of "King of the four quarters." It is Dr. Hilprecht's view that the title was suggested by the name "city of the world," given by Sargon to a new foundation of this.

While it is impossible to determine the site of this place, there is much that speaks in favor of this view, though there can be no doubt that for succeeding generations the title was equivalent in force to "King of the world." Naram-Sin continued the work of his father at Niffer, as is shown by brick stamps found by the university expedition, and which read, "Naram-Sin, builder of the Temple of Bel." These brick stamps, similar to those found in Egypt, whose monarchs may have adopted the custom from the Babylonians, were used by these old rulers as a means of identifying the portions of an edifice which constituted their work. It was considered an act of piety and a sign of power constantly to enlarge the dimensions of a sacred building, adding smaller sanctuaries to the central one or restoring defective parts of the latter, but each builder, in his desire for immortality, was anxious to preserve his identity in some way. One of the latest and greatest of Babylonian rulers, Nebuchadnezzar II., seems to have been particularly fond of stamping his name and titles on as many bricks of his numerous temples and chapels as possible.

Old as the foundation of Niffer thus turns out to be, it is more than likely that even Sargon was not the first to leave his traces in the place. No less than sixty-one fragments of limestone, marble, and diarite vases were found near the inscriptions of Sargon and Naram-Sin, revealing the name of a ruler hitherto unknown. Exactly how the name is to be read cannot at present be determined. Urumush may be provisionally adopted, and is in any case preferable to Hilprecht's suggestion of Alusharshid. The meaning of the name is fortunately very clear, namely, "city founder." There is every reason to believe that Urumush is older than Sargon, and if it were certain that the "city" contained in his name referred to Niffer we would thus reach the beginnings of its history. This, however, is merely a conjecture, and nothing more can be said of this King than that, like Sargon, he was a conqueror. On several of the vases he refers to his conquests made to the east of Mesopotamia, and one of the most significant features of his inscriptions is the mention of a country, Para'se, which, from its occurrence at the side of Elam, seems to be none other than the equivalent of the modern Persia. The vases are all dedicated to the god Bel, and, judging from the large number found, Niffer must have been a place very dear to Urumush. Since, moreover, he speaks of the vases as forming part of the booty from the conquest of Elam, we may conclude that it was to the Niffer sanctuary that Urumush returned after his victorious expeditions to offer thanks to his protecting deity.

Coming to a later period of Babylonian history, the new material furnished by the university expedition is even more considerable. It was fondly hoped that the excavations would shed some light upon the obscure period following upon Sargon and Naram-Sin. Contemporaneous with these rulers, or perhaps a little earlier, are the precious documents dug up by the French archæologist de Sarzec at a mound, Telloh, considerably to the south of Niffer, and it is interesting to note that the rulers of Telloh or Sirpula had relations with Niffer, and, vice versa, Sargon has left his traces at Sirpula. For the succeeding centuries we have some brief notices of Kings who had their seats in various cities of Babylonia, and whose dominion was at times of considerable extent, but the excavations at Niffer so far add little to our knowledge until we come to the rule of the Cassites in Babylonia, which begins about 2500 B. C.

Still there are indications that during the interval Niffer continued to rank as an important centre of religious and political life. Short inscriptions of three rulers whose seat was at Nisin have been found. Of those two were already known, and their Niffer inscriptions tell us nothing new. A third, Bur-Sin, signifying probably "chosen of the god Sin," appears here for the first time. Like his colleagues he calls himself the "Lofty Shepherd of Niffer," indicating by the title a certain supremacy he exercised over the place. The expectation is fully warranted that further excavations will yield an important return for this obscure period. There is no reason to suppose that the history of Niffer is not continuous from the time of Sargon to the invasion of the Cassites, who, about the middle of the third millennium before this era made it one of the centres of their power. These Cassites appear to have been a non-Semitic people who invaded Southern Babylonia from the south and gradually extended their empire until they wiped out all of the smaller principalities into which Southern Mesopotamia was divided. They ruled for a period of 576 years, according to a chronological list of Kings that was discovered some years ago. The upshot of their rule was the formation of a single power for the entire valley of the Euphrates and Tigris, with its seat at Babylon. It is from the time of the Cassites that the position of Babylon as the metropolis of the country may be dated, and such was the position acquired by the place that it continued to be the centre of political, intellectual, and social life of Mesopotamia until the advent of Cyrus—that is to say, for nearly 2,000 years.

What Dr. Hilprecht publishes in the present volume bearing on the rule of the Cassites in Niffer represents only a fractional part of what has been found by the university expedition. An exceedingly large collection of so-called contract tablets were unearthed in portions of the Bel Temple bearing the names of Cassite Kings. These will be published in succeeding volumes, and when once their contents have been thoroughly studied and digested, a valuable addition to our knowledge of the history of Niffer and of the Cassite dynasty in general will be the result. For the present, we must rest content with the summary given by Dr. Hilprecht in the portion of his introduction devoted to the subject, and which is confined to chronological results. Several Kings whose names were imperfectly known have now been properly installed, the readings of others that were not certain fixed, and while there are several points to which exception must be taken, notably to Dr. Hilprecht's remarks on the supposed identity of gande and gandish, which lacks proof, there can be no question as to the value of the contribution he has made to the subject. Of the thirty-six rulers of the Cassite dynasty, we now know the names of thirty, and through the results of the Niffer expedition the chronological order of these thirty has been definitely fixed.

Besides the treasures received from Niffer, the University of Pennsylvania has increased its Babylonian collections through extensive purchases of antiquities. Dr. Hilprecht has done well to add to his volume some specimens from this section of the museum. Most interesting among these is a fine basalt tablet containing the record of the restoration of a piece of land to its rightful owner by order of the reigning King of Babylon, Bel-nadin-aphi. This ruler appears here for the first time, and Dr. Hilprecht has shown that he belongs to the so-called Pashe dynasty that succeeded the Cassites as rulers of Babylonia about the middle of the twelfth century. A fragment of an inscription of the famous Nebuchadnezzar II. will be welcome as furnishing some variants and a few additional items to our knowledge of his architectural enterprises, which occupied so large a proportion of his time and energies. There is also included in the volume a splendid inscription of Nebuchadnezzar's father, Nabokolassar, of whom as yet comparatively few documents have been found. These specimens are only samples of what we may expect in future volumes, for, exclusive of the finds at Niffer, the university possesses a large number of contract tablets and other documents, chiefly of the later Babylonian and Persian period. It is the intention of the University of Pennsylvania to publish in the course of time its entire Babylonian collection, consisting of upward of 10,000 inscribed stones, tablets, bricks, &c. The co-operation of several American scholars has been secured, and the American Philosophical Society has lent the enterprise its aid and influence.

PHILANTHROPY IN LITERATURE.

THE LITERATURE OF PHILANTHROPY. Edited by Frances A. Goodale. New-York: Harper & Brothers.

It is readily conceivable that a hundred years hence the little books of this Distaff Series will have a quaint interest as the first written, edited, set up, and bound by women. It may be, also, that the future historian will regard them favorably as showing in a compact and accessible form the spirit in which women made their pioneer efforts. Their place in the literature of the day—of this particular gala day of effervescing "Columbian" literature—is not a specially important one.

The fragmentary and diversified aspect of the articles gathered together has a patchwork effect when compared with any mass of serious writing, studied, balanced, and harmonious, but if we are not mistaken in the idea expressed by the general introduction the series is meant to be pre-eminently a record, without any claim to literary value. From this point of view the selections are admirably made. They are presented in chronological order, and writers who have had personal experience in the work written about have been chosen. This particular volume, the second one of the series, deals with the literature of philanthrophy.

The opening article by Mrs. Goodale is not quite fortunate as a promise of what the book offers, having overmuch of the fantastic and soaring style, which has been in the main avoided by the authors of the subsequent pages, who have the advantage of wishing to present facts that have come within their actual knowledge rather than that mixture of admonition and encouragement which should be administered with very great skill to be potent.

Philanthropy is a large word and spreads itself over a great variety of ills, as is clearly shown by the pages of this record. "Criminal Reform." by Mrs. C. R. Lowell, heads the list, and is rapidly followed by papers on the "Tenement Neighborhood Idea," by Jean Fine Spahr and Fannie McLean, and by Helen Moore; also, a very clear and able treatment of the subject from the medical point of view by Dr. Mary B. Damon; articles on "The Trained Nurse," by Agnes L. Brennan, Superintendant of the Bellevue Training School for Nurses; "The Society of the Red Cross," by Laura M. Doolittle, and on "The Indian," by Mrs. Amelia Stone Quinton, President of the Women's National Indian Association, and by Mrs. Elaine Goodale Eastman, whose early, graceful, and spontaneous efforts in poetry endeared her as a child to the reading public and decided their interest in her subsequent career. The "Anti-Slavery Struggle" is represented by extracts from various writers of the briefest possible description and by an intelligent paper on "The Anti-Slavery Legacy" by Maud Wilder Goodwin. "The Negro and Civilization" are considered in a somewhat ineffectual manner by Mrs. Julia Margaret Fuller Lloyd, and the book is completed by a very interesting article on "The Education of the Blind," by Mrs. Frederick Rhinelander Jones.

Of course none of these papers appears for the first time, and as most of them have been read or noted by the public in the various magazines, it is unnecessary to comment fully upon them. The breadth of their scope as a whole within so small a compass as this pocket volume is a little confusing to the average reader, who cannot be expected to be equally interested in all the issues that are considered, but the book is an excellent one to circulate, for the reason that one whose attention has been drawn to any one of these subjects, all of which are of importance to our time, may turn to the article concerning it and have his mind cleared of false impressions and led to a fairly just idea of the work in progress. The fact that often only a definite knowledge of definite work is needed to inspire restless, drifting minds with a purpose for occupation, and a goal toward which to direct energies previously dissipated or misspent, is reason enough for the being of accessible and attractive books of information, books that do not need to be sought in the libraries by the specialist, but which lie ready to hand on the bookseller's counter, pleasant to handle and inexpensive.

It may be heartily said that these attributes are possessed by the Distaff Series, and, while the pride of sex appears with more or less amusing insistence in its well-bred self-sufficiency, the Series will easily drop into the place ready for it.

HISTORY MADE ENTERTAINING.

A CHILD'S HISTORY OF FRANCE. By John Bonner. Illustrated. 12mo. New-York: Harper & Brothers.

Of Rome and Greece Mr. Bonner has already written, going down to the level of the child's mind. He now takes up France and within 400 pages, (many of which are filled with illustrations instead of text,) tells the long story from the days when the Franks, a fighting people who hated work and loved war, "came sailing across the Rhine into Gaul," down to that memorable year when Louis Napoleon's rule was superseded by popular government.

Mr. Bonner protests that his title is not exact. The book is not intended "exclusively for young children," but "also for boys and girls who are ready to enter college." It is to be remarked, however, that his history is written entirely on the level of a child's mind. Older youths may, of course, secure from it an outline of French history, as, indeed, might an octogenarian; but the author's attitude is distinctly that of one addressing very young minds. A few passages will illustrate this. They will at the same time show how effective for the child's mind is his style. His book opens with the following elementary but admirable statement:

"Fourteen or fifteen hundred years ago there came paddling across the Rhine, in canoes and on rafts, bands of tall warriors, some of them with painted bodies and wild beasts' skins on their shoulders, others in gaudy woolen stuffs, some with iron breast-plates, many with gold chains around their necks, and all armed with either sword, axe, spear, mace, or pike. They were called Franks, and came from the forests of Germany and the fens of the Valley of the Danube. They were going to the country which was then called Gaul, and which after then was called France."

Mr. Bonner is not always so dignified in his attitude, as may be seen from the following paragraph on Diana of Poitiers:

"Henry had married a lovely girl—Catharine of Medicis—but he cared nothing for her, and let Diana rule him in everything. The Queen grieved in secret at being neglected, so much that one of her friends named Tavannes offered to go and cut Diana's nose off. But in her youth Catharine was gentle—she was not so gentle afterward—and was afraid of an open rupture with her husband's favorite, so Diana kept her nose."

Of the stirring scenes of the French Revolution, Mr. Bonner writes with a conversational familiarity that has much to commend itself. Many more pretentious histories might fail to give clear ideas where he fully succeeds. Here is his description of Charlotte Corday's victim:

"This man had been a monster from his birth. He was only 5 feet high, with a prodigiously large head and a hideous face. He had wild, glaring eyes and a mouth gaping like the mouth of a toad. He affected to glory in uncleanness, and went about in a ragged coat, a broken hat, boots without stockings, a pair of old leather breeches, and a dirty shirt which was always open, showing his yellow chest. He lived in the midst of filth and squalor, not because he liked them, but because he wanted to show how poor and humble he was."

Mr. Bonner is not exactly right when he says that to-day Marat "is accounted one of the worst scoundrels who ever figured in history," and that "France would like to forget that Marat ever lived." Marat has had his defenders. His character had its attractive sides, while intellectually he was well to the foremost among his associates. Marat had suffered much, and much that he said and did can be understood only in the light of that.

Mr. Bonner at times not only ceases to have historical dignity, but descends to objectionable colloquialisms. Thus we are told that at the end of the fight at Trafalgar the French fleet "was no good for anything," and Louis Napoleon, while living in England as a young man, "was regarded as a dreamer and a crank." Of the overthrow of Louis Napoleon, the account is brief. Having reached the surrender at Sedan, all that followed, Commune and all, is embraced in the following few lines:

"When the news of the capture of the Emperor reached Paris the republic was again proclaimed, but the German armies besieged the place and took it after a four months' seige, during which the people endured such misery from famine that they not only ate all the horses in the city, but also the wild animals in the Garden of Plants. Peace was made at last, the Germans went home, and after a long struggle a new republic was founded, which lasts to this day."

LATE SUMMER NOVELS.

Coppee's Two Morals.

TRUE RICHES. By François Coppée. 16mo. New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

M. Coppée adorns his present tales by pointing morals. Under the title "The Repayment" he holds up to view several cases in which the restoration of money that had been lost was hardly a source of pleasure to the receivers, and in another story called "The Cure for Unhappiness" shows the folly of seeking to acquire happiness from wealth in the midst of associations and dissipations to which one has previously been a stranger. Neither story fills a hundred pages, but each contains the material for a longer narrative. The art shown by the writer is worthy of his reputation, having, as it does, a realism that is never bare and an atmosphere that is bright and lucent at the same time that it is poetic.

The first story closes with the picture of an old abbé, alone in his room at midnight, convinced, after having just had ample evidence of it, that "glory, health, love, honor are not bought with money." The good abbé intended "to thank God for this when saying his midnight mass." In the old man's mouth the author thus places the moral he would draw. Having given to the poor his own patrimony of several thousand pounds, this priest is serving the Church in one of the poorest quarters of Paris and lives without even a servant to make his bed. One night he was called upon by a former banker of Paris, who failed, ruining many worthy persons, and went then to America, where he recovered his fortune, the bulk of which he now wished to restore to those whom he had ruined. Anxious to preserve his disguise, he asked the priest to call on each of his former clients and present them with certified checks for the amount they had lost, including the interest.

The point of the story lies in the manner in which each person received the news of his restored fortune. A poet assured the priest that the banker did him a good service by failing, since otherwise he never would have won fame as a poet. He was much in doubt whether the restoration of his money—251,390f.—would not result in great injury to him, and his message to Renandel, the ex-banker, was: "You may tell that poor devil of a swindler that I am indebted to him for my career."

An old maid next was called on. She was teaching a private school, was pleased to get the money, but intended to continue her school, through which she had found "the flame of maternity smoldering in the heart of old maids lighted up." She decided to enlarge the school and take an assistant. Her message was: "Tell this good robber that in ruining me he restored me to health and cheerfulness."

The old abbé then called on a Marquis, who in despair at the loss of his fortune had married a rich but unattractive wife. He found a reception in progress, the palatial home ablaze with beauty and splendor. On receipt of the money—1,000,000f.—the man turned red to his ears and sank into a chair sobbing, "Too late! too late!" He assured the priest that nothing of the harm done him had been repaid; that harm lay in the marriage he was led to contract, the money thus obtained being stolen money. His father-in-law in his youth had sold false trade marks, robbed the poor, and kept a gambling house. For Renandel, the Marquis declared, he had nothing but utter contempt.

Of the other story we need say nothing. The cure for unhappiness there set forth will be recognized as an effectual one. It shows once more how in worldly happiness, as in many other things,

"To the solid ground of nature
Trusts the mind that builds for aye."

A Tragedy in Faience.

THE FAIENCE VIOLIN. By Champfleury. Translated by William Henry Bishop. 16mo. New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

This pathetic romance, which is founded on the passion that possesses collectors of bric-à-brac, was written by one who knew the facts on which his imagination drew. Champfleury, Mr. Bishop informs us, was himself a collector, and, what is more, he was for many years curator of the museum at Sèvres, and died assistant administrator of that renowned factory of porcelain. Henri Mürger was his intimate friend, and while Mürger was singing of life, Champfleury was studying it. Sainte-Beuve has called the present story "a unique study in moral pathology," and the terms aptly describe it. Mr. Bishop believes Champfleury may have personally gone through many of those experiences with the bric-à-brac mania, which he here sets forth. They are experiences which gave to two men hours of exalted happiness and others hours of racking mental torture. We never doubt the essential truth of the pictures presented, and the tragedy with which the volume closes—tragedy is the word, although the irreverent might be moved to laughter instead of pity—is only such as has occurred again and again in the lives of the china collectors.

In Paris lived an old man named Gardilaune, who was economical, gaunt, lonely and apparently devoid of all human passions. The truth about him was that, though a miser and forlorn, he had all the passions rolled into one, for he was a collector. He had a friend, Dalègre, who came from Nevers and astonished him by owning that he knew not the first thing about Nevers pottery. Gardilaune thereupon determined to instruct and employ his friend to collect in Nevers, convinced as he was, that faience would soon supersede porcelain in public favor, or, as he put it, there was about to burst upon France "an upheaval in ceramic matters comparable only to the revolution of '89."

Dalègre for many months collected faithfully and faithfully forwarded his prizes to his friend in Paris. Then he got the craze himself, and gradually stopped sending treasures, keeping them to fill his own shelves with. At last the old collector determined to visit Nevers. He arrived when Dalègre had about an hour's notice, but this had been sufficient for Dalègre to get his wares into the cellar. Dalègre had long been in search of a certain violin, made of faience once upon a time by a fanciful workman. It was believed to exist somewhere in the town, but no one could find it.

Gardilaune took up the chase for the fiddle and at last found it on the shelf of an old wardrobe. With all the craft of his profession, he proposed to buy the wardrobe, and came to terms at 40f., suggesting, however, that the violin be thrown in, as his grandchildren would like it. The thing was accomplished, but at the cost of great strain to the friendship between him and Dalègre.

Of the subsequent fate of that fiddle we need not give all the interesting particulars—what tortures Dalègre endured, how Gardilaune came near giving the violin to a public museum, how he really left it to Dalègre in his will, how he died, and then how Dalegre, once he possessed it, screwed up the strings only to see the precious object fall into scores of fragments in his lap.

Here lies a tragedy of the heart and we see no light in the gloom until Dalègre takes to himself a wife and becomes a model husband and a happy father.

How Four Were Married.

NOT ANGELS QUITE. By Nathan Haskell Dole. Boston: Lee & Shepard.

Mr. Dole starts with Mr. A. engaged to be married to Miss B. and Mr. C. to Miss D. That is in the guise of an algebraic formula. The author's object is to change the equation, for he wants you as a reader to understand how Mr. A. is to marry Miss D. and Mr. C. Miss B. Alma Doubleday is betrothed to Jack Hedges and Beatrice Ware to Harry Carburn, and, but for the incident of several umbrellas lost, picked up, or interchanged, the marriages as originally arranged for might have come about. Mr. Dole is the arbiter of fate, and, in an original manner, convinces you that Harry and Alma and Jack and Beatrice were the couples foreordained in Heaven for connubial bliss.

The author introduces the piano, the zither, something of Brahms, and a little of Schumann in his fiction. His tendency is to be discursive, with an inclination to say flippant things about every known variety of topic. There is, too, a liking displayed by Mr. Dole for personalities which are by no means pleasant. The author goes out of the way to caricature a modest New-York club, and to try to place in a ridiculous light an inoffensive gentleman who, some year or more ago, was at the head of a weekly journal. There is something, too, akin to the promulgation of religious antipathies.

Graceful Short Stories.

AN INNOCENT IMPOSTOR, AND OTHER STORIES. By Maxwell Grey. New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

The reader does not care a snap of his finger whether Maxwell Grey writes a tissue of improbabilities, for his charm lies in his way of telling them. "An Innocent Impostor" is a bright comedy, in which the smile follows all the curious incidents of the first-class imbroglio which Mr. Auriol Chester got himself into. All arose from his having thought that the number 18 was the number 81, and so he brought disturbance into a family, which ended by his marrying Miss Cissy. It was a case of mistaken identity. "The Hansom Cabman" is an invention somewhat in the same line. Maxwell Grey's stories are slight, but they are graceful in form and highly entertaining.

Life Down in the Carolinas.

DALLY. By Maria Louise Pool. *Harper's Quarterly*. New-York: Harper Brothers.

A better choice than Miss Pool's "Dally" could hardly have been made for the second number of *Harper's Quarterly*. The merits of this work we have already fully discussed. In the rereading of it its dramatic form is the more perceptible. There are many unknown tragedies in little out-of-the-way places, and when the thoughtless Mrs. Lander brought Dally from the "North Carliner mountings" it was the poor girl who was the sacrifice. Miss Pool has just that skill which is not given to the wasting of words. Her incidents are condensed and are the more striking on that account. The comic side of human nature is also told. The points are not hammered into you or attenuated by overlamination. You enjoy Mrs. Winslow and how she was "shet up," and you laugh over Dodson's slow and exasperating ways.

Prolix and Complex.

MRS. CURGENVEN OF CURGENVEN. By S. Baring-Gould. New-York: Lovell, Coryell & Co.

Mr. Baring-Gould leaves you in doubt as to who is the original Simon Pure Mrs. Curgenven, for there are several of them in the field. Is it Jane, the daughter of that clerical prig, Mr. Pamphlet, or Theresa, who was a gypsy girl? To Mr. Baring-Gould's romances are to be awarded the palm for prolixity, tediousness, and marvelous complexity.

Senate Rejects a Nomination.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—The Senate has rejected the nomination of Henry C. Stuart of Denver, Col., to be Secretary of Legation in Guatemala and Honduras and Consul General to Guatemala. Mr. Stuart was appointed in the recess and nominated Aug. 16 last to the Senate. He succeeded Samuel Kimberley, recalled.

There were no complaints from the people from whose section Mr. Stuart was appointed. He is not known there as a citizen, although his father has lived in Denver for some time.

The opposition to the confirmation is said to have come from citizens—acting in an ex officio capacity—of the countries to which he was accredited. While the specific charges are not given, it is understood that sufficient reasons were assigned to show that he was *persona non grata*. This is the first rejection by the Senate this year.

Fruit Unpicked in California.

"The most disastrous result of the recent financial troubles upon the business of California was the effect upon its extensive fruit-growing industry," said Thomas H. Williams, the San Francisco millionaire yesterday. "The fruit growers were unable to secure loans from the banks to enable them even to pick the fruit in their orchards. It had in many cases, consequently, to be left to rot upon the trees. I should think the State must have lost over $100,000 through this alone.

"Apart from this, the prosperity of California has been affected very little by the stringency in the money market. But one bank has failed, and that was owing to gross mismanagement, if not something worse. All the other banks have plenty of money. Loans have at all times been procurable on really good security showing a fair margin."

Big Warehouse That Is Sinking.

One of the twenty-eight buildings which comprise the establishment of the Terminal Storage Company, which occupies the entire block between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth Streets and Eleventh and Twelfth Avenues, is sinking. Efforts are being made to shore it up, but it will have to be torn down and the ground underneath "remade."

When these buildings were built the shore line of the North River extended obliquely across the ground now occupied by the western building. This area was filled in and piles were driven to a depth of 80 feet. Now it is found that the depth of the soft formation is 100 feet. The weight of the building on the piles is driving them down.

General Manager Lane of the storage company said yesterday that the building would be torn down and piles be driven the remaining 20 feet.

Will Invite the President.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 2.—The Trenton Battle Monument Association, at a meeting held yesterday, decided that the dedication of the historical shaft will take place Oct. 19.

One contingency on which a number of matters hinge is the possibility of the attendance of President Cleveland. The committee has been delayed in extending an invitation to the President. The long-deferred invitation will probably soon be received by him, and the committee anticipates a favorable reply.

ART NOTES.

—There will be no end of rumors and discussions as to the decisions of the art jurors of the World's Fair as soon as the artists get back to town. The jurors belonging to this city returned from Chicago some days ago, but most of them felt lonely and sought rural retreats for a rest. While here one of them let drop a very important piece of art news, which was that one award made by the jurors was entirely unanimous. Judges of paintings are rarely of a mind in the very nature of things, and these judges at Chicago, it must be remembered, represented the differing schools and methods of a dozen different countries. Besides which, there were three women on the board. So divided in opinion as to relative artistic merit was this body of jurors that on several occasions the award was made on the casting vote of the presiding officer. It must have been a surprise to them, as it will be to the whole art world, that any one artist should receive the vote of all. The fortunate artist was Alma Tadema.

—Nothing could have been better calculated to impress the foreigners of this jury with the democratic simplicity of this great Nation than the articles provided by the art department of the exposition for the purpose of voting the awards. There was no huge urn of artistic excellence to be treasured afterward as a memento of this important gathering and its work, and no pellets of precious metals to drop into the fateful receptacle and crush or create an artist's fame. There was only an empty cigar box, borrowed probably from the Committee on Public Entertainment, with a hole inartistically gouged into the lid with a blunt pocketknife, and for the votes a bag of beans of the kind Boston loves for Sunday morning breakfast—one of the very few compliments paid to the city of culture by the Fair Commissioners. Some of the vegetables were white and some were black, and when a majority of the latter rattled into the box the name of the artist whose works were at the time under discussion did not appear on the roll of fame.

—The jury did not vote on any particular work of an artist, but upon all his work exhibited. Alma Tadema had four important works to be judged upon, none of them of recent date and all of which have been reproduced and are well known. They were "The Sculpture Gallery," "Audience at Agrippa's," "The Dedication to Bacchus," and "Reading from Homer." The last is the property of Henry G. Marquand of this city, and shows in a marked manner the poetic vein which runs through all this artist's work. The scene is one of the marble resting places in which Tadema is fond of posing his figures. A wandering rhapsodist has seated himself and taken from the bosom of his robe a scroll from which he recites the words of the prince of poets. That was in a day when a poem and the ability to read it was a possession more valuable than a musical instrument. Fair-haired girls and dark-haired shepherds in skins listen attentively to the reading and hang upon each word. When the jurors had gazed their fill upon this beautiful scene and upon the other works mentioned, they retired to ballot, and Mr. Tadema was never so pelted with dried vegetables. They were all of the white variety, too.

—Art dealers in this city do not appear to "view with alarm" the present financial stringency. Mr. Sutton of the American Art Galleries says with decision: "People buy art more in bad times than in good times. It was so in 1873. Besides which, people are becoming more and more interested in art. I think we shall have an excellent season." Mr. Frederic Keppel, the dealer in rare engravings, is looking confidently for an "especially good season" also, but for a slightly different reason. "In times of monetary stringency people who would otherwise buy costly paintings content themselves with good etchings and engravings," he declares. Mr. Thomas B. Clarke of the Art House says: "For the highest class of art works the money is always forthcoming, even at such times as shrewd men take their wealth out of bonds and stocks in order to hoard it." Other dealers believe that pictures have come so much to be regarded as a safe and paying investment, the season must prove unusually good, from the fact that people have little confidence in the usual channels of investment.

—They use the fine arts for political effect in Europe and raise statues and monuments as a menace or a pledge. Just now the French party at Mentone has been unveiling a monument which may serve as a warning to the enthusiasts whose war cry is *Italia Irredenta!* and who would like to see Nice, Mentone, and other places handed over by the French. The latter, however, claim that in 1793, 1848, and 1861 the voice of the people was each time for France, not Italy. Not so long ago the Italian faction raised a monument to Garibaldi: now Mentone has a symbolical group expressing the preference of the people of Mentone for France. The design is by Vandremer, the sculpture by Puech. The pedestal is of marble ornamented with panels in relief, with branches of olive and orange. The group consists of France, a maternal seated figure, and Mentone, a young girl who is throwing herself into the elder woman's arms. An open flag makes a background for the group and on one side is the cock of Gaul.

—Three art exhibitions have been kept open all Summer, and none of them, sorry to say, has met with much encouragement. It is the first time art exhibitions have been tried during the heated term, and they were only tried now because it was thought the World's Fair would bring so many visitors to the city. The three are the American Art Gallery's exhibition of the works of the impressionists, Claude Monet and Besnard, with paintings, pastels, and etchings by J. Alden Weir and J. H. Twachtman; Mr. Thomas B. Clarke's exhibition of the work of American artists at the Fifth Avenue Art Rooms, and the art loan exhibition at the National Academy of Design. But during September and October all three hope to be liberally patronized. The last named, which opened on June 16, will be kept open until the middle of November, nearly up to the date when pictures will be received for the twelfth autumn exhibition of the academy.

—Mr. Pettersson, a Swedish nurseryman of Chicago, has bought from the Swedish exhibit at the World's Fair a large monument to Linnæus designed by one of his fellow-countrymen, Christian Ericksson. He proposes to have it cast in bronze and present it to Chicago, which already has a statue to Linnæus, by the way, that stands in Lincoln Park. The memorial is colossal in size and consists of a tall slab representing an open door, or a frame, through which appears the greatest of all botanists bareheaded, his hat and stick in the right hand, and a flower in the left hand, on which he casts his eyes. In the upper part of the monument, as it were the transom of the door, is a nude female figure representing the spirit of animated nature. Various flowers and vines are part of the design, which is in the nature of an alto-relievo and therefore to be looked at from one side only.

—The New-York School of Applied Design for Women opens its Fall term at 200 West Twenty-third Street on the 18th of September. The Secretary is Miss Ellen J. Pond, and among the Directors are Benjamin C. Porter, N. A.; J. Carroll Beckwith, Thomas B. Clarke, Frederic Crowninshield, William H. Fuller, and Mrs. Dunlap Hopkins. Students are taught the application of design to the manufacture of wall paper, carpet, book covers, furniture, metal work, and other industries. Prizes ranging from $100 to $10 are given in the course of the year, amounting to $800 in all, while eight ladies and gentlemen offer scholarships of $50 each, amounting to $400.

—The design by St. Gaudens for a Garfield monument at Philadelphia, which was mooted seven years ago, has been submitted to the Fairmount Park Association. The design seems to have struck the committee as too simple, and the sculptor will be asked to give another design at a higher price. So far $15,000 has been collected, but the new design is to be made on a much more expensive scale.

—The August *Portfolio* has a paper on Michael Angelo and his study of the antique, by Eugène Müntz of Paris, while Garnet Smith considers the worth of Stendhal as an art critic. The photogravures are a couple of plates representing old English stoneware and a view in Corpus Christi quad, Oxford, after a water color by J. H. Lorimer.

—Wunderlich & Co. are showing a very interesting series of photographs of Whistler's nocturnes and marines, all signed. The reproductions of the portraits, such as that of the artist's mother and the one of Carlyle, come out excellently, but the marines show very peculiar effects, only to be explained by a knowledge of Whistler's peculiar methods.

—Frederic Keppel & Co. will publish on Sept. 1 a portrait of Napoleon etched by Rodrigues from the painting by Horace Vernet in the Versailles Gallery. It is the figure on horseback of the great General which is the central point of Vernet's large and celebrated painting of "The Battle of Marengo."

—The statue of Charles I. at Charing Cross, London, is by a foreign sculptor named Hubert de Sœur, who also modeled the statue of the Earl of Pembroke at Oxford. The National Gallery has come into possession of a portrait of this nearly-forgotten sculptor.

—The house of Franz Hanfstaengl of Munich, which has a branch in this city, has nearly completed its photographic reproductions (original size) of the great masters of the Dresden Gallery, and will shortly begin upon those of the Vienna Gallery.

—The Swedish painter-etcher Anders L. Zorn will paint a likeness of Mrs. Potter Palmer for the Woman's Building which is to remain in Chicago as a souvenir of the exhibit made by women artists at the World's Fair.

NOTES OF THE SOCIAL WORLD.

GOSSIP AND INCIDENT LAST WEEK.—"To the mountains!" is now the cry of fashionable society, and the tide of travel is now running from the seashore to the Berkshire Hills. When Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes start for the hills it is the proper time for all to do the same, and as a consequence the express companies doing business among the Berkshire Hills have their hands full.

The Newport season is now on the wane, and soon the smart set will be all on the move, much to the sorrow of Newport tradesmen. Newport tradesmen, by the way, do as much business during July, August, and September as they do in all the other nine months of the year.

Ward McAllister bobs around to the Casino every day to exchange courtesies with social leaders.

The rain and wind on Tuesday spoiled the tennis tournament and kept the ladies and their pretty gowns indoors. J. J. Van Alan's domino party and the coaching and yachting parties and the golf games have served as time-killers. In two weeks Newport will have lost 50 per cent. of its gayety.

To-morrow the golf tournament at Newport will be opened. Among those who have entered are Miss Westinghouse, Hollis H. Hannewell, Foxhall Keene, Theodore A. Havemeyer, George S. Meyer, Mortimer Brooks, I. Townsend Burden, Jr., J. A. Stillman, Roger Withrop, Reginald Brooks, Victor Sorchan, Clement C. Moore, Henry R. Taylor, J. Craig, and J. N. Heward. If Count Johannes von F. Sierstorpff had not injured his wrist he would have entered the tournament also.

MRS. ERVING WINSLOW is to give a series of readings in September: At Mrs. Edward S. Willing's house on Sept. 12, at Mrs. Thomas F. Cushing's on Sept. 14, and at Mrs. Richard M. Hunt's on Sept. 16. There will also be some French readings in September.

THE RESIDENTS about Southampton passed a week of quiet enjoyment in driving, gossiping at a few luncheons and dinners, and in bathing. For the younger sets Southampton has an artistic fascination. The young ladies enjoy exhibiting their paintings of the neighborhood, and the gentlemen take as much pride in criticising the paintings as they would in escorting the painters through the figures of a german.

TUXEDO COTTAGERS are disappointed. They are leading an unusually quiet life among the hills. The residents fully expected Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer back to open the cottage Pierre Lorillard built for them, but they have gone to Japan and probably two years will elapse before the house-warming takes place.

GEORGE GOULD was in town for a few days last week on business.

ON THURSDAY the Valiant came back from Newport. As the yacht steamed down the East River and across the bay to its Staten Island anchorage it was saluted with much whistling from ships in the river and bay.

THE TENTH ANNUAL HOP at the Glenada Casino at Cold Spring Harbor, L. I., last evening, drew quite a fashionable crowd together. The decorations and illuminations were gorgeous and the costumes were fine.

FOREIGN VISITORS.—Several distinguished foreigners have been or will be the guests of society people while the World's Fair is in progress. Several of the foreigners have been great disappointments, and have put the leading entertainers of society on their guard. The deception played by the Grand Duke Alexander has left a very bad impression.

The Princess Wadbolsky of Russia, who has just arrived, will be well received, because she is known to come from a very old, rich, and influential Russian family. Baron and Baroness Branca have been in town only a short time, having arrived from Rome on the last trip of the Etruria. The Baroness Branca can hardly be considered a foreigner, as she was Miss Maud Hanley, daughter of Mrs. M. E. Hanley of 33 West Thirty-fourth Street. She married the Baron last April. The Baroness Branca is a niece of D. A. Loring of this city and a sister of Mrs. F. M. Blodgett, also of this city. The Baron and Baroness will probably remain on this side of the Atlantic throughout the Winter. By the death of his father a short time ago, Baron Branca came into a large estate.

Count Francesetti and Cavalliere Casana are in town as the guests of their uncle, Gen. Di Cesnola. Prince Cantacuzene, who has been hunting in the West, will appear at Lenox soon for the remainder of the season. It is possible that the Earl and Countess of Dunraven will remain in town during the Winter season. They will be sure of much attention. The Marquis de Chasseloup Loubat of Paris has had many urgent invitations to spend the Winter in this city. Prince Isenberg, who is just now so prominent because of the announcement of his engagement to Miss Florence Pullman, spent most of last Winter in this city and was very well received. If he is in town this Winter he will have many courtesies extended him.

Since his unsuccessful speculations on the races last Spring, the popular Prince Poniotowski has left horse racing alone. Mavroyeni Bey, as usual, transacts all his diplomatic business at Bar Harbor, aided by his personal friend, Frederick Diotete Thompson. Soon Mavroyeni Bey will have his headquarters at Lenox under the shadow of the house of his friends, Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes.

ANOTHER TATTOOING SENSATION.—The sensation created by Charles Lesher at Oakland Beach last week was almost as great as that made by the Earl of Craven when he took a Turkish bath in the Manhattan Athletic Club and exposed his frescoed cuticle to the view of the bathers. Mr. Lesher went in bathing, and the gentlemen were amused and the ladies horrified to see a snake coiling about one arm and a bloody dagger piercing the other. The neighborhood about Milton is rather staid, and the adornments of Mr. Lesher's epidermis have been much talked over. The tattooing clears up one thing, and that is the mystery of Mr. Lesher's long stay in London. London is the headquarters for all such tattooing, and the same person who has pricked designs of various sorts into the epidermis of the Prince of Wales tattooed Mr. Lesher. Ladies do not exempt themselves from this sort of thing in London. They have a faint color tattooed into their lips to give them perpetually a fresh tint, and almost as frequently they have the skin under the eyebrows darkened. There are dozens of well-known clubmen who have on their persons evidences of the tattooer's skill.

AN ENGAGEMENT ANNOUNCEMENT.—Last week the engagement of Miss Edith Irving to Dr. Bolten of Washington was announced. Dr. Bolten is a comparative stranger in New-York, but Miss Irving is widely known. Her father was the late Leslie Irving, and her grandfather, the Rev. Pierre Irving, was rector of Christ Church, New-Brighton, S. I. Her brother is Ensign Washington Irving of the United States Navy. The Irvings are old residents of Staten Island, and among their ancestors is Washington Irving. Mrs. Richard B. Wittemore of New-Brighton, S. I., is an aunt of Miss Irving. The Misses Wittemore, her cousins, who are popular Staten Island girls, will figure among the bridesmaids at the wedding in the Fall at Miss Irving's home at Tompkinsville, S. I.

MRS. CLEVELAND'S VISIT TO GREENWICH.—Many of the fashionable residents about Greenwich, Conn., had a good chance to see Mrs. Cleveland on Saturday. The President and his wife left the Oneida early in the morning and lunched at E. C. Benedict's place near the town. The residents soon became aware of the presence of the President's wife, and many of the acquaintances of Mr. and Mrs. Benedict took advantage of their friendship to meet Mrs. Cleveland. The President went driving, leaving Mrs. Cleveland with the ladies. During her drive to and from the boat landing Mrs. Cleveland was kept busy acknowledging the courtesies of people on the sidewalks.

Mechanics and Tradesmen's Classes.

The General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, one of the oldest societies in the city, will open its classes for the Winter on the evening of Oct. 5, at 8 East Sixteenth Street. At that time will begin the regular session of its free drawing school. These classes are open to young men over sixteen years of age, connected with the trades, who desire to gain greater proficiency in their respective trades by this instruction in drawing.

The necessary blanks for applications can be obtained from any member of the General Committee or from the janitor of the building. All applications must be filed by Sept. 15.

"Little Tammany" to Have an Excursion.

On Wednesday next the Tammany Society of the annexed district, better known as "Little Tammany," will hold its seventeenth annual excursion. This is the organization of which County Clerk Purroy is Chief. Vice Chairman Vreeland of the Committee of Arrangements has engaged the steamer Grand Republic to take the friends of the County Clerk up the Hudson to Oscawana Island.

A Bank Closes Its Doors.

LANESBOROUGH, Minn., Sept. 2.—The following notice was posted on the doors of the Bank of Lanesborough this morning:

"Owing to the stringency of the money market and the impossibility of collecting funds fast enough to meet the demands of a period of panic, the Bank of Lanesborough is compelled to temporarily close its doors. All depositors will be paid in full."

CANOEISTS OF THE PASSAIC

THEY ARE SAILORS AND PADDLERS OF NO MEAN SKILL.

In Paddling Races the Ianthes Ha:e Long Held the Precedence—The Clubs A'ong the New-Jersey River in Prosperous Condition—Honored in Having the Commodore and Secretary of the American Canoe Association Chosen from Their Numbers—An All-Day Meet.

The canoe clubs of New-Jersey are a power in themselves, and just at present they believe they have demonstrated their ability in a most worthy manner before the members of the great American Canoe Association and the canoeists of the entire world. There are many lovers of the tiny craft in England who take an interest in everything their American cousins accomplish.

The recent successful meet of the American Canoe Association in the St. Lawrence River has added laurels to the Jersey clubs generally and to certain of their members individually. The two highest offices have gone to Jersey men, both of whom are model canoeists. Just before the meet closed, Irving V. Dorland of the Arlington Canoe Club was elected Commodore of the American Canoe Association, and George P. Douglass of the Ianthe Club Secretary and Treasurer. The retiring Commodore was Lieut. Col. W. H. Cotton, Commander of the Queen's troops in Kingston, and R. Easton Burns, also of Kingston, was the former Secretary. They were both members of the Northern Divisions.

The American Canoe Association is divided into four divisions—Northern, Central, Eastern, and Atlantic. The chief officers are chosen annually from one of these branches, and this year the honor fell to the Atlantic Division, which includes all the clubs in the immediate vicinity of this city, and extending below Philadelphia.

Every active canoeist knows Commodore Dorland. At the annual meets he has always been one of the best of entertainers and a most jovial companion. He has attended every meet since 1888, with the exception of this year's. The office of Commodore therefore came to him as a complete surprise, but the opinion is unanimous that a better man could not have been chosen.

Mr. Dorland is a member of the Produce Exchange and Treasurer of the township of Kearney, N. J. He has been Vice Commodore of the Atlantic Division, and held, in fact, every other office it could give. With C. V. Schuyler he organized the Arlington Canoe Club in 1884, and for two years was its Commodore. In 1885 Schuyler and Dorland won most of the sailing and paddling races on the Passaic, but in recent years Mr. Dorland has devoted his attention more to the enjoyment of canoeing than as a competitor in its races.

The Arlington Canoe Club has an admirable situation on the Passaic, not far from the railroad station and about 100 feet south of the Orange Canoe Club. Across the river, about a quarter of a mile below, is the Ianthe Club. The membership of the Arlington Club is twenty-five. Its present officers are: Commodore—G. L. Crowell, Jr.; Captain—W. H. Geib; Purser—B. R. Roome; Treasurer—Robert E. Molloy. The members who own their canoes are: T. F. Callen, A. A. Crowell, G. L. Crowell, Jr., W. B. Dailey, I. V. Dorland, J. Dwyer, R. A. Ellis, W. C. Frazee, W. H. Geib, R. E. Molloy, W. Montgomery, R. R. Roome, S. Schieffelin, C. V. Schuyler, H. Van Auken, and C. M. Williams. The club will hold a regatta to-morrow morning and the programme includes eight events. In the afternoon the Ianthe Club will hold its Fall regatta, so there will be canoeing almost from morning until night in that section of the Passaic, and most of the prominent clubs as well as expert canoeists in this vicinity will be represented. It will be one of the biggest canoeing days that the Passaic has ever seen, and, judging from the entries, there are bound to be some close and exciting finishes.

George P. Douglass, the new Secretary and Treasurer of the American Canoe Association, is a young man about twenty-five years of age, but as an active canoeist one of the most experienced in the country. He is a member of the Ianthe Club, and was one of its few members who found it possible to attend the St. Lawrence meet. He has come home after tussling with the sturdy Canadians on their own grounds, or, rather, waters, the bearer of additional honors, won, not by accident, but by skill and science. He is the holder of the American Canoe Association record for sailing, paddling, and combined sailing and paddling, but this coveted honor he divides with Charles E. Archbald of Montreal.

The record is made up by points in the abovementioned three races. Douglass won the combined sailing and paddling in the fast time of 7:48, leaving the second man, Howard Gray of the Vesper Club of Lowell, Mass., three miles behind. He was second in the record paddling, being beaten by Archbald by only half a length, and third in the record sailing race. This was also won by the Canadian Archbald, but, as he only got fourth in the combined, he and Douglass tied for points, each getting 12, so both are jointly the record holders for 1893. In all, Douglass won four firsts, one second, and a third at the meet, and brought home seven silk banners as trophies of his victories. The other firsts were the tandem paddling, in which he and Sparrow of Toronto beat the Kingston crew of Mowatt and Wildman by half a length; the upset paddling, in which O'Brien of Toronto, who used Harry McKendrick's former trophy-winning boat, the Wish, was beaten by two feet. The gymnastics was the last first prize. This event consists in performing all sorts of acrobatic manœuvres on the canoe without tipping her over, turning somersaults from the deck into the water, diving under the boat, and other amusing things, which never fail to fill the spectators with delight. The remarkable thing about Douglass's recent victories is the fact that he practically retired from the arena of canoe activity last year, and had sold his boat, which was one of the best in the association. But this year he was encouraged to try his hand at it just to see what he could do, and when Lincoln B. Palmer, an active Ianthe man, gave the use of his speedy and trim little craft Cricket, there was nothing left for Douglass but to show what he could do, and he did it.

Mr. Douglass won the record at the Jessup's Neck meet in 1890, and is the only Jersey man who ever won the record and the second man to win it twice. The other man is E. C. Knapp of Springfield, Mass., who captured the record in 1887 and last year. Douglass is also the first canoeist who ever built and designed a racing canoe that succeeded in beating most of those made by professional builders. This was the Tempest, which he sold last year, and it is now doing service in Halifax, N. S. Douglass won a lot of races at most of the club regattas in his Tempest, besides doing good work at the 1891 Lake Champlain meet. He began canoeing in 1884, when he built his first canoe, which, he says, consisted of three boards, one for the bottom and one for each side. From such primitive canoes great racers grow. Since he began racing he has won over eighty first prizes and more than fifty seconds.

Of course Douglass will be one of the racers in his club regatta to-morrow. The contest which promises to be the most exciting is the sailing senior races. Douglass will be pitted against George Manley of the Orange Canoe Club, who has won all the sailing races on the Passaic this year. The Ianthe men think it is time the Orange man was downed, and place their hopes upon Douglass to bring the championship of the river back to the Ianthe fold. There are twelve events to be run off in the Ianthe regatta, and everything has been done to make this one of the most successful affairs ever given. A perfect host of good men are among the contestants. The Ianthe men make a specialty of paddling. They won every race this year at the Atlantic Division meet on the Sound, besides the big paddling race at the Marine and Field Club regatta last June. They hold now, and have for several years, the championship in the club four paddling race and the tandem paddling.

L. B. Palmer with his Cricket is a paddler whom it is hard to beat, and in 1891, with Douglass, he won nearly all the tandem paddling races. Owing to a recent illness he will not compete to-morrow. Another close race in the regatta will probably be between the two Ianthe Club fours. The first crew consists of Marcus A. Freeman, Barron Fredericks, W. J. Stewart, and James Duguid, Jr. The second crew has Harry S. Farmer, E. B. Boggs, J. H. Braine, and J. B. Stewart.

The Ianthe Canoe Club was organized in 1880, and is the oldest one on the Passaic River. It has always been an active, progressive organization, and contains nearly fifty members, being the largest in the Atlantic Division, and is only rivaled in this respect by the well-known Vesper Club of Lowell, Mass., of which Paul Butler is a member. Its clubhouse is the largest and most pretentious canoe house on the Passaic River, and is situated at the foot of Grafton Avenue, Newark. It is two stories in height, and has recently been renovated and enlarged. The present officers are: Captain, Barron Fredericks; Mate, Alexander Archibald; Purser, Richard Hobart; Treasurer, E. B. Boggs. The Trustees are Edward C. Burling, L. B. Palmer, and G. W. Baxter. Barron Fredericks devotes his attention to paddling, and has won many good prizes. During the past week he has been off with the Naval Reserve. Besides being Captain of his own club, he is Rear Commodore of the Atlantic Division.

Among the club's prominent members who have not been mentioned are W. R. Burling, H. S. Des Brisay, W. P. Dodge, Percie W. Hart, James R. Lake, George Lockwood, M. De M. Marcellus, G. L. Metze, J. L. Douglass, Jr., James K. Hard, Percy F. Hogan, A. S. and E. A. Pennington, J. V. L. Pierson, E. E. Marcellis, and Albert E. Turner.

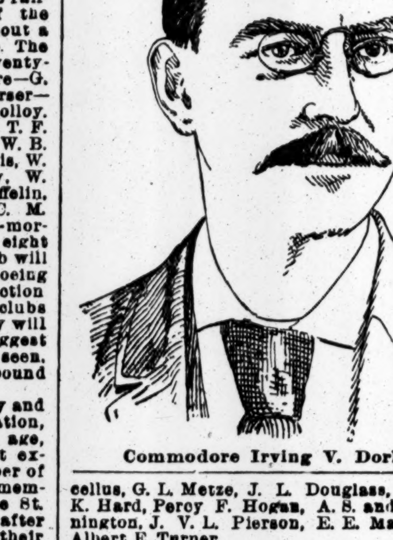
The Ianthe is also one of the very few clubs which is the proud possessor of practical lady canoeists. There are four of these, and each one paddles her own canoe, perhaps more gracefully, if not as rapidly, as the racing members of the club. These lady canoeists are Miss G. V. Fredricks, whose canoe is named the Wapiti; Miss Beatrice Winser, canoe Pinta; Miss Laura Palmer, Atlanta, and Mrs. J. P. Warrick, Wah-tah-wah. All but the latter attended the St. Lawrence meet this year, and, although they did not compete in any of the races, their interest was just as great. Miss Fredericks sails as well as paddles her own canoe.

Besides the Ianthe and Arlington Clubs there are several other lively canoe clubs on the Passaic and near by which are all banded together in the Passaic River Association. Among these are the Orange, Rutherford, Bayonne, Hoboken, Jersey City, Paterson, and Trenton Clubs. Frank McLees of the Rutherford Club is the present Chairman of the association. The Orange Canoe Club, which had its Fall regatta yesterday, contains about thirty members, and has a handsome clubhouse near the Arlington. Its officers are: Commodore—C. W. Burroughs; Vice Commodore—George Manley; Purser—A. M. Burroughs. Among its active members are W. H. Smiley, D. E. Perley, M. M. Forrest, the Rev. T. Kells, H. Parsells, H. M. Andreson, L. E. Estler, J. E. Rogers, George Smith, W. Hanson, and J. C. Massa. The Bayonne Club numbers among its list Fred B. and John L. Collins, well known as tandem paddlers; R. H. Peebles, and W. T. Berry.

In the Rutherford Club are Frank McLees, D. W. Bayne, Edward R. Gnade, John T. Holden, G. W. Petty, and W. Van Riper. Among the prominent Hoboken canoeists are Charles Abruke, Richard Beyer, L. C. and R. H. Kretzmer, H. G. Mettler, H. C. Ohlmeyer, G. V. Strahan, William W. Ward, and Julius Warnecke. Some of the Trenton Club's members are Edward P. Hill, W. C. Lawrence, R. G. Lucas, and Fred B. Yard.

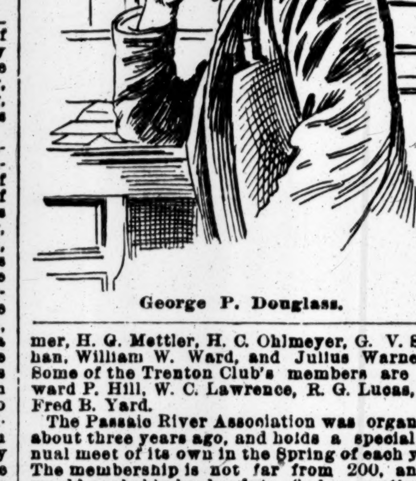
The Passaic River Association was organized about three years ago, and holds a special annual meet of its own in the Spring of each year. The membership is not far from 200, and it would probably be hard to find a section of the country in which so many different clubs and so many active canoeists are grouped together as is the case within a radius of a few miles around the Passaic River. An American Canoe Association meet has never taken place without the Jerseymen showing well up to the front, and it is no wonder that the clubs which have been particularly honored this year feel justly proud of their triumphs. Under Commodore Dorland's leadership the canoeists of the Atlantic Division will be spurred on to do even greater things, if possible, next year. In fact, the Jerseymen are already saying: "Just wait until the 1894 meet comes around, and then see where we will be at."

Ianthe Canoe Club House.



Commodore Irving V. Dorland.

Barron Fredricks.



George P. Douglass.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

The armories of the National Guard in this city and Brooklyn are beginning to take on an air of business again after the Summer idleness. Men are returning from their vacations, officers from their leaves of absence, and a season of activity is promised, both in the line of work and social events. Col. Heman Dowd of the Twelfth Regiment has returned for duty and on Monday night he will again take the chair at the Board of Officers' meeting. Col. David E. Austen of the Thirteenth Regiment of Brooklyn, whose leave of absence extended over the entire Summer, has also returned, hale, hearty, and brown, from the cruise of the New-York Yacht Club, in which he participated with his schooner yacht Ventura. The affairs of the Thirteenth have not suffered, however, in the Colonel's absence, as Lieut. Col. William L. Watson is a good officer and keeps the regiment up to its mark.

***

In the Twenty-second Regiment the Fall work has fairly begun. The boys, however, are still interested in rifle practice at Creedmoor, and every Saturday sees a number of them on the range competing for the coveted marksman's and sharpshooter's badges. On Saturday, one week ago, Lieut. Carter and Sergt. Starr of Company I took their degree as sharpshooters on the Creedmoor range, with scores of 44 and 43 respectively. In Company G the following men qualified as sharpshoters: Sergt. Byers, 48; Sergt. Buck, 47; Private Kyle, 42. Privates Fogarty and Lippman hit the bull's-eye often enough to add another bar to their marksmen's badges.

***

An appointment of two new Sergeants and three Corporals will probably be made in Company G of the Twenty-second Regiment in a few days.

***

This will be a gala week among the different companies of the Sixty-ninth Regiment. The men will start on Saturday for an outing and return on Tuesday. Capt. Morgan of Company H will take his men to South Beach. The members of Company D, Capt. Desmond, will go to Rockaway Beach, and will be the guests of the Dalcassion Fishing Club. Capt. Healy of Company I will also take his men to Rockaway Beach. Company K, Capt. Lynch, will spend to-day and to-morrow at Van Cortlandt Park.

***

Lieut. Frank J. Scott of Company I of the Twenty-second Regiment has had a unique experience this Summer in living aboard his yacht. He passed nearly the whole season afloat and cruised in and out of the bays and creeks along both sides of Long Island Sound until he formed a personal acquaintance with every snapping turtle and bullfrog along the shore. He has composed a new aquatic song, which he will sing for the edification of his subordinates at the first "stag" gathering of Company I this coming season.

***

Company K of the Twenty-second Regiment is making the proud boast that it will have the finest locker room in the First Brigade when the improvements in its armory are finished. The improvements consist of a fine parquet floor and a magnificent balustrade of grillwork around the second tier of lockers.

***

Company H of the Twenty-second Regiment, which is at present without a Captain, will soon elect First Lieut. Clifford C. Cassidy, who is the only candidate, to the vacant place. Lieut. Cassidy is now in command of the company, and is without doubt the most popular commanding officer the company has ever had. He reports that the affairs of the company are in a most prosperous condition and its finances are good. It has seventy men on its roll and is forging toward the maximum of membership. On the election of Lieut. Cassidy to the Captaincy, First Sergt. George W. McClintock will in all likelihood be advanced to the Second Lieutenancy.

***

Sergt. L. F. Buck of Company G of the Twenty-second Regiment has passed the regimental examining board and received his warrant as First Sergeant.

***

It was stated in this column last week that the court-martial of Corp. Armstrong, Company I of the Twenty-second Regiment, was held at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory. The court-martial was held at the armory of the Twenty-second Regiment, but Corp. Armstrong is a member of the Thirteenth Regiment and not of the Twenty-second.

***

Company I of the Twelfth Regiment went to the military reservation at Fort Wadsworth last night, marching from St. George about four miles along the Shore Road. It bivouacked last night upon the plaza without tents or blankets. The men will spend to-night in the same way, and then will return to this city, marching from Fort Wadsworth to St. George Monday evening.

The men will have no duties to perform until to-morrow. Monday, until noon, will be given up to drills in the extended order, including a skirmish and a sham battle, for which thirty rounds of blank ammunition will be dealt out to each man. The ambulance corps, which will be in service during the battle, will be in charge of Private Burchall. Charles W. Smith, Jr., First Lieutenant of Company I, formerly a member of Company I of the Seventh Regiment, is in command. The command is uniformed in fatigue uniforms, with overcoats rolled and slung over shoulders, and with haversacks.

***

Company C of the Twelfth Regiment will leave the armory at 7 A. M. to-day, cross the river to New-Jersey, strike into the Paterson Plank Road, and march to the Clifton race track, where it will bivouac for the night. At Passaic it will be met and welcomed by Company E, Second Regiment of New-Jersey, Capt. Hamilton Ross commanding, which will escort the company through the city. On Monday morning it will proceed to Paterson, where it will be welcomed by Company C of the Second New-Jersey Regiment, First Lieut. Albert Van Walraven commanding. After being escorted through the city by the New-Jersey organization the company will proceed to East Side Park, where there will be a sham battle at 4 P. M. It will return to this city by train to-morrow evening.

***

The nucleus of a fine signal corps has been formed in the Ninth Regiment by First Lieut. Frank Pool of Company C. The men who volunteered were from his own company, but others are wanted. All members of the regiment who desire to enter this most necessary adjunct to every well-regulated military body are requested to report to Lieut. Pool on Monday night.

***

Faultfinding with the Ninth Regiment Armory has broken out afresh. The armory is totally unfit for the uses to which it is put. It is unsafe. Any considerable body of men marching over the floor of the drill hall shakes the building from sill to lintel, and in consequence drilling large bodies of men has had to be stopped. Besides this, the men's quarters are over a stable, which sends its noxious odors through every crack.

***

Company D of the Twelfth Regiment, Capt. B. S. Barnard commanding, left this city last night at 6 o'clock by boat for New-London, Conn., where the members will be the guests of David Banks at the Red House Stock Farm. The company will encamp, eighty strong, in tents furnished by the State of Connecticut. Lieut. Lloyd B. Banks and Second Lieut. David Banks, Jr., have arranged a programme for to-morrow, to give the visitors a good time. The battalion of Connecticut troops at New-London will receive Company D, and on Monday the company will participate in a joint parade through the streets of New-London. Drum Major Richard McKay, with thirty musicians, accompanied Company D. David Banks is Commodore of the Atlantic Yacht Club. In his letter to Col. Heman Dowd, asking him to be present, he said he considered Company D the banner company of the Twelfth Regiment and the third best in the brigade.

***

It is said that Col. Daniel Appleton frowns on the scheme to increase the Seventh Regiment by adding two new companies. The idea originated from the fact that the new regulations describe a perfect regiment as one of twelve companies, or three battalions of four companies each. To increase the regiment to twelve companies would make necessary an outlay of fully $30,000. Col. Appleton is said to think that ten companies, forming two battalions of five companies each, is a large enough body of men when the ranks are full, as are those of the Seventh Regiment.

***

Sergt. Elmore F. Austin of the Harlem company of the Seventy-first Regiment has been appointed to the post of Regimental Ordnance Sergeant. He is a 100 per cent. record man and has an enviable popularity among the men of the regiment.

***

It is understood that active operations are about to begin again on the new armory of the Thirteenth Regiment in Brooklyn. The contracts have been let to build the drill room to its full length. The full size of the room when finished will be 200 by 300 feet, and, with the exception of the new Twenty-third Regiment Armory, the drill hall of which is of the same size, it will be the largest armory drilling surface in the State.

***

Col. David E. Austen made his appearance at the armory of the Thirteenth Regiment in Brooklyn last Tuesday night after a leave of absence of ninety days. As he settled down at work he said that he wished to correct some erroneous impressions which had been circulated by a newspaper which employs as military writer a member of the Twenty-third Regiment. Col. Austen said:

"I do not intend to resign. I intend to stay with the regiment until it gets into the [illegible] will at least spend another year in camp with the boys. The report that I am trying to get a Board of Officers in this organization who will be willing at my bidding to elect Major Cochrane Colonel in case I should resign is a fabrication."

Col. Austen then made a statement as to why he had stopped the election as Captain in Company D of W. E. C. Mayer. "When I returned," he said, "I learned that Lieut. Col. Watson had just ordered the election, and that Mayer was the only candidate. I stopped the election because I wanted to have a talk with Mayer, who has held the office of Captain twice before in this regiment."

The talk that Col. Austen wanted to have with Candidate Mayer was not to win him over to Major Cochrane, but to lay down the law to him in regard to his duties as a company commanding officer. Mayer has twice before held command of companies in the Thirteenth Regiment, the last time resigning after he had held his command only one month. He went to the Thirteenth Regiment from the Thirty-second when the State authorities felt compelled to disband it. It is known that when Mayer entered the Thirteenth he was thoroughly saturated with race prejudices, that he intrusted the care of the uniforms and papers of his command—his own duty—entirely to subordinates, to the great detriment of his company, and that he left the regiment in a fit of pique when Col. Austen, in his usual emphatic way, pointed out to him his duties and told him that neglect in the future would bring disaster to him. It was to get an opportunity again to call these facts to Mayer's attention that Col. Austen revoked the order of election in Company D. To allow Mayer to be re-elected to the command of a company in his regiment without calling his attention to his desires, and then have him resign in thirty days again, would only be provocative of disorder.

***

The resignation of Second Lieut. Alexander C. Snyder of Company I of the Thirteenth Regiment has been forwarded to Col. Austen. The resigning officer pleads a pressure of business. It is understood, however, that the real cause is the fact that Company I is badly run down in numbers, discipline, and efficiency. The resignation of Lieut. Snyder leaves Company I without a single commissioned officer in command.

***

The Fourteenth Separate Company of Kingston transferred two men to Company D of the Thirteenth Regiment last week.

***

Company C of the Thirteenth Regiment is spending to-day at Far Rockaway, having gone there by the Long Island Railroad yesterday and encamped on the beach. To-morrow afternoon it will return to its quarters at the Flatbush Avenue Armory. The company has been amply provided with tents, rubber and gray blankets, and cooking kits by the State. The company is in command of Capt. George D. Russell.

***

First Lieut. Barlow of Company F of the Thirteenth Regiment will probably be elected to a Captaincy this week.

***

The following members of the Thirteenth Regiment have qualified as sharpshooters and marksmen at Creedmoor during the past week:

SHARPSHOOTERS.

	500 Yds.	600 Yds.	Total.
Sergt. V. Werner, N. C. S.	24	21	45
Sergt. J. McNevin, N. C. S.	25	22	47
Capt. Collins, retired	22	20	42
Sergt. C. Finnblade, Co. I	20	22	42

MARKSMEN.

	200 Yds.	300 Yds.	Total.
Private J. Menz, Co. E	17	18	35
Private T. E. Rees, Co. A	15	16	31
Corp. C. A. Lang, Co. D	13	17	30
Sergt. A. R. Chiltou, Co. C	16	17	33
Private W. A. Sinclair, Co. C	18	12	30
Private W. C. Watt, Co. C	17	13	30
Private R. Metz, Co. C	15	19	34
Private H. C. Voos, Co. E	16	14	30

***

At a meeting of the Board of Officers of the Twenty-third Regiment of Brooklyn, held last Monday night, Capts. Case, Collier, and Stokes and Lieuts. Kraft and Morrow were appointed a committee to select a candidate for junior Major. The place has been offered twice to Capt. Frederick L. Holmes of Company I, and this time he has promised to seriously consider the offer.

It is understood that the reason why Capt. Holmes first declined the junior Major's commission was because he is engaged in business with Capt. Candee, the senior Captain of the regiment, who was credited with coveting the office. It is now understood that Capt. Candee has declined to be a candidate, leaving the field open to Capt. Holmes.

***

Some months ago the Twenty-third Regiment forwarded to the Thirteenth Pennsylvania Regiment, which is the finest body of marksmen in that State, a challenge to match a team of its best sharpshooters against those of the Twenty-third at Creedmoor. The challenge has been accepted and the contests will take place on Sept. 9 and 11. The Seventh Regiment has been invited to enter a team, making it a three-sided match. The shooting teams will consist of twelve men each, with three alternates. On Sept. 9 the shooting will be on the 200 and 500 yard ranges, each man having five shots at regulation targets. On the second day the shooting will be on the 200, 500, 600, and 700 yard ranges, each man having seven shots.

***

First Lieut. Thomas Avery of Company B of the Fourteenth Regiment has been elected Captain of Company C of the same regiment.

***

The First Brigade of the State of New-Jersey will have rifle practice at Sea Girt to-morrow.

***

Second Lieut. J. P. McNamara of Company C of the Fourteenth Regiment has been advanced to the position of First Lieutenant.

***

Company D of the Fourteenth Regiment will spend to-day and to-morrow at South Beach.

***

The cadets of the Forty-seventh Regiment of Brooklyn and the Second Battery of New-York went up the Hudson yesterday afternoon on the Mary Powell for a Labor Day outing in the Catskills. It is understood that they will be met at Kingston by the Fourteenth Separate Company and the Cadet Corps of the same organization, who will escort them to the train on the Ulster and Delaware Railroad, which will take the excursionists into the heart of the Catskills. They will return Tuesday morning.

***

Charles Kavanagh, the private member of Company K of the Forty-seventh Regiment who became insane while the regiment was in camp last Summer, has been placed in the Kings County Asylum for the Insane at Flatbush, L. I.

***

Company F of the Forty-seventh Regiment of Brooklyn went to Sea Cliff, L. I., yesterday, accompanied by a number of members from other companies. The company will return on Tuesday.

The following members of Troop A have qualified as sharpshooters: Lieut. Bridgman, 41; Sergt. Jacobus, 44; Sergt. Reed, 46; Corp. Nichols, 41; Corp. Knapp, 41; Corp. Coudert, 42; Trumpeter Braithwaite, 42; Private Sachett, 40; Private Sayre, 41; Private Claiborne, 42; Private Trowbridge, 40; Private Williams, 40.

***

As Capt. Roe of Troop A is in the Yellowstone region, near which he was stationed for many years in the United States cavalry, the troop is under the command of First Lieut. Oliver B. Bridgman. Beginning with Sept. 5, the non-commissioned officers will meet at the armory weekly for instruction preparatory to the regular drill season, which begins in October. In accordance with the new law the troop now consists of 112 members, which is an increase of seven. The cadet corps, under the command of Sergt. Jacobus of the troop, will begin drilling in October, and will drill Saturday evenings from 8 until 10 o'clock.

***

Company K of the Thirteenth Regiment, Capt. George W. Rodgers commanding, will have an election for First Lieutenant on Sept. 11. Second Lieut. T. J. Hooley will receive the unanimous franchise of the company.

***

Louis F. Buck of Company G of the Twenty-second Regiment has been appointed First Sergeant. Sergt. Robert G. Butler of Company D has been appointed Battalion Sergeant Major.

***

The troops that will participate in the English military tournament, beginning on Sept. 11 at the Madison Square Garden, are all seasoned veterans, and there are few of the men who do not wear medals certifying to honorable service in one or more of the campaigns of the British Army during the last twenty years. The organizations represented are: Royal Horse Artillery, 24 men, 2 guns, and 16 horses; First Life Guards, 24 men and 24 horses; Fifth Royal Irish Lancers, 20 men and 20 horses; Prince of Wales's (Eleventh) Hussars, 16 men and 16 horses; Grenadier Guards, 20 men; Forty-second Highlanders, ("Black Watch,") 20 men; Connaught Rangers (Rifles,) 20 men; Royal Engineers, one section; Medical Staff Corps, one section. The tournament offers to officers and men of the National Guard an opportunity never before presented in this country to compare the tactics of the British soldiers with their own.

The entire arena of the Garden will be given up to the 200 veterans.

Customs Business in August.

The returns made by Custom House officers at this port show that the total amount of duties received last month was $5,000,000 less than the amount collected in August last year. There was paid into the cashier's office last Friday $23,000 more in duties on goods withdrawn from bonded warehouse than on imports. The cashier remarked yesterday that nearly 50 per cent. of the duties are now being paid in gold coin.

Farewell Concerts by Sousa's Band.

Sousa's notable concert season at Manhattan Beach closes to-morrow. To-day and to-morrow the brilliant quartet headed by Mme. Marie Tavary will sing. An act of opera will take up a third of each programme, the remainder being devoted to the usual miscellaneous music by the band and the vocal soloists.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO. SHORT ROUTE TO LONDON.

NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN. FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $70 and upward; II. cabin, $45, $50 and $60 a berth. Steamers sail from foot of 2d St., Hoboken.
Aller, Tues., Sept. 5, 6 A. M. | Ems, Sat., Sept. 23, 7 A. M.
Saale, Sat., Sept. 9, 9 A. M. | Havel, Tu., Sept. 26, 9 A. M.
Spree, Tues., Sept. 12, noon | Trave, W., Sept. 27, 9 A. M.
Kaiser, Sat., Sept. 16, noon | Elbe, Sat., Sept. 30, 9 A. M.
Lahn, Tues., Sept. 19, noon | Aller, Tu., Oct. 3, 11 A. M.

MEDITERRANEAN LINE.
New-York to Genoa less than eleven days.
Werra, Sept. 9 | Kaiser, Oct. 21 | Fulda, Dec. 9
Kronp'z, Sept. 16 | Fulda, Nov. 4 | Werra, Dec. 30
Fulda, Sept. 23 | Werra, Nov. 18 | Kaiser, Jan. 6
Werra, Oct. 4 | Kaiser, Nov. 25 | Spree, Jan. 16
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FAST LINE TO LONDON.
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Twin-screw express steamers.
A. Victoria, Sept. 7, 3 P. M. | Columbia, S. 28, 7:30 A. M.
Normannia, S. 14, 8:30 AM | A. Victoria, Oct. 5, 1:30 P. M.
F. Bismarck, Sep. 21, 2 P. M | Normannia, O. 12, 7:30 A. M.
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HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET CO., 37 B'way, N. Y.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON.
Paris, Sept. 6, 2 P. M. | Berlin, Oct. 28, 8 A. M.
Berlin, Sept. 13, 7:30 A. M. | New-York, Nov. 1, 11 A. M.
New-York, Sept. 20, 1 P. M. | Paris, Nov. 8, 6 A. M.
Paris, Sept. 27, 7 A. M. | Chester, Nov. 18, 1 P. M.
Berlin, Oct. 4. | New-York, Nov. 22, 3½ PM
New-York, Oct. 11, 7 A. M. | Paris, Nov. 29, 10 A. M.
Paris, Oct. 18, 11½ A. M. | Berlin, Dec. 9, 6 A. M.
From Pier 43 N. R., foot of Christopher St.
Shortest and most convenient route to London. Passengers land at Empress Dock, avoiding inconvenience and exposure of transfer by tender.
First Cabin passage to Southampton, London, or Havre, $60 and upward, according to steamer; Second Cabin, $35 to $60. Steerage at low rates.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FOR GLASGOW VIA LONDONDERRY.
From Pier 54 N. R., foot of West 24th St.
S. S. CITY OF ROME, Saturday, Sept. 9, 4 P. M.
Saloon, $50 and upward. Second cabin, $30.
Circassia, Sept. 16, 10 A. M. | Ethiopia, Sept. 30, 9 A. M.
Furnessia, Sept. 23, 3 P. M. | Anchoria, Oct. 7, 3 P. M.
Cabin, $45 and upward. Second cabin, $30. Steerage, outward, $23; prepaid, $24. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. For drafts, tours, &c., apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 7 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE. SPECIAL NOTICE. The favorite steamship CITY OF ROME sails from New-York to GLASGOW VIA LONDONDERRY Saturday, Sept. 9, 4 P. M.

RED STAR LINE.
Sailing from New-York and Antwerp weekly.
WAESLAND....Wednesday, Sept. 6, 2 P. M.
FRIESLAND....Wednesday, Sept. 13, 7:30 A. M.
BELGENLAND....Saturday, Sept. 16, 9:30 A. M.
First cabin, $50 upward; second cabin, to Antwerp, $38; from Antwerp, $48 and $52; reduction on round trip. Apply for "Facts." Steerage at low rates. INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION CO., 6 Bowling Green.

GUION LINE. FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
From Pier B, foot of Grand St., Jersey City.
ARIZONA....Saturday, Sept. 16, 10 A. M.
ALASKA....Saturday, Sept. 30, 9 A. M.
ARIZONA....Saturday, Oct. 14, 8:30 A. M.
Cabin passage, $50 and upward; second cabin, $35; steerage, $25. A. M. UNDERHILL & CO., Telephone, 3,095 Cortlandt. 35 Broadway.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE every Saturday.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Laurent...Sat., Sept. 9, 4 A. M.
LA GASCOGNE, Santelli....Sat., Sept. 16, 8 A. M.
LA TOURAINE, Frangeul....Sat., Sept. 23, 2 P. M.
A. FORGET, General Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIPS TO **JAPAN AND CHINA.**
NEW-YORK TO JAPAN IN 17 DAYS.
Intended sailings from Vancouver:
EMPRESS OF CHINA....Sept. 18.
EMPRESS OF INDIA....Oct. 16.
EMPRESS OF JAPAN....Nov. 13.
E. V. SKINNER, Gen'l East'n Agent, 353 Broadway, N. Y. EVERETT FRAZAR, China and Japan, Frt. Agt., 69 Wall St., N. Y.

SAVANNAH LINE.—THREE STEAMERS Weekly from New Pier 35 N. R. foot of Spring St.
S. S. City of Augusta....Saturday, Sept. 2, 3 P. M.
S. S. City of Birmingham..Tuesday, Sept. 5, 3 P. M.
S. S. Kansas City....Thursday, Sept. 7, 3 P. M.
Connecting with C. R. R. of Georgia and S. F. and W. R'y for all points in GEORGIA and FLORIDA, SOUTH CAROLINA, ALABAMA, and LOUISIANA. Unsurpassed accommodations. First-class table d'hôte. For freight and passage apply to J. D. HASHAGEN, E Agt. W. H. RHETT, Gen'l Agt. S. F. & W. R'y, 261 B'way. Central R. R., 317 B'way. R. L. WALKER, Agent Ocean Steamship Co. G. M. SORRELL, Manager, New Pier 35 North River.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest. JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P. M.
SEMINOLE....Tuesday, Sept. 5
CHEROKEE....Friday, Sept. 8
ALGONQUIN....Tuesday, Sept. 12
All steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Gen. Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New-York.
FLA. CENT. & PEN. FAST F. & P. LINE via JACKS. GRT. SO. FRT. & PASS'R LINE via CHARLESTON. T. G. EGER, Gen'l Agt., 379 B'way, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
Steamers for NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, OLD POINT COMFORT, and NEWPORT NEWS, connecting for VIRGINIA BEACH, PETERSBURG, and RICHMOND, Va., and WASHINGTON, D. C.—Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Sat. For RICHMOND via JAMES RIVER—Wed. and Sat. For WEST POINT, Va.—Tues., Thurs., and Sat. From Pier 26 N. R., foot Beach St., 3 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points South and West. Apply at general office of company, on pier, or at 5, 11, 229, 239, 261, 287, 317A, 362, 849, 944, and 1,225 Broadway.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

PROVIDENCE LINE,
FOR BOSTON, WORCESTER, PROVIDENCE, WHITE MTS. AND ALL POINTS EAST. Steamers CONNECTICUT and MASSACHUSETTS leave Pier 29 (old No.) North River, foot of Warren St., at 5:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday, connecting trains due Boston 7:15 A. M., Worcester except Sunday, 8:00 A. M.

STONINGTON LINE.
Inside route for BOSTON and the East, and direct route to NARRAGANSETT PIER and WATCH HILL. New steel steamers leave new Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., at 5:30 P. M. daily, including Sunday.

NORWICH LINE FOR **BOSTON, WORCESTER,**
NEW-LONDON, NORWICH, WATCH HILL, BLOCK ISLAND, AND ALL POINTS EAST.
Leave Pier 40 (old number) North River, (next pier above Desbrosses St. Ferry,) daily, except Sundays, at 6 P. M., connecting with new express train leaving New-London at 5:35 A. M., reaching Boston 9 A. M., Worcester 7:56 A. M.

HARTFORD LINE.—Steamer HARTFORD leaves Pier 24 East River Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 5 P. M. No steamer leaving on opposite days until further notice.

ALBANY BOATS.
PEOPLE'S LINE.
Steamers DREW and DEAN RICHMOND leave Old Pier 41 N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M., daily, (Sundays excepted.) Direct connection with express trains to Saratoga, Lake George, Adirondacks, Thousand Islands, Richfield Springs, Niagara Falls, Sharon Springs, and Cooperstown. Saturday night steamer connects with Sunday morning train for Saratoga.

A.—TROY BOATS.—Steamer City of Troy or Saratoga leaves Pier 46, West 10th St., daily except Saturday, 6 P. M. Sunday steamer touches at Albany.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS LEAVE every week day at 6 P. M. from Pier 48, foot of West 11th St., connecting with Boston & Albany R. R.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

Hudson River by Daylight.
Day Line Steamers,
NEW-YORK or ALBANY.
Daily except Sundays.
Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8:00 A. M.
" New-York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 "
" West 22d St. " 9:00 "
for Albany, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Po'keepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson. Returning, leave Albany 8:30 A. M.
CONNECTIONS:
WEST POINT, NEWBURGH, and POUGHKEEPSIE, with down Day Boat. RHINEBECK and CATSKILL for mountain resorts.
ALBANY, with trains for Niagara Falls and the West, and with special trains to and from Saratoga.
MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—Steamers KAATERSKILL and CATSKILL leave every week day at 6 P. M. from Pier 48, foot of West 11th St., connecting with Catskill Mountain and Cairo R. R. and the new Otis Elevating Railway to the summit. Directory of Summer Hotels and Boarding Houses mailed free at pier or by W. J. HUGHES, Catskill, N. Y.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
STATIONS foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.
In Effect July 2, 1893.

9:00 A. M. COLUMBIAN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Chicago, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis. Arrives Cincinnati 6:35 A. M., Indianapolis 7:55 A. M., Chicago 10 A. M. next day.
9:00 A. M. FAST LINE.—For Pittsburg. Parlor Car.
12:00 NOON. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Drawing and State Room, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Arrives Chicago 12:00 noon.
2:00 P. M. ST. LOUIS, CINCINNATI, AND CHICAGO EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to St. Louis Cincinnati, and Chicago. Arrives Cincinnati 10:50 A. M., St. Louis 7:30 P. M., Chicago 5:30 P. M.
6:30 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS—Pullman Sleeping Cars to Pittsburg, Chicago, and Cleveland. Dining Car to Chicago. Arrives Cleveland 11:40 A. M., Chicago 9:30 P. M. next day.
7:30 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS week days, 7:45 P. M. Sundays.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Cincinnati and St. Louis. Arrives Cincinnati 6:00 P. M., St. Louis 7:00 A. M. second morning.
8:00 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New-York to Chicago. Arrives Chicago 7:30 A. M., (second morning,) Toledo 11:20 P. M., Columbus 7:15 P. M., Cleveland, 6:10 P. M., (week days.)
5:00 P. M. SHENANDOAH VALLEY ROUTE daily, with Sleeper to New-Orleans, and 12:15 night, with Sleeper to Memphis.

BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, AND THE SOUTH.
10:00 A. M.—"Washington Limited" week days, Pullman Parlor Cars and Dining Car.
3:20 P. M.—"Congressional Limited" daily, Pullman Parlor Cars and Dining Car, arriving Washington 8:25 P. M.
ADDITIONAL EXPRESS TRAINS: 8, 8:30, 9:30, 11 A. M., 2:10, 4:30, 5, 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 8:30, 9:30 A. M., 4:30, 5, 9 P. M., 12:15 night.
9:30 A. M.—Atlantic Coast Line Express daily. Sleepers to Charleston, Columbia, Jacksonville, and Port Tampa; 9 P. M. daily, Sleeper to Jacksonville.
4:30 P. M.—Richmond and Danville Express daily. Sleepers to Augusta and New-Orleans. Dining Car.
5:00 P. M.—Daily for Chesapeake & Ohio Railway. Through Sleeping and Dining Cars.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK via Cape Charles Route, 8 A. M. week days, and, with Through Sleeper, 8 P. M. daily.
FOR ATLANTIC CITY, 1:50 P. M. week days, with Through Buffet Parlor Cars and Day Coaches.
FOR CAPE MAY, 1 P. M. week days.
For Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, 3:30, 7:30, 9:10, 10 A. M., 12:10, (1:20 Saturday only,) 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, 7 P. M. week days. Sundays, 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M. (Do not stop at Asbury Park and Ocean Grove on Sundays.)

FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Express: 6:20, 7:20, 8, 8:30, 9, 9:30, 10, 11 A. M. (12 noon, Penn'a Limited,) 12:20, 1, 2:10, 3, 3:30, 4, 4:30, 5, 6, 6:30, 7:50, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, Express, 6:15, 8:30, 9, 9:30, 10 A. M., (12 noon Limited,) 2, 4, 4:30, 5, 6:30, 7:45, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night.
Ticket Offices: Nos. 433, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 113, and 261 Broadway, 1 Astor House, 134 East 125th Street, 264 West 125th Street, 251 Columbus Avenue, 737 Sixth Avenue, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, foot of Fulton Street, Brooklyn; 129 Hudson Street, Hoboken; Station, Jersey City.
The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
S. M. PREVOST, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY.
(Anthracite Coal used exclusively, insuring cleanliness and comfort.)
Four tracks. Protected by Automatic Block Signal System. Trains leave Station foot of Liberty St.
Time Table in Effect June 25, 1893.
ROYAL BLUE LINE TO PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.
For Philadelphia, week days, 4:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 2:15, 3:30, (Dining Car,) 4:00, (Buffet Parlor Car,) 5:00, 6:00, 7:30, 8:45 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 9:00, 10:30, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 3:30, (Dining Car,) 5:00, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Baltimore and Washington, week days and Sundays, 9:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 3:30, (Dining Car,) 5:00, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:00, 7:15, 8:45 A. M., 1:00, 4:30, 5:45, 7:30 to Allentown, P. M. Sundays, 4:30, 7:15 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.
For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 8:45 A. M., 4:30 P. M. Sundays 4:30 A. M.
For Reading at 4:00, 8:00, 8:45 A. M., 1:00, 1:30, 2:15, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night, except Saturday night. Sundays, 11:30 A. M., 1:00, 3:30, 5:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Harrisburg at 4:00, 8:00, 8:45 A. M., 1:00, 1:30, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45 P. M., 12:15 night, excepting Saturday night. Sundays, 11:30 A. M., 1:00, 5:00, 5:30 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Pottsville at 4:00, 8:00, 8:45 A. M., 1:00, 1:30, 4:00, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night, except Saturday night. Sundays, 11:30 A. M., 1:00, 3:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:00, 8:00, 8:45 A. M., 1:00, 1:30, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night, except Saturday night. Sundays, 7:15 A. M., 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
ALL-RAIL ROUTE.
For Long Branch, Ocean Grove, &c.
For Red Bank, Long Branch, and points south of Point Pleasant, 4:30, 5:50 to Red Bank, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., (1:20 Saturdays only,) 1:30, 2:15, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:30, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove and Asbury Park, 9:15, 11:30 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
For LAKEWOOD, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:30 P. M.
For Beach Haven, Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:30 P. M.
For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highland Beach, 4:30, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:30, 6:15 P. M.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.
From Pier 8 N. R., foot Rector St.
For Atlantic Highlands, Highland Beach, Normandie, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch at 4:30, 9:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.
For Elberon, Ocean Grove, Asbury Park, and Point Pleasant, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M.
For Lakewood, Toms River, and Barnegat, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 3:45 P. M.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.
(N. Y. C. and H. R. R. R. Co., Lessee.)
Excursion Tickets to World's Fair good for Ten Days, $17.00; also, Round Trip Tickets good until Nov. 15, $28.00.
Trains leave West 42d St. Station, New-York, as follows, and 15 minutes earlier from foot Franklin St.:
3:30 A. M. Daily local to Suspension Bridge and Catskill Mountains, except Sundays, west of Coeymans Junction. Sleeping car New-York to Bloomville Sundays only. Can be occupied 9 P. M.
7:30 A. M. Daily local to Albany for Catskill Mountains and Saratoga. Parlor car to Albany Sundays only.
10:10 A. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Detroit, Chicago, except Saturday for Toronto.
A 11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New-Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, Saratoga, Caldwell, Lake George. Parlor cars to Bloomville, Saratoga, and Caldwell.
1:15 P. M. Saturdays only. Half-Holiday Special to Catskill Mountains. Parlor car attached.
4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany.
5:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, and Chicago.
6:30 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Newburg, Albany, Saratoga, and Montreal. Parlor car to Kingston.
8:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, and Chicago.
A, Leaves Brooklyn by Annex, 11:00 A. M.; Jersey City, P. R. R. Station, 11:20 A. M.
HAVERSTRAW LOCALS, 7:00 A. M., 2:45, *5:35, 7:45 P. M.
NEWBURG LOCALS, 8:25, *10:10 A. M., *1:15, 4:30, 5:15, *6:30, *11:45 P. M. *Daily.
Wagner Sleeping Cars for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, and Chicago on all through trains.
For tickets, time tables, parlor and sleeping car accommodations, or information, apply offices: Brooklyn, 333 Washington St., 726 Fulton St., Annex Office, foot Fulton St.; New-York City, 113, 291, 363, 785, and 942 Broadway, 143 Bowery, 31 East 14th St., 53 West 125th St., and at stations.
C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New-York.

WORLD'S FAIR EXCURSION TICKETS, going and returning, via all the different lines, with or without hotel accommodations, at $17 and upward at FRANK'S Railroad and Steamship Ticket Office, Nos. 345 and 347 Broadway, corner Leonard St.
Lowest rates to all parts of the world. Tickets purchased and exchanged. Sleeping berths reserved in advance. Baggage transferred.

RAILWAY AND STEAMSHIP TICKETS PURchased and exchanged; cut rates all lines. Webb's Agency, Broadway, corner Barclay.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."
NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.
DIRECT LINE TO NIAGARA FALLS
All trains arrive at and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street; the only railroad station in the City. Trains leave as follows:
EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS.
8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Fastest train in the world. No extra fare.
CHICAGO FAST MAIL.
9:10 A. M.—Daily for Chicago, except Sunday for Richfield Springs. Wagner Service.
SARATOGA AND LAKE GEORGE SPECIAL.
9:20 A. M.—Except Sunday. Connects for Catskills, Green Mountains, and Montreal.
DAY EXPRESS.
10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Saturday train runs to Cleveland and Detroit only.
WORLD'S FAIR SPECIAL.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Due Chicago 1:45 P. M. next day. Wagner Service.
SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Due Cincinnati 10:45 A. M., St. Louis, 7:30 P. M. No extra fare.
EXPOSITION FLYER, (LIMITED.)
GREAT 20-HOUR TRAIN TO CHICAGO.
FOR THROUGH PASSENGERS ONLY.
3:00 P. M.—Daily. Due Chicago 10 A. M. next day. Complete Wagner Service.
ALBANY, TROY, & SARATOGA SPECIAL.
3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. Wagner Drawing-room Cars.
NORTH SHORE LIMITED.
4:30 P. M.—Daily. Due Detroit 8:55 A. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M. Wagner Service.
FAST WESTERN EXPRESS.
6:00 P. M.—Daily. Due Chicago 9:00 P. M., St. Louis 7:45 A. M. Wagner Service.
NORTHERN EXPRESS.
6:25 P. M.—Daily. Due Burlington 4:45 A. M., Plattsburg 5:08, Montreal 7:30 A. M.
ADIRONDACK & MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:00 P. M.—Daily. For Saranac Lake, Lake Placid, Malone, and Montreal.
BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, AND 1,000 ISLANDS SPECIAL.
7:30 P. M.—Daily. Due Clayton 5:45, Buffalo 7:30, Niagara Falls 8:50 A. M.
LIMITED FAST MAIL.
9:00 P. M.—Daily. Sleeping Car Passengers for Rochester only carried on this train.
CHICAGO NIGHT EXPRESS.
9:15 P. M.—Daily for Chicago and Cape Vincent, (Thousand Islands.) Wagner Service.
PITTSFIELD, LENOX, NORTH ADAMS, AND THE BERKSHIRE HILLS, VIA HARLEM DIVISION.
Two through trains, with Drawing-room Cars, to Pittsfield daily, except Sunday: 9:01 A. M., due Pittsfield 1:35, North Adams 2:30 P. M.; 3:50 P. M., due Pittsfield 8:10, North Adams 9:10 P. M.
For time of local trains, tickets, and space in Sleeping Cars apply at Grand Central Station or at 113, 261, 413, 785, 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 53 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New-York; 333 Washington St., 726 Fulton St., and 74 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.
Above trains, except those leaving at 8:30, 9:10, 9:20 A. M., 3:00, 3:30, 4:30, and 9:00 P. M., stop at 138th St.
Westcott's Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Pass. Agent.

N. Y., ONTARIO & WESTERN R. R.
Excursion Tickets, New-York to Chicago and Return, $28.00.
SPECIAL COACH EXCURSION ON SATURDAY, SEPT. 9, AND WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 13, AT $17.00.
Through trains for Chicago and the World's Fair leave foot of West 42d St. as follows, 15 minutes earlier from Franklin St.:
9:15 A. M. daily, via Niagara Falls. Through Pullman sleepers New-York to Chicago. Arrives Detroit 1:45 P. M., Chicago 8:30 P. M., St. Louis 7:45 A. M.
7:45 P. M. daily, via Niagara Falls. Reclining-chair car (seats free) New-York to Niagara Falls. Through Pullman sleepers New-York to Chicago. Arrives Detroit 9:40 P. M., Chicago 7:32 A. M., St. Louis 8:00 P. M.
8:45 A. M. (except Sunday) for West Cornwall, Orr's Mills, Campbell Hall, Lake Mohonk, Lake Minnewaska, and Wallkill Valley railroad stations, Stony Ford, Middletown, Bloomingburgh, Wurtsboro, Summitville, Ellenville, Fallsburgh, Monticello, and Liberty.
9:45 A. M. (daily) for Middletown, Fallsburgh, Monticello, Liberty, White Lake, Carbondale, Scranton, Walton, Delhi, Sidney, Norwich, Utica, Rome, Oneida, Fulton, Oswego, and Niagara Falls.
1:15 P. M. (Saturdays only) for Campbell Hall, Middletown, Bloomingburgh, Summitville, Ellenville, Fallsburgh, Monticello, Liberty, White Lake, and Livingston Manor.
3:15 P. M. (except Sunday) Vestibule Limited for Lake Mohonk, Lake Minnewaska, and Wallkill Valley railroad stations, Campbell Hall, Middletown, Mountain Dale, Centreville, Fallsburgh, Monticello, Hurleyville, Liberty Falls, Liberty, Parksville, and Livingston Manor.
4:30 P. M. (except Sunday) for West Cornwall, Orr's Mills, Campbell Hall, Middletown, Summitville, Ellenville, and all intermediate points.
5:45 P. M. (daily) for Middletown, Summitville, Fallsburgh, Liberty, Livingston Manor, Rockland, Walton, Sidney, Norwich, Oneida, Fulton, Oswego and Niagara Falls.
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 371 Broadway. New-York Transfer Company calls for and checks baggage to destination.
J. C. ANDERSON, G. P. A., 56 Beaver St., New-York.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN R. R.
Stations in New-York foot of Barclay and Christopher Sts.
SHORTEST LINE, VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN COACHES.
Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Waterville, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.
9:00 A. M.—BUFFALO, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman parlor cars. Connects at Buffalo with train for CHICAGO, arriving at 9:45 next morning.
7:20 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.
1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman parlor cars.
4:10 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman parlor cars.
7:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO LIMITED EXPRESS. Pullman sleepers. Arrives at 7:15 A. M.
9:00 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman sleepers.
TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at 73 Murray St. and 429 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 785 and 942 Broadway, 53 West 125th St., 285 Columbus Av., New-York; 333 Washington St., 726 Fulton St., and 74 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.
WESTCOTT EXPRESS COMPANY will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

ERIE LINES.
Through trains for Chicago and the West leave New-York, foot of Chambers St., daily as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:
10:00 A. M.—Solid train to Chicago. Pullman sleeper via Chautauqua Lake. Parlor car New-York to Buffalo and Niagara Lake. Dining car.
3:00 P. M.—Vestibule Limited. Solid train for Chicago, via Chautauqua Lake. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining car.
6:30 P. M.—Solid train to Chicago via Niagara Falls. Sleepers to Buffalo and Chicago.
8:30 P. M.—Via Chautauqua Lake and Niagara Falls. Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati.
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 261, 291, 401, 849, and 957 Broadway, 106 West St., 156 East 125th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New-York; 333 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Erie Transfer Company calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

NEW-YORK AND LONG BRANCH RAILROAD.
Summer Schedule, in effect June 25, 1893.
FOR RED BANK, LONG BRANCH, ELBERON, OCEAN GROVE, ASBURY PARK, SPRING LAKE, AND POINT PLEASANT.
Trains leave station foot of Liberty St. at 4:30, (5:50 to Red Bank,) 8:15, 10:30, *11:30 A. M., (*1:20 Saturdays only,) 1:30, 2:15, *3:30, 4:00, *4:30, 5:30, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, 9:15, 11:30 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
Trains leave station foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. at 3:30, 7:30, 9:10, *10:00 A. M., 12:10, (*1:20 Saturdays only,) 2:30, *3:10, (*3:40, except Red Bank,) 4:20, 5:10, 7:00 P. M. Sundays, 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.
*Denotes express trains.
Sunday trains do not stop at Ocean Grove and Asbury Park.
RUFUS BLODGETT, Supt. New-York and Long Branch R. R. Co.
J. R. WOOD, Gen. Pass. Agt. Penn. R. R. Co.
H. P. BALDWIN, Gen. Pass. Agt. Central R. R. Co. of N. J.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.
Fast Express Trains to BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, CHICAGO, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, and all points West.
PULLMAN CAR SERVICE ON ALL TRAINS.
Leave New-York foot of Liberty St.
For CHICAGO, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For PITTSBURG, 1:30 P. M., 12:15 night.
For CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 9 A. M., 6 P. M.
For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 9:00 A. M., (11:30 A. M. Dining Car,) 1:30, 3:30 P. M., (Dining Car,) 5:00, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night. All trains run daily.
For Norfolk, Bay Line, 1:30 P. M., except Sunday.
Ticket offices: 172, 261, 415, 849, and 1,140 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 400 Grand St., New-York; 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn. STATION FOOT OF LIBERTY ST., C. R. R. of N. J.
New-York Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

WAR. WAR. WAR.
To Chicago on account G. A. R. at Indianapolis. Round trip $17, and upward, going and returning via different routes. World's Fair Ticket Office, CAGNEY BROS., 301 Broadway.